Three Parts And Supplement

The New-York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,103. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Sunday: FAIR and SLIGHTLY COOLER.

Stock Market—Strong throughout, with advances in every active security.—Page 18.

Wheat, 83 cents; corn, 30⅞ cents; cotton, 8⅛ cents.—Page 14.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Real estate.—Page 15.

Court calendars.—Page 15.

Business troubles.—Page 15.

Marine intelligence.—Page 20.

TIMES's London cable letter.—Page 9.

Novel contests over the Morris Park race course. Two races at two miles.—Page 16.

Joseph Jacobs, the well-known folk-lore scholar, arrived yesterday from Europe.—Page 10.

The silverites of New-Jersey are claiming that they will carry the State next week by a good majority.—Page 5.

The proposed life tenure for Chinese Consuls is meeting with opposition from the North China press.—Page 17.

Call loan rates were not subjects of anxiety on the Street yesterday. There was plenty of money at 6 per cent. flat.—Page 17.

The Westbrook Club's golf tournament was completed yesterday at Islip, L. I. W. K. Vanderbilt was one of the players.—Page 8.

According to the British Consul at Zanzibar, English trade with East Africa is falling off and American trade increasing.—Page 17.

Dr. A. J. Mixsell, National Democratic candidate for Coroner in Westchester, was killed by the Naugatuck express at Mamaroneck.—Page 9.

The Rev. Dr. W. N. Dunnell will to-day celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate at All Saints' Episcopal Church.—Page 8.

The real estate market shows considerable improvement, and dealers say that the approaching victory of sound money is responsible for it.—Page 15.

Deputy Marshal James Harmon of Hudson Heights was shot by an Italian whom he attempted to arrest for assault. The Italian is hiding in the Jersey woods.—Page 9.

The ante-election indications point to the success of McKinley and give promise that a Republican House of Representatives and possibly a Republican Senate may be chosen.—Page 4.

Louis J. Morrison, a broker, advises Central Pacific stockholders to secure foreclosure of the road by the Government and then buy it in, thus releasing it from the control of the Southern Pacific Company.—Page 16.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn returned from Europe and said his observations in European cities had convinced him that Brooklyn's tax rate is low, and that our conditions are better than those abroad.—Page 10.

On election day New-Yorkers will, in addition to voting for Presidential Electors, also vote for a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Coroner, ten Congressmen, and thirty-five Assemblymen.—Page 16.

Imports of gold yesterday were $2,037,950. A rush for gold to-morrow may be caused by the proximity of the election, but many who had intended to hoard it are already anticipating McKinley's election by exchanging it for notes.—Page 17.

Howard Gould, owner of the racing yacht Niagara, arrived on the steamship St. Louis. He declared he would not race his boat in British regattas again. He will, however, compete in German races. Mr. Gould had little to say about the trouble over Niagara's water tanks.—Page 9.

John E. Van De Carr is again Warden of the Tombs Prison. Under a classification of the Civil Service Board the Tombs is to have two Wardens, one on duty during the day and the other at night. Van De Carr has charge in the day, while John F. Fallon is relegated to night duty.—Page 13.

Many fine paintings have recently been added to the collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The contributions include examples of Corot, Daubigny, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. Two notable loan collections are also on view. Other departments exhibit recent gifts of vases, idols, and armor.—Page 9.

Policeman Collins, after chasing burglars over fences, caught one in Coroner Fitzpatrick's house just as he was about to escape by the front door. While he was pursuing one, another burglar fired at him three times from the darkness. The prisoner was wounded twice, but by whom is as yet unknown.—Page 13.

The delegation of sound-money Democrats of this city who, during the last week have been holding meetings in North Carolina towns, returned yesterday. They were hooted and jeered everywhere they went, were called "dudes," "Anarchists," and "paid political tramps," and were on one occasion in danger of being lynched.—Page 13.

Because George H. Cassidy displayed from the window of his room in the Bartholdi Hotel a McKinley and Hobart flag, the Popocrats, who have their local headquarters in the hotel, objected, and in Mr. Cassidy's absence the flag was taken down. Upon his return he replaced it, and then, he alleges, two men from the Democratic Headquarters entered his room and assaulted him.—Page 8.

PART OF A TOWN SHATTERED.

Nitro-Glycerine Magazine Explodes Near Geneva, Ind.

GENEVA, Ind., Oct. 31.—The Empire magazine, situated half a mile west and north of this city, exploded at 3:45 A. M. to-day. Seven hundred quarts of nitro-glycerine, which were stored there, tore the magazine to atoms and wrecked scores of houses in this city.

Hundreds of windows were blown out, walls cracked, and chimneys thrown down. It is reported that a wagon was unloading at the magazine at the time of the explosion. The rumor has not been positively verified, but it is believed that such is the case. Not a trace of wagon, horses, or driver can be found.

The Hercules Torpedo Company's magazine, situated only seventy-five yards from the Empire magazine, did not explode. Twenty-five hundred quarts of explosives were stored in the Hercules magazine, of which a wall was blown in.

Medals for Brave Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The War Department to-day awarded a medal of honor to James Jackson Purman of Washington, D. C., late Lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry, for gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. During this engagement he voluntarily assisted a wounded comrade to a place of safety while the enemy were in close proximity, in consequence of which he received a wound which resulted in the amputation of his left leg.

A medal was also awarded to Thomas Cosgrove, Company F, Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers. At the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., May 15, 1864, this soldier individually demanded and received the surrender of seven armed Confederates, who were concealed in a cellar, disarming and marching them in as prisoners of war.

THE FLAG AND M'KINLEY

CANTON AND MANY CITIES OBSERVED THE DAY.

"There Is Just One Class under Our Flag," Said the Candidate to 9,000 Persons at His House, "and We All Belong to It"—Immense Parades and Demonstrations in Pittsburg, Boston, Hartford, Worcester, and Other Places.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 31.—With many a ringing cheer and many a stirring air from two-score bands, the last great day of the campaign at the home of the Republican candidate came to an end. Senator-elect Foraker contributed to the brilliant ending.

Major McKinley met Senator Foraker at the station at 5 P. M., and when some one proposed three cheers for the distinguished guest, Major McKinley took off his hat and led the cheering. It was dark when Senator Foraker reached the McKinley house, but a great crowd awaited him. He made his ninety-seventh speech of the campaign from the platform in Major McKinley's yard. Senator Foraker has been campaigning in the West, and he gave glowing reports. He left to take the train for Cleveland, where he speaks to-night. A storm of cheers followed him. He was in Canton just forty minutes.

Major McKinley began speaking at an early hour this morning, and was kept busy talking and receiving callers till sunset. One of his first utterances this morning was appropriate to the day. Addressing a delegation of his old friends from Waynesburg, in this county. He said:

The Flag and What It Means.

"I thank you that you have come on this glorious day, when the glorious banner of the free waves from every home and hilltop of the land, and from every farm and fireside of our common country. Glorious old banner it is. So long as we carry it in our hands and have what it typifies in our hearts, the Republic and our splendid free institutions will be forever secure."

In talking of the flag to the 500 members of the Carbon Club, composed of the employes of the National Carbon Company, Cleveland, Major McKinley said:

"I believe in the policy that protects the men first that carry the glorious old banner that I see in your hands to-day. [Loud cheers.] It is a holy banner. No flag represents as much as it does; it represents liberty, it represents equality, it represents opportunity, it represents possibilities, for American manhood attainable in no other land beneath the sun. [Cheers.]

"I am glad to know that the American workingmen have arrayed themselves on the side of country, patriotism, peace, progress, protection, and prosperity."

The largest delegation that has visited Canton came this afternoon. It was from Youngstown and other places in the Mahoning Valley, and numbered 9,000 persons, 2,000 of whom were women. It took this splendid Mahoning Valley delegation more than an hour to pass in review before Major McKinley.

When the parade came to a halt and the people massed themselves in the streets and yard about Major McKinley's house, the Republican candidate looked down upon the greatest and most inspiring audience that has greeted him. In addition to the visiting delegation there were thousands of other people pressing toward the stand. Every man, woman, and child carried a flag, and when Major McKinley rose to speak each flag waved and a great chorus of cheers rolled like a surge of the sea, up and down the densely packed streets.

Threw Away His Manuscript.

Major McKinley had a prepared speech in his hand, which he had expected to deliver, but he could not do it. He was caught up in the wave of enthusiasm which swirled and eddied about him. He tossed the manuscript aside and spoke, as he afterward said, "Just what was in his heart." What he said was echoed in 10,000 hearts. When he declared, "There is just one class under our flag, and we all belong to it," such a cheer went up as Canton never heard before.

The Women's McKinley Club of Youngstown called in a body upon Major McKinley. He came out on the porch, and after being introduced by the President thanked the ladies for their visit and said he was exceedingly glad to know that they were interested in the issues under discussion this year.

"It is a good omen," declared Major McKinley, "when the women advocate the principles of our party. No party which has their support can make great mistakes. The women have as much at stake this year as the men, and I am sure they feel and realize their responsibility."

The schoolgirls of Canton marched up to Major McKinley's, and after them came the Woman's McKinley Club of Canton, with 1,200 women in line. Mrs. Josiah Hartzell made an eloquent address to the candidate, to which he responded.

Among other callers to-day were 300 employes of the American Tin Plate Company of Elwood, Ind.

CHEERS TELEPHONED TO McKINLEY

Wide Transmitters in Pittsburg's Streets While 25,000 Marched.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 31.—Flag Day was generally observed by the patriotic citizens of Pittsburg and Allegheny City. There have been parades in Pittsburg and Allegheny City in years gone by that were immense in size and in the amount of enthusiasm put on exhibition. In future years all events of this character will probably date from to-day's display, given by the Republicans this afternoon as a grand finale of the campaign of 1896.

Almost every industry in Allegheny County was represented. A conservative estimate places 25,000 men in the line of march, which was nearly four miles in length, traversing the business portions of both cities. In the procession were numerous beautiful and expensively equipped floats, illustrating industries, some of them in active operation.

The parade was formed in six divisions. One particularly interesting feature was the presence, in decorated carriages, of twenty "Frémont veterans" of the campaign of 1856. Half of their number were present at the convention in Lafayette Hall, Pittsburg, where the Republican Party was created. Almost every participant in the parade carried an American flag.

Huge telephone transmitters hanging at various points along the route conveyed, by long-distance "phone," the cheers and evidences of enthusiasm to the home of Major McKinley, at Canton, Ohio.

All of the railroads brought thousands of excursionists, and the streets of the city were simply packed with enthusiastic spectators.

A SEA OF RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

Ten Thousand Boston Men Marched Between Hedges of Color.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—"Old Glory" was hoisted to the top of the staff on the State House this morning just as the sunrise gun at Fort Warren boomed over the bay. It is not a new feature to have the Stars and Stripes float over the State House, but on this occasion, by order of Gov. Wolcott, a large new flag was thrown to the breeze in special significance of to-day.

The city is buried in red, white, and blue. From Beacon Hill to the water front on the east, west, and north, and the annexed district on the south, only the National tricolor is seen.

Nearly 10,000 men identified with the Sound-Money Business Men's League paraded this afternoon. The distinctive character of the parade lay in the fact that it was an assembly almost exclusively of the business community. The parade started at 2 o'clock, and was made up of six divisions. In the boot and shoe division there were organizations from Brockton, Lynn, and Haverhill. Major Henry C. Jordan was Chief Marshal.

The only political candidates to which references were made on banners of transparencies were McKinley and Hobart and Palmer and Buckner. No advertisements were shown, but each trade parading carried a banner designating it.

The most striking emblem worn by the sound-money men was a large gold medallion about the size of a small plate, perhaps about six inches in diameter, bearing the bust of McKinley, with the inscription, "McKinley for President." This big medallion is suspended from a silver crossbar, on which are the words, "An Honest Dollar," and this bar depends, in turn, from a gold eagle.

There were any number of gold beetles and gold bugs of all sizes, and McKinley buttons and badges.

The parade was reviewed at the State House by Gov. Wolcott. Mayor Quincy did not review the parade. The weather was delightful, and great throngs of people lined the streets through which the procession moved.

THE GOLD MEN OF HARTFORD.

Twenty Thousand Marched, 45,000 Strangers Saw the Parade.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 31.—The sound-money non-partisan parade this afternoon was the largest political procession ever held in this city, exceeding by thousands any public demonstration ever held here since Battle Flag Day, Sept. 17, 1879, when Connecticut's war flags found a final resting place in the Capitol.

Special trains brought thousands of spectators to the city, and all the factories, stores, and offices were closed during the afternoon. Business everywhere and in all the surrounding towns was entirely suspended.

Almost a famine was created by the effort to supply the visitors with food. There were probably 45,000 visiting spectators in the streets through which the parade moved, and the city was gayly decorated with the National colors.

Major Gen. William B. Franklin, a lifelong Democrat, was Chief Marshal of the parade, with Col. Burdette as chief of staff, and a corps of sixty assistant marshals and aides, mounted. More than 20,000 men were in line in nine divisions, every branch of industry and mercantile occupation being represented. The beautiful weather, a warm Summer day, augmented the attendance of out-of-town clubs and paraders, which included clubs from New-Haven, Meriden, New-Britain, South Manchester, East Hartford, Glastonbury, Rockville, East Berlin, Bristol, Windsor Locks, Winsted, Thompsonville, West Hartford, Suffield, and Bloomfield.

Prominent in the line were the gold legion of New-Haven, the McKinley Club of Meriden, and other uniformed marching clubs from all over the State. There were over thirty distinct organizations in line. The mercantile division alone paraded 3,000 men, and 6,000 men came from out of town.

Every man carried or wore a United States flag, and there were twenty bands of music and drum corps. No partisan mottoes were allowed in the parade, and Democrats marched side by side with Republicans.

TWELVE THOUSAND CARRIED FLAGS

Business Was Suspended in Worcester So Everybody Might Take Part.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 31.—There is seemingly no question as to the stand of the City and County of Worcester in the pending campaign. The banner Republican city and county of the State are thoroughly in favor of sound money. That was shown by the unprecedented demonstration made here to-day.

The parade was for sound money, irrespective of party, and while Republicans were in the majority, there were also many Democrats who will vote for the Republican candidates or the National Democratic ticket. There were 12,000 men in line, comprising the bone and sinew of the city.

The great manufacturing establishments that have made Worcester turned out to a man, and employer and employed marched shoulder to shoulder. The stores were generally closed, and the proprietors and their clerks were in line beneath the McKinley banners. There was a strong detachment of professional men, including lawyers, physicians, clergymen, and school teachers.

The towns in the country around about sent in delegations, and they marched in company with their city brothers. Bands and drum corps were in line by the score, and the music was incessant. Few of the divisions wore uniforms, but all were marked by some designation, and all carried flags and banners bearing patriotic mottoes.

The principal business streets were ablaze with the red, white, and blue, and in all parts of the city on the side streets where the line of march did not extend, flags were displayed from almost every house. Flags were carried by citizens on the sidewalks.

NEW-BEDFORD HAD 10,000 IN LINE.

The Day and the Night Devoted to Political Demonstrations.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 31.—Never in the history of a political campaign in this city was there so much enthusiasm as to-day. Flags were flying from at least 3,000 buildings, public and private, and Republicans and sound-money Democrats vied with each other as to which should make the best displays. The sound-money parade embraced nearly 10,000 men from all branches of trade and business, the different organizations bearing distinctive banners and mottoes.

The city was crowded with men and women wearing yellow badges, and at least 50,000 people witnessed the procession. Nearly all places of business were closed. After the parade a mass meeting was held in Adelphi Rink, where short speeches were made. This evening tar barrels were burned, red fire and fireworks displayed. A pyramid of fire was one of the attractions.

BUFFALO TURNED OUT 23,000 MEN.

Factories and Stores Closed at Noon to Give Employes the Privilege.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The largest parade ever seen in this city took place this afternoon, when 23,000 advocates of sound money, regardless of former party affiliations, marched in procession through the principal avenues and passed in review before the Mayor and ex-Mayors stationed on the balcony of the Tifft House.

The organizations composing the several divisions assembled at the places assigned them promptly on time, and at 2 P. M. the parade moved from the terrace up Main Street, past the Tifft House, and then on through the other streets forming the route. Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle acted as Grand Marshal.

The procession was made up of fifteen divisions, and nearly every line of business in the city was represented, stores and factories closing at noon to permit of employes taking part in the demonstration. The display of flags was general throughout the city.

Fluttered from Chicago Buildings.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Following the advice of the campaign managers, thousands of voters in both the big parties are observing to-day as Flag Day. Flags of all sizes and every conceivable form of decoration are displayed in the windows of residences, in the windows of the big office buildings and the stores, and are flying from the tops of buildings.

Jersey City's Gay Decorations.

Some Jersey City houses yesterday were fairly hidden by flags. They streamed from windows, hung in festoons from cornice to cornice, and waved from flagstaffs and stoops. Wagons carried them and horses were tricked out with them. They were not in the principal streets alone, but among the homes of the poor. One lone flag displayed from a float in Mercer Street, near Varick, was an exception. At the bottom, on a strip of muslin, appeared the names of Bryan and Sewall. There was also a liberal display of flags at Hoboken and all the North Hudson towns.

No Flags Left to Sell in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—All the stores in Baltimore that handle flags sold out their entire stock several days ago. The result was seen in every part of the city to-day. The National colors fluttered in the gentle breezes in all directions, giving the city a holiday appearance. The business section especially appeared as gorgeous as on a fête day. Telegrams from Annapolis, Frederick, Cumberland, and other Maryland cities state that the tri-colored folds of Old Glory are waving in profusion.

Made Kiernan Take in His Flag.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 31.—Lawyer Jeremiah Kiernan floated a large flag in front of his office, on Broad Street, to-day. On the flag were the following words: "Democrats won the war in 1776, in 1812, and the war of the rebellion. They made the flag, and the flag belongs to them." A crowd threatened to tear down the flag if it was not removed, but for a while Mr. Kiernan would not remove it. Finally he took it in, and the crowd withdrew.

A Dozen Fourth of Julys in One.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Flag Day was observed so generally in this city that the streets look as though a dozen Fourth of July displays of flags and bunting had been combined as one. Democrats, under the call of National Chairman Jones, vie in many instances with the Republicans in displaying the National colors. The citizens of Philadelphia began hanging out the flags yesterday.

Both Parties Decorated.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Watertown is resplendent with the National colors to-day. There are few houses or business places where the American flag is not displayed. The sun shone brightly on a sea of red, white, and blue. The committees of both parties requested the people to decorate, and the compliance is almost unanimous. To-night both parties had the closing demonstrations of the campaign.

Not Flags Enough to Go Around.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—There were not flags enough in the Utica stores to supply the demand to-day. Neither party has a monopoly of the colors, for flags are to be seen in all parts of the city and upon houses in which supporters of all parties reside.

Nearly Every House Decorated.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 31.—This city is gayly decorated with American flags to-day. The demonstration is made irrespective of party, Democrats as well as Republicans have joined in the patriotic display. Nearly every house and business place is adorned with flags both large and small.

More Voters Made by Altgeld.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 31.—Gov. Altgeld to-day restored the rights of citizenship to the following recently discharged convicts: Frank Weber of Sangamon County, robbery; Phillips Cross of Mercer County, larceny; Jesthan A. Stogdell of Taylorville, arson; Aim Johnson of Moline, malicious mischief; Jackson Massingill of Denver, burglary; A. C. Kynett of Bushnell, uttering a forged express money order; Oscar L. Vandoom of Pontiac, forgery; John Smith of Creal Springs, burglary; Eugene Smith of Newburnsides, burglary.

Mr. Cleveland Thinking About Ducks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—There are indications that the President contemplates a ducking trip in the near future, perhaps about election day, on a lighthouse tender. Ducks are said to be numerous down the Potomac, and the Maryland season opens next Monday.

Began Work Once More.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 31.—The American Wire Works has started up on double time, more than 1,300 men being employed. "Orders and inquiries are increasing, and the prospects of a revival are bright," said President Savage yesterday.

SNOW STORM IN THE WEST.

South Dakota, Kansas, and Iowa Swept by a Blizzard.

HURON, S. D., Oct. 31.—The heaviest snowstorm experienced in October since 1880 prevailed here and over the entire State yesterday and last night, with ten inches of snow on the ground. Fortunately the weather is not cold, but should it become severe, cattle on the ranges will seriously suffer. Railroading and telegraphing are somewhat interrupted.

JEFFERSON, Iowa, Oct. 31.—A howling blizzard swept this section of Iowa yesterday with constantly increasing violence. It grew colder last night.

OBERLIN, Kan., Oct. 31.—The first snow of the season fell here during Friday night and continued all yesterday. It was preceded by a heavy fall of rain, and the ground in consequence is well soaked, putting Fall wheat into good conditon.

FIFTEEN INCHES IN NEBRASKA.

Trains Delayed and Wires Affected in Some Parts of the State.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 31.—The snowstorm that began in the Rocky Mountains Wednesday raged all night in Western Nebraska and Wyoming, the Black Hills, and Colorado, and did not subside until about noon yesterday, when a forty-mile wind was still blowing, but without snow.

Snow fell from Fremont, Neb., west, though it did not gain two inches in depth until it reached Elm Creek, reaching a depth of fifteen inches at Ogallalla, twelve at Sidney, six at Holdredge, five at Broken Bow, and fourteen at Benkleman.

Other points in the State reported rain yesterday. Trains were late from delays by drifts and high winds in the Western part of the State. Many telegraph poles are down as a result of the heavy wind and sleet, and wires are working poorly.

SCHOONER BLEW UP IN PORT.

Two Men Hurt by 400 Cases Dynamite and 150 of Gasoline.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 31.—Schooner Emma J. Gott, Capt. Hunt, from New-York, was wrecked by an explosion in the harbor this morning.

Eleazer Panker, the cook, was badly burned about the face and hands, and another of the crew was struck by flying wreckage and cut about the head.

The schooner was loaded with cases of dynamite and gasoline in tanks. She had discharged part of the dynamite here, the balance being consigned to Boston.

The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been vapor from the gasoline, as when the cook lighted his fires the explosion followed. The whole side of the vessel was blown out, and she was thrown on her beam ends and filled.

A tug was sent to the aid of the wrecked schooner, which will be beached and unloaded.

Capt. Hunt, his nine-year-old son, and three men were aboard the vessel when the explosion occurred, and their escape from more serious results is remarkable.

Four hundred and eight cases of dynamite and 150 drums of gasoline went up in the explosion. The vessel belongs in Lubec, Me.

OUR DECAYING FORTRESSES.

Projects for the Defense of Many Cities Approved.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Under the head of fortifications in his annual report Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, says that detailed projects have been approved for the artillery defense of Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Narragansett Bay, eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, (partial,) New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore Washington, Hampton Roads, Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, Savannah, Key West, Pensacola, Mobile, New-Orleans, Galveston, San Diego, San Francisco, mouth of Columbia River, and Puget Sound. In these projects use is made of the existing old type fortifications which are either strengthened and given in part modern armament or utilized as an adjunct of the newer and stronger works.

Gen. Craighill urgently recommends an appropriation of $100,000 for the preservation and repair of fortifications, saying that, as a result of the failure of Congress to make proper provision in the past for their care, the ungarrisoned fortifications and reservations are now in a deplorable state, with the perishable portions now almost worthless, and the heavy masonry work slowly being destroyed.

Three Children Burned to Death.

WALLACEBURG, Ontario, Oct. 31.—J. W. Junes's residence was burned last night and his three children perished in the flames.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair and slightly cooler.

The storm continues central over Lake Superior, but is diminishing in energy. The pressure is relatively high over the Gulf States and on the Pacific coast, and it is relatively low from New-England westward to Montana.

The barometer has risen throughout the lake region, and it has fallen generally in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature is lower in New-England, the Middle Atlantic State, and the lake regions, and it has remained stationary in the other districts.

Rain has occurred generally throughout the lake region, New-England, and in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Fair weather is indicated in all districts except the upper lake region and the southern portion of the Gulf States, where local storms will occur.

It will be slightly cooler on the Atlantic coast and nearly stationary temperature in other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	63	39	66
6 A. M.	62	39	64
9 A. M.	62	43	64
12 M.	70	46	69
4 P. M.	70	44	68
6 P. M.	67	45	66
9 P. M.	64	47	64
12 P. M.	61	53	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65½
Weather Bureau	60
Corresponding date 1895	42
Corresponding date for last twenty years	51

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 3, Column 7.

GREATEST OF PARADES

100,000 Men March and Shout for Sound Money.

A VAST PEACEFUL ARMY

Carried Stars and Stripes in Flag-Adorned Streets.

MEN OF ALL RANKS IN LINE

Quarter of a Million of Spectators Join Enthusiastic Paraders in Cheering and Singing.

MAYOR AND GOVERNOR REVIEW

Crowds Greater than Famous Armies Splendidly Handled — The City Made a Holiday.

The business men's parade, in behalf of sound money, in this city yesterday, broke the world's record as a civic demonstration.

Never before in the world's history have so many citizens in time of peace in any country rallied to march under their country's flag. Never before in this Nation's history have so many flags been waved as were waved by the army that mustered in the streets of New-York City yesterday.

No such political demonstration has ever been seen on the continent.

The city kept holiday. Adorned with the red, white, and blue, resounding to the music of patriotic airs, echoing with the cheers from hundreds of thousands of throats, and blessed with the brightest, most genial sunshine, New-York City never before saw such a day.

In round numbers, a hundred thousand men were in the line; a hundred thousand flags blossomed above them; a hundred thousand throats sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," all in the line of march.

Packed into the streets, through which these peaceful battalions marched, and waving other hundreds of thousands of flags, joining in the patriotic anthems, and waking the echoes with their cheers, were other hundreds of thousands.

Three-quarters of a million was the estimate made of those who witnessed the parade between the Battery and the disbanding place, at Fortieth Street.

City Mantled with Flags.

The sun rose over a city that had slept beneath a mantle of flags, and never did the sky give a clearer blue field for him to run his day's course. The sunshine and the flags gave the streets richness of coloring and brilliance which had in it the added beauty that each flag had been hung out as a sign of the sentiment of the men whose homes or places of business it adorned. For its holiday the city wore its patriotic dress.

The display of flags was general in parts of the city mile away from the parade. Flags hung from roofs, from flagpoles, from corners, and cornices. Flags were draped up and down whole fronts of houses. Flags were twined about pillars. They fluttered from thousands of windows, and later, when it seemed as if nearly all the available space on earth had been taken, kite-flyers sent them a thousand feet aloft and spread them literally on the sky, where the wind stretched their protecting folds over the heads of the marching hosts.

The call for all who believe in sound money to join in an expression of that sentiment brought a response from the mercantile, the professional, and industrial world that was mighty. The great and the small business houses joined in declaring for a gold standard. Millionaires and their employes carried the same flag in the same line, keeping step to the same music. Organizations of all manner of business men were on hand early to begin the march, and those who were to have the handling of the great parade were earlier.

The Parade Splendidly Generaled.

They had a task the like of which has tried great Generals who deal with men accustomed to the incidents of forming into parading form. The men who gathered to make up the army which Gen. Horace Porter commanded on its march through the flag-lined thoroughfares yesterday outnumbered by more than two to one the entire Continental Army which Washington commanded, in 1776. That was 46,901. Gen. Porter's flag bearers outnumbered by 20,000 the men who fought for that flag at Gettysburg, for the Federal troops there were less than 80,000.

The sound-money phalanx which formed in the lower city streets was six to one for the far-famed Macedonia Phalanx which Alexander the Great commanded, for that great military body numbered 16,384. The allied forces who formed in hot haste under Gen. Porter's orders in the business heart of New-York exceeded by a third the allies which Wellington commanded at Waterloo. His army numbered 67,661, and Napoleon's army was but 71,947.

So, by comparison with the armies of great Generals in ancient and modern times, the sound-money army of yesterday was, in point of numbers, notable.

But the army formed and marched and dispersed in a way that some of the ancient Generals would have believed impossible. It was said by competent judges that a new record on the time of moving a great body of men was made yesterday.

The battalions were composed of men unskilled in the arts of drill, but they had in many instances as the commanding officers members of the National Guard, and this counted to great advantage. Many of the aides of the commanding officer and his chief of staff had also seen service in the National Guard, and just how great an advantage this was was also apparent. The marching had merit in itself, and some of the clubs numbering 1,000 or 2,000, in battalions of 500, would have done credit to themselves had they been military organizations.

Fine Body of Marching Men.

The column moved sixteen files front, and a body of 100,000 men, sixteen files front, each man carrying a flag, and waving a golden badge, with the inspiring music of a hundred or more bands, made an impressive spectacle, although they lacked the fine uniforms of the army.

Sixteen files front was the order past the reviewing stand, at Madison Square, with the exception of one organization.

The parade moved promptly, and it was precisely 11 o'clock, the hour designated in the official schedule, when Gen. Porter saluted Gov. Morton and others of the reviewing party at Madison Square.

From that hour until 6:35 o'clock last night the paraders were passing.

Some who have had large experience in affairs of this nature said that the number of men moved per hour was phenomenally large. Gen. Daniel Butterfield said at 2 o'clock that the parade was passing at the rate of 17,300 men an hour. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES counted the files that passed in a minute as a dozen or more of the battalions were passing, and the average number was eighteen, which would give within twenty of the number given by Gen. Butterfield.

But this figure does not hold for the parade as a whole. From time to time, between divisions, or between battalions, there were whole minutes when no one passed. The bands could not be counted as a part of the sixteen-files-front order. Thirteen thousand an hour was given by those who took all the facts into consideration as the nearest approximation to the exact number to be had, except by actual count. Reckoning with this number per hour for seven and a half hours, the number in line was 97,500.

Men of Wealth and Fame.

The individual composition of this aggregate makes a parade such as New-York has never before seen. Men who stand at the head of the greatest mercantile concerns and financial institutions of the country, men who have international reputations in the professions, scholars, journalists, politicians, men who have held high office, found time and had the inclination to quit business to fall in shoulder to shoulder with their clerks, their assistants, men who are not known beyond the limits of the house in which they sleep and their business places, and walk the three or four miles as evidence that their hearts and souls are in the campaign for sound money, and each carried a flag.

Men were in the procession shouting for McKinley and Hobart and sound money who have forgotten to register at previous elections—men who are so far away from politics that they neglected their duties as citizens last year. This year they are awake, and a three-mile tramp over the granite pavement was welcomed as an opportunity to show their sentiments. And in this the parade was a record breaker.

Politicians were there, and men who have in other years been fighting in opposite camps.

Paraders Forgot Politics.

Companies and divisions of the loudest shouters for McKinley in the line were commanded by men who have all their lives been Democrats. One company that was noticed by the crowd all along the line, to which Gov. Morton, on the reviewing stand, tipped his hat, and for which the reviewing stand gave a cheer, was commanded by William B. Hornblower, a Democrat whom President Cleveland named as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Joseph Larocque was just behind. Charles C. Beaman was in command of another company, and these eminent members of the bar, with a hundred others, were as enthusiastic in obeying the orders from the National Guardsman who acted as aide to the commanding general as were the Columbia College boys.

When the thousands of lawyers, many of them eminent in the profession, passed the grand stand, a fresh thought dawned on the crowd in the grand stand. Up to that time there had been gold bugs and other devices which had significance as relating to the currency question alone. But when the lawyers went past, among them men who have been or are now on the bench, from the stand came a shout: "They are out to maintain the dignity of the Supreme Court."

Old men were in the line, and they carried their flags from the beginning at the City Hall and below it to the end, men whose hair and beards were white, some of them Democrats, and some, whose zeal for their cause was almost greater than their physical strength. But they marched and marched like those a generation younger, carrying the flag and waving it, while the younger ones did the shouting.

Veterans Marched Sturdily.

Some who have taken no part in a political demonstration for a score of years, and some whose last tramp dates back to the sixties, were out for sound money yesterday. Some began the parade who had overestimated their powers of endurance and long before the reviewing stand was reached they were forced to drop out and take their places in the crowd of spectators.

The parade was marked by the enthusiasm of those who did the marching. All along the line, from time to time, there were cheers, and when the bands stopped playing whole battalions broke into singing "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," "John Brown's Body," and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

This spirit bubbled over in a hundred different ways—patriotic yells, after the style of college yells, the blowing of horns in rare instances, the time-honored query, "What's the matter with McKinley?" and the like, so that the paraders gave constant entertainment to the thronging thousands that were out to see and hear them.

Great Crowd of Sightseers.

The crowd that turned out to see the parade was as picturesque as the marching column. It was six or eight times as great in point of numbers. The sidewalks were packed as densely as they could be from the curb to the building line much of the distance. Nobody knows how many hundred thousands, all told, were there. They came from all parts of the city, in all sorts of holiday attire, men and women and boys and girls. They filled the trucks which were placed at the street intersections. They brought boxes and chairs and hurriedly constructed stands on which they climbed and peered over the heads of the dense lines that had places on the curb. From the point of view of the paraders two solid walls of humanity seemed to form the banks through which the stream of waving banners flowed. The tops of the houses and all the windows were the points from which thousands witnessed the passing column. Windows in some of the best located hotels and other public places on Fifth Avenue had been rented days or weeks in advance,

Kings

Evil was the name by which Scrofula was known in olden times. It yields readily to the blood purifying powers of the King of Medicines,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

and in each there were groups of interested spectators.

The clubhouses in Fifth Avenue, notably the Republican, the Manhattan, and the Union League, had specially constructed balconies, which were thronged with members and their friends. From the tops of the lofty buildings a view of the parade could be had which demonstrated one fact which hardly needed demonstration, namely, that the parade was the one thing which the inhabitants of New-York thought it worth while to pay much attention to.

A bird's-eye view from one of the tallest buildings in the vicinity of Madison Square showed the city's streets deserted, except for the parade. Traffic had ceased on Broadway. Not a cable car was running on that thoroughfare, and it had the clean, deserted appearance of a Sunday afternoon. Sixth Avenue, Fourth Avenue, and Madison Avenue were nearly as lonesome looking, while the dense black rows of people along Fifth Avenue, from Washington Square to Thirty-first Street, showed what had become of the populace.

The Reviewing Party.

The reviewing party included Vice Presidential Candidate Garret A. Hobart, Gov. Levi P. Morton, and Col. Ashley W. Cole, Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Mayor Strong and ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Cornelius N. Bliss, Powell Clayton, N. B. Scott, Joseph H. Manley, and Col. H. L. Swords, from National Committee headquarters, and ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt.

Just behind the reviewing party, standing out in large letters, at the very spot where hats were lifted, was a large canvas which bore these words: "We know no 'enemy's country' in this fair land of ours."

START OF THE PARADE.

Everything Done on Schedule Time—The March to Fifth Avenue—Mayor in the Van.

All the arrangements for the start of the big parade were carried out to the letter. There was no hurry, no delay, and no confusion. Promptly at 10 o'clock, the time appointed, Gen. Porter, Grand Marshal, rode past Worth Street, on Broadway, with his escort Less than five minutes later the Mayor, with his guest, ex-Mayor Hewitt, drove through the cheering crowds that thronged both sides of the street, and almost before the rear file of the escort which followed his carriage had cleared the way the first file of the big column swung into line.

Quickly as the order was given, the thousands massed under the banners of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club formed into companies and wheeled in files sixteen deep on Broadway. Preceded by the first of their twenty bands of musicians, the leading files made a gallant showing Dressed alike in dark business suits, with black derby hats and brown kid gloves, each man carried shoulder high an American flag. They kept their formation like a regiment of veterans, and looked, as they were, solid citizens of a patriotic State.

Mayor Strong was nearly late. When the arrangements had been completed Friday it was understood that the Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association should meet him at his office in the City Hall and escort him through the City Hall Park to his carriage, ordered to be in waiting at Chambers Street. The full committee, consisting of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of each of the thirty-eight divisions participating in the demonstration, numbered seventy-six, but as many of them desired to march with their companies, forty-five were selected to act as the escort.

When the forty-five were assembled in the Mayor's office waiting for him to arrive Col. C. F. Homer, who was to command them, made them rehearse for their appearance in public. He picked the twelve tallest to precede the carriage and the sixteen shortest to walk in double file, eight on each side, while the remaining sixteen followed behind. Every man wore a tall silk hat, a black frock coat, dark trousers, and tan kid gloves, and each carried a silken American flag on a gilt spear-headed staff.

Every man wore the badge of the Executive Committee, and many had bright yellow chrysanthemums in their buttonholes. Some were without the flower, and it was agreed, for the sake of uniformity, that the others should discard them. By a popular vote it was decided that the discarded blossoms should be heaped on the Mayor's desk. The Executive Committee's badge was circular, of white celluloid, with the inscription on the circle, "Business Men's Republican and Sound-Money Association," and in the centre, "Executive Committee." The whole was surrounded with a ruching of the National colors. None of the committee wore any other badge or motto.

Worried About the Mayor.

At 9:50 o'clock, when the Mayor had not arrived, a general feeling of uneasiness became manifest, and fears were entertained that a more than usually severe attack of the gout had interfered with the programme. Private Secretary Hedges declared his belief that, gout or no gout, the Mayor would be on time, and his confidence was justified a moment later, when a messenger arrived with the information that Mayor Strong was waiting in his carriage at Broadway and Chambers Street.

At the order of Col. Romer the escort formed in double file and marched through the City Hall Park to the waiting carriage. They formed about it in the order assigned to them, and the word to start was given. Had the apparent delay been prearranged it could not have occurred more opportunely. Exactly as the docked tails of the horses of the Grand Marshal's escort passed the north side of the crossing of Worth Street, Col. Romer passed the south side. Nothing could have been better.

The Mayor and the ex-Mayor rode in an open barouche, dark green in color, drawn by two dark brown horses without decoration or distinctive trappings of any sort. The coachman and footman had each a small rosette of red, white, and blue ribbons on the left breast of his fawn-colored uniform overcoat, but otherwise the turnout was severely plain and in perfect taste. Neither Mr. Strong nor Mr. Hewitt displayed any badge. The Mayor wore a black cutaway coat and a tall hat, while Mr. Hewitt, with his tall hat, wore a black overcoat.

Around Worth Street, when the parade started, the sidewalks were only thinly fringed with spectators, but from Canal Street up, passage was impossible save by the courtesy of the police. At the crossing Capt. Thompson had his men lined up less than three feet apart, to prevent the crowds pressing from behind and surging into the line of the parade. The police displayed good judgment and good humor, and when a man, woman, or child explained that business necessitated a crossing, it was accorded in the space allowed between the different marching divisions. It was an orderly crowd, too, in the early forenoon, curious, observant, and quiet, while the Grand Marshal, with his personal staff and his escort of 100 mounted men, paced slowly by.

Cheers for the Mayor.

But the appearance of Mayor Strong changed all that. From each side of Broadway, from the crowds massed in the side streets and from the big store and office buildings, where every window was a miniature grand stand, burst a storm of cheers and the thunder of hand clapping. At first the chief magistrate sat stiffly in his seat. As the cheering increased, he smiled as if pleased, and when, as he passed the tall Mutual Reserve Building and saw the gatherings of well-dressed woman all clapping their hands and waving flags and handkerchiefs in enthusiastic greeting, all the parade sternness left his face and he bowed and raised his hat. It would have been less fatiguing had he kept it off altogether, for at every pause and on every block of the way other parties received him in a fashion that deserved and obtained a bowing acknowledgment. All along the route he received a like reception, and that he was glad to be there was easily apparent. He noted with keen appreciation the decorations of the tall buildings and their festive appearance, draped with the National colors, and their windows crowded with smiling faces.

Those who saw the sound-money parade, as its thousands of men, each bearing the colors of the Republic, marched up Broadway under a clear, blue, sun-bright sky, with myriads of banners streaming above them, and the streets and windows thronged with eager and enthusiastic people, will never forget the spectacle. The mighty hosts of trade transformed into the cohorts of a bloodless war, marched as if they were on grand review before the entire country.

The parade, as its different divisions swung into line, and as the head of the first column passed up Broadway on its long march, did not strike the observer as particularly impressive. It did not seem very much greater than many another pageant, seen in reality or by the eye of imagination. It did not appear any larger than the immense cortège that followed the lifeless body of Grant to its final resting place. It did not seem greater than the 65,000 troops returning through Washington after the most terrible war of modern times. It did not seem, to the inner eye, any larger than the funeral pageant that bore the hero of Austerlitz to the mausoleum of the Invalides. But those pageants were of sorrow, and death, and gloom.

A Great Pageant of Hope.

This was a pageant of joy, of life, of hope. As column after column, division after division, thousands after thousands, passed in never-ending line, in unbroken ranks, forming one great impenetrable phalanx, the magnitude of the host seized upon the beholder. Its might, as a factor in the battle to be fought on Tuesday, was oppressive to the mind. At first the leading columns seemed of considerable size. Then as dozens of massive divisions of men followed, and behind them came the ceaseless tramp of thousands more, and as the eye, looking down the line of march saw only one continuous stream of men and a forest of waving banners, and then up the street and saw only more men and more flags, endless in both directions, the units of formation were lost in the effort to conceive of the vast army.

To see the parade to best effect one had to look along its line at a position just above the banners borne by the men. At too great a height the divisions appeared scattered, and the lines thin, and observed from the pavement there was too little variety, because one saw only a single column. But when seen from a height of about ten or twenty feet, the effect of the fluttering banners was wonderful. Then, too, the great variety of the columns and divisions could be seen.

Thousands of Waving Flags.

The vari-colored streamers and flags waving from thousands of stores; the ribbons, red, white, blue, and yellow, that were worn on the coats; the flash and glitter of golden batons and hats; the great standards and National colors carried at the heads of columns and divisions—all made a panorama that was in sight visible to the spectators on the street, but which was by far the most impressive feature of the pageant.

While the enthusiasm of all the crowds on the streets was at fever heat, there was not heard any jeers at the sound-money demonstration. The Popocratic sympathizers did not exhibit any spleen or feeling. Very few Bryan badges or buttons were seen among the thousands of spectators.

The good humor of the paraders was also remarkable. There were repeated and almost continuous cheering for sound money and McKinley, but not an utterance against Bryan or free silver was heard.

The parade was unique in being exactly on time. This was probably due to its military head, Gen. Porter, and a certain martial precision and determinateness was manifest throughout the entire march. As its head formed in line at Worth Street, it was evident that the whole march had been thoroughly planned. The different divisions fell in behind with the perfect order of veterans, and a great procession seemed to have been created in an instant.

The sun was bright and warm, and the thousands of men who had come out in their overcoats were soon sweltering in the heat. Few of them were accustomed to so much exercise, and the fervid sunlight, the crowded street, and the glow of marching soon made it quite uncomfortable. But discipline forbade carrying wraps on the arm, and the suffering paraders moved on stoically in the procession.

At one of the cross streets a sudden and sharp gust of wind snapped off a number of flags from the slender staves, but Popocratic onlookers were not allowed to enjoy even a temporary disaster to sound-money banners.

A Patriotic Policeman.

The police sent boys in amid the lines and gathered up the fallen flags. One policeman, seized with patriotic fervor, shouted: "Go in there and pick up the flags. The American colors must not lie in the dust!"

A roar of applause from the crowd of spectators and from the marching lines greeted this exhibition of patriotism.

The parade made an impressive appearance as it came down Waverley Place and swept sharply around the corner of Fifth Avenue under the shadow of the Washington Arch. One of the reviewing stands was erected at the foot of the arch and facing Waverley Place. It was crowded with eager spectators and in front of it were stationed two sides, while lines of policemen stretched along both sides of the street. The crowd pressed heavily upon the police line, but there was no disorder and no confusion.

The head of the column was cheered as it turned from Broadway and moved toward the arch. It came on in perfect line and as orderly as a corps of infantry. The mounted police and guard of honor were needless so far as clearing the way for the procession was concerned. The line of march was kept unobstructed.

INTO FIFTH AVENUE.

Crowds Cheer the Paraders All Along This Popular Thoroughfare.

The head of the parade, with Assistant Chief of Police Cortright in the lead, turned from Waverley Place into Fifth Avenue at Washington Place, at 10:30 o'clock. A stand had been erected at this point by the Park Department, and each occupant was furnished with a small flag, and as the various platoons made the circuit into Fifth Avenue, they were greeted with cheers and waving of banners.

From their entrance on this prominent avenue, until the procession reached Twenty-third Street, there was one continuous manifestation of enthusiasm. The residences of ex-Mayor Edward Cooper and Miss Rhinelander, on either corner of Fifth Avenue and Waverley Place, were elaborately decorated, and as the parade moved along this street, the occupants seemed to vie with each other in the magnificence of their external house adornments.

Most notable were the Brevoort House, Hamilton S. Gordon, at 139 Fifth Avenue; Wallace's Chop House, the New Grosvenor Hotel, Union Veterans' Patriotic League, E. H. Van Ingen & Co., and the Judge Building.

As the marchers passed the latter building thousands of paper stars of variegated hues were tossed from the upper story, and as the wind took them up they were scattered here and there through the air, covering the entire length of the parade. It was a beautiful sight, and aroused the greatest enthusiasm, not only among the paraders, but the thousands of spectators as well.

Cheers for Major McKinley.

When the column reached the establishment of William A. Pond & Co., at 124 Fifth Avenue, the most intense demonstration was manifested. A life-size portrait of Major McKinley hung between the windows of the second story, and as the line surged by they yelled, "What's the matter with McKinley?"

"He's all right," was the response, and the refrain was taken up by the throng and echoed the whole length and breadth of the street. Then the marchers would reply, "Well! Well! Well!" which would invoke cheer after cheer.

At the corner of Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue the upper offices of H. J. Hardenberg were decorated with a large gold hog eight feet in length. This likewise created immense enthusiasm.

During the march it was almost impossible to move along this thoroughfare. Platforms had been erected in front of nearly every residence and business house on this street, and each of them was crowded. Besides these, carts with chairs had been placed at each of the corners of the intersecting streets, and they were crowded with zealous sightseers. The sidewalks were dense with those unable to procure better accommodations, and fakirs did a thriving business in disposing of empty boxes at 10 cents and a quarter each to those who wanted to obtain a better view of the parade.

A unique feature of the parade was the thousands of boys who occupied positions in the tops of trees. Early in the day they had taken possession of these secure quarters, and no inducement or threat from the police could make them budge.

Sixteen Bands for One Division.

The Dry Goods Division was probably the largest and most elaborately decorated of any of the trades bodies represented in the parade. They had sixteen bands and seven drum corps. They were the first in line, and each member wore on the lapel a large yellow chrysanthemum and carried, attached to a bamboo cane, a small American flag. Their marching was commented upon for its uniformity, and as they turned corners the military precision with which it was executed evoked general commendation. Before reaching Twenty-third Street, however, they had to halt for fifteen minutes in order that Gov. Morton and the other reviewing officers might gain their positions on the reviewing stand.

At the corner of Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy viewed the procession. As those in line marched by Mr. Gilroy and his friends did not stint themselves in the volume of applause accorded them.

The enthusiasm gradually increased until Twenty-third Street was reached, and as the platoons neared the reviewing platform it was intense.

FROM THE REVIEWING STAND.

Gov. Morton and Mayor Strong Cheered by the Army of Paraders.

It was exactly 10:55 o'clock when Gen. Porter, preceded by the mounted police escort, reached the reviewing stand. Gen. Porter saluted the Governor gallantly, and passed on, followed by his aides on their prancing steeds.

Considerable diversion was created at this point by the appearance of an advertising fakir, mounted on a mule, who had somehow got into Fifth Avenue at Twenty-third Street, and sandwiched himself in between the mounted police and Gen. Porter's escort. He was gorgeously arrayed after the Buffalo Bill style, and himself and his mule were plastered over with invitations to try a certain restaurant "when you get tired of looking at the parade and are hungry." He was the object of much attention and guying before he was chased out of the procession at Twenty-sixth Street.

Mayor Strong, with ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt seated in the carriage with him, got tremendous applause. "Three cheers for Strong," and "What's the matter with Strong?" came from thousands of throats, and the Mayor looked greatly pleased. No man during the day got so hearty and genuine an ovation.

The great wholesale dry goods trade division reached the stand at 11 o'clock. From then till 12 o'clock the crowd looked at this great body of men filing by in closely kept ranks, and splendid order. They cheered for Morton and Strong and McKinley and Hobart and Black and Woodruff, and everybody else they could think of. Many of them wore overcoats, and some carried their overcoats on their arms. They looked rather uncomfortable from the heat, but, taking them all together, a finer and better looking body of men could scarcely be seen anywhere.

This great column, marching sixteen men abreast, forming a solid mass of men stretching as far down Fifth Avenue as those on the stands could see, and flanked on either side by the profusely decorated buildings and the cheering spectators, waving flags, was as inspiring a sight as one may see in a lifetime. The column marched straight up the centre of the street to Twenty-third Street, veered gracefully to the right, and described a symmetrical curve around the section where Broadway crosses Fifth Avenue, and passed directly under the reviewing stand. Then another curve to the left was made, which threw the column over on the west side of the street.

Dry Goods Men Sang.

The dry goods men were in fine humor. As they passed the stand they were singing:

"We'll hang Bill Bryan on a sour apple tree,
As we go marching on."

There was a mighty cheering and waving of flags at this. It pleased the crowd, and pretty soon they got more vocal music. This time the song was to the tune of "The New Bully," and ran thus:

"When November rolls around, 'round, 'round;
When November rolls around, 'round, 'round;
When November rolls around, 'round, 'round;
Not a fifty-three-cent dollar will be found."

At 11:10 o'clock Mayor Strong and ex-Mayor Hewit, who had left the parade, went on the grand stand, and Col. Strong got more cheers.

The Ninth Regiment Band, playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," headed another platoon of the wholesale dry goods men. By this time there was a long line up as well as down the avenue. Almost all the bands were playing this one patriotic air. It was wonderful how fast those sound-money men marched. The gait they had when they reached the stand, and that they sustained right along, was a genuine mile-in-fifteen-minutes. There was no lagging behind, either.

Murray's Military Band, from Rahway, N. J., preceded a crowd who carried in their hands red and white handkerchiefs and wore big gold bugs on their shoulders. The number of gold bugs and of yellow chrysanthemums in that parade was astonishing. It must have taxed the dealers in both wares to supply that parade alone.

The New-York Catholic Protectory Band, all boys, got a great amount of applause when they reached the stand. They were followed by a crowd who came to a standstill in front of the reviewing stand and cheered Gov. Morton and Mayor Strong. Straggling behind were a dozen street urchins, carrying flags. They had crowded into the line at Twenty-third Street, and were quickly dispersed by the police.

The corset trade men, preceded by the Crescent Band of New-Jersey, had all sorts of yellow decorations.

Fifteen Thousand Dry Goods Men.

At 11:55 o'clock, one hour from the start, all the wholesale dry goods men, it was supposed, had passed the stand. But they had not, for two divisions of them came later, out of their regular order. But when this first division had passed it was estimated that they numbered 15,000.

The First Regiment Band of Philadelphia preceded a lot of wholesale dry goods men who got lots of attention. They wore crush hats bright yellow, and enormous yellow chrysanthemums. By this time the heat had begun to tell on the paraders. Their gait was as lively as ever, and their order just as good, but some of the older men looked a bit flustered by the heat. Very few by this time who had overcoats had failed to take them off and sling them over their arms. They, too, pails of water and boxes of sandwiches appeared more numerously, in charge of some one, generally a colored man, who brought up the rear. The Mertz Reed Band of Port Chester accompanied a crowd wearing high silk hats with the crowns covered with gold tinsel, and red, white, and blue bands. Their campaign cry was shouted out vociferously thus:

"Rah, rah, rah, ree, ree, ree,
McKinley, Hobart, victoree."

A big kite, covered with red, white, and blue paper, and carrying at the end of its tail as ballast a National flag, appeared at 12:15 o'clock over toward the East River, floating high above Diana's lofty perch on the Madison Square Garden tower. It would stay there and then disappear, only to reappear again higher than ever. It was there all the afternoon, but it was the only kite in that vicinity during the day.

Just at this time the Demarest Cornet Band was in the van of a crowd who attracted great attention. Their hats were all brilliant yellow and gold, covered with gold tinsel, their chrysanthemums were bigger, and a deeper yellow than any others, and they were all blowing squeaky horns painted red, white, and blue. The cheering from the stand was terrific, led by a big, smooth-faced man of extremely jolly disposition, greatly enhanced by a liberal supply of campaign fix. He was always the first to lead the cheering from the stand, and the men in the line of march guyed him good naturedly.

"Maryland, My Maryland," played by the Immaculate Virgin Band of Lafayette Place, was almost the first variation in the musical line from the one tune, "Star-Spangled Banner." Red, white, and blue umbrellas among the paraders were thick at this point. They afforded a bit of grateful shade to their possessors.

The Photographic Sound Money McKinley and Hobart Club had a gorgeous banner in white and gold. The inscription was, "Americans, Uphold Your Honor." This banner was flanked by two gorgeous National flags.

Photographers in Line.

"Victory Assured" was the motto of some more photographers. It was an unique design. Each letter was attached to a separate flagstaff, and the line kept the motto straight by preserving a fine front. Likewise, behind them was the motto, "Sound Money."

A fourteen-year-old youngster, a make-believe drum major at the head of a non-descript crowd, got a lot of attention. He was arrayed in a gorgeous yellow garment, which looked like a gunny sack painted yellow, with holes for his head and arms. He had on flaming red stockings, and a tall hat, covered with yellow tinsel. A placard on the hat had the inscription, "Hully gee!" Behind him were his supporters. They had no banner with inscriptions and fixings telling who they were, but they carried the National colors and were solid for sound money. They got deafening cheers.

"What push is that?" called some one from the stand.

"A sound-money push," the leader yelled, and the cheers came again.

Another central division of the Dry Goods McKinley and Hobart Association reached the stand at 12:35 o'clock. They were singing, "Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue," and were followed by an alligator arrangement that beat everything for originality. It was a common pushcart, fixed up in yellow cloth and gold tinsel, like the body of an alligator. At the front end was the monster's head. He opened his mouth threateningly, ready to swallow a "silver lunatic" dangling in front.

Hot for McKinley.

"We're hot for McKinley," was the inscription on palm-leaf fans, covered with yellow tinsel, which the Associated Paper Traders carried.

"Hully gee, who are we?
E-R-I-E—Erie,"

yelled the Railway and Steamship Association. At this time the paraders and spectators were very merry. The former sang "John Brown's Body," and the crowd took it up. "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Hail, Columbia" followed, and then again came the old refrain of

"When November rolls around, 'round, 'round,
Not a 53-cent dollar will be found."

The Franklin Square battalion of the Publishers' Association had a wonderful banner. On one side Bryan, represented as a clown, was cutting off the head of a workingman. "Taking big chances" was the inscription. On the other side was the picture of a silver dollar, labeled "Bryan's bunko dollar," and the inscription, "Marked down 49 cents."

When the "Law Department of the New-York University" appeared it was 2 o'clock. The column was still marching at its rapid gait, and the men had no appearance of fatigue. The multitudes in the streets, in the windows, and on the stands were just as fresh, apparently, as when they first got out, and there was no abatement of the enthusiasm at all.

The Columbia College boys got volumes of applause. The junior class, dressed in knickerbockers and red and write sweaters, followed the college banner and a fife and drum corps. They wore white hats, the old Class Day "beavers" of 1888. The Law School was next, then the Engineering School, and then the sophs, shouting their class yell and wearing enormous goldbugs on the lapels of their coats and on their backs.

But the Columbia freshmen got the applause. The sophomores had an ovation, but it was not up to that the freshies got. The cheers from the crowd were answered by guying and hoots from the "Sophs," but the "Freshies" carried off the honors. Their get-up was wonderful. They had the regulation sweaters, navy cockade hats, and had their class year on them in big white letters. They were literally covered with gold bugs.

Bankers, Brokers, and Lawyers.

The Custom House brokers, aside from their own good appearance, distinguished themselves by having one of the most attractively uniformed bands, and the crowd showed its appreciation by cheering.

The bankers and brokers came along at 2:30 o'clock, and at once captured the crowd. There were so many Wall Street bulls and bears whose appearance was familiar to the spectators that it seemed like a meeting of old friends. The guides upon the first two lines were Giovanni Morosini and Isador Wormser. They were quickly recognized and heartily cheered. Berry Wall, who was one of the Captains, was cordially greeted. There were five divisions and as many good bands. The cry of the brokers was "We will show what we can do!" The members of the Consolidated Exchange brought up the rear.

At either end of the first line a man unfurled a tape, which was supposed to give the latest quotations. Toward the last the brokers in chorus told the crowd that "Bryan would get left." Many of them wanted to know "if anything was the matter with 'Tom' Platt." A poodle dog decorated with a flag and yellow ribbon brought up the rear. Its wonderful display of discipline made a sensation, particularly among the ladies.

The law—or rather its representatives—overshadowed every other feature of the parade in the attention attracted. It is doing no injustice to those who composed the other divisions to say that the lawyers were the best dressed body that passed the reviewing stand. They wore high hats. Well in the front ranks were a number of distinguished jurists.

The Prominent Lawyers.

There was an enterprising young man possessed of a splendid voice on the stand. He was well enough acquainted with the prominent jurists to have been connected with a court. Any way, he called out their names, and frequently made suggestions which the crowd was quick to follow.

"Good for Joe Choate," he cried, as the great lawyer passed. The crowd approved the sentiment, and Mr. Choate seemed to enjoy it immensely.

"There's John M. Bowers, who is a good Tammany Hall man," shouted the man. The crowd cheered, while Mr. Bowers blushed and lifted his hat.

When William C. Hornblower came along, marshaling a battalion, the same accommodating man called attention to him. "What is the matter with Judge Hornblower, as a good Democrat?" inquired the man. "He is all right!" was the hearty response, which Mr. Hornblower acknowledged by a bow. Elihu Root also came in for liberal attention, as did Franklin Bartlett and John Murray Mitchell.

It was not necessary to aid the throng to pick out Abraham Gruber. Every one seemed to spy him at once and join in an ovation. Mr. Gruber showed that he was very much flattered. Judge Goodrich was also applauded.

Ex-Judge Horace Russell was kept busy touching his hat. "There goes another sound-money Democrat," was shouted, and George W. Van Slyke was received by prolonged cheering.

Paul Potter marched with the lawyers, and Commissioner Jacob Hess proposed three cheers for "Trilby," but the playwright did not regard this as a personal reference.

When the Mayor's private secretary passed a number of voices cried out, "Hello, Job." Mr. Hedges waved his compliments.

The lawyers carried canes. Some of those who passed last sang "America."

Insurance Men in Line.

The insurance division, headed by John A. McCall, presented a magnificent appearance. The men marched like trained soldiers. Several of their number were recognized and cheered. A double row of men wore gold bugs which contained works that kept the wings in constant action. A man toward the end of the line furnished amusement by handling a pistol which caused a sizzing sound and frequent explosions.

Like the lawyers, the real estate men did not carry flags, so part of their division were mixed with the insurance men.

Railroad Supply Men Out in Force.

The machinery and railroad supply division was nearly half an hour in passing. It was chiefly composed of workingmen.

The architectural iron workers made a strong display. John Jackson, a benevolent-looking old gentleman, who employs a large number of men, was in the grand stand. He bowed and shouted to many of his men who were marching. The men were delighted with the recognition, cheering and even breaking ranks.

The Jewelers' Alarm Clock.

The jewelers' decorations were good, and their music of the best. They were particularly enthusiastic over Mr. Hobart. Many in the front ranks were imitation gold pens in their hats. As they approached the stand a very noisy alarm clock went off.

In the centre of the division was a one-legged man on crutches. He was loudly cheered. The silversmiths' section had a drum major who was conceded to be unrivaled.

The electrical workers made a beautiful line as they rounded the curve at Twenty-third Street. Their bands marched formed as a cross.

Publishers and Advertisers.

The publishers and Advertisers' division received an ovation. Capt. Drisler, who commanded, was personally applauded. The men belonging to the different daily newspapers were greeted at the press stand with shouts of "Well, well, well." W. J. K. Kenny, who commanded the street car advertisers, was given three cheers.

At the head of the chemical workers was Gen. Horatio C. King, who headed the Democratic State ticket as a candidate for Secretary of State only a year ago.

At 5 o'clock the up-town streets became congested, and the head of this division was stopped at the stand for a few minutes. The band played "America," and the crowd joined in singing.

Getting Dark, Still Marching.

The Hide and Leather brigade reached the reviewing stand at 5 o'clock. The men comprising the first platoon wore each a large letter hanging, spelling the names "McKinley and Hobart." As they passed the stand they stopped for a minute and were received with tumultuous applause.

The West Side Merchants followed, and the Shoe Division came next. As they turned into the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue a large number of calcium lights were turned on them from the various stands in that locality. This, aided by the electric sign of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, at Twenty-third Street, made the view more attractive.

A small golden shoe in a circle of flowers suspended on a staff and borne by one of the paraders created much enthusiasm. The millinery division, which next followed, was exceedingly interesting. There were said to be 1,500 men in line, and in the midst of them a large lady's hat, made of gilded straw, and decorated with yellow lace, was held aloft.

Hardware Men Conspicuous.

A row of colored lanterns adorned the belts of the men who formed the foremost column of the Hardware Brigade. This was the most picturesque division in the entire line. One platoon had small silver bells on the lapels of their coats, which were rung in unison as the men passed the reviewing stand, and another platoon carried plumes of red, white, and blue, which were attractive and drew much enthusiasm from the onlookers.

Then came the clothiers, collar, neckwear, and haberdashers, each wearing a large white chrysanthemums. The hatters were next in line, and as they approached the stand there was a great demonstration. The first four platoons of this division wore silk hats and their marching was superb. There were 2,500 of these in line, and they were applauded until the entire division had gone by.

At this point there was a break in the line of march covering three blocks. It was the only one of note, and naturally created comment. In a few minutes, however, the Italian Business Men and West Side Retail Dealers made their appearance, and the march was once more uniform. Following this came the Rubber Trade. The color-bearer was a colored man, dressed in a yellow suit of clothing. His make-up was unique, and he was generously applauded.

End of the Marching Hosts.

This ended the parade, and it was exactly 6:26 when the last man passed the reviewing stand. The vast crowd did not realize for some time that the last column had gone by, and it remained in position awaiting more paraders.

The police, not being informed that all was over, kept those who wanted to break the lines in order, and it was not until Vice Presidential candidate Garret A. Hobart, accompanied by Col. Harry L. Swords, left the stand that the crowd realized that the greatest political parade ever seen on this continent had terminated.

It was estimated by many who had set in to count the men in line, and who had remained at one point during the entire day, that there were 97,000 men who participated in the parade and passed the reviewing stand.

Seen Above the Worth Monument.

The crowds that had been unable to get as far down town as the reviewing stand were very pleased when the parade reached Fifth Avenue above the Worth Monument.

According to the schedule, the head of the line was to reach Twenty-seventh Street about 11 o'clock, and sure enough it did. Gen. Porter and his numerous personal staff and escort of mounted men were cheered repeatedly. At the Manhattan Club, the members no sooner espied the Grand Marshal and those with him than there was set up a prolonged and hearty cheer, punctuated with a waving of hats and handkerchiefs. This reception was hardly less hearty than that accorded to the head of the line at the Union League Club and the Republican Club across the way.

Both of these places were vociferously greeted by the clubs in line, and on each occasion there was always a cheery response. The dignified club members in the palatial Manhattan house unstintingly acknowledged the greetings from the line from early in the day until darkness set in.

The head of the long line reached Fortieth Street, the end of the route, at about 11:18 o'clock. Gen. Porter and the members of his staff took up a position here and reviewed the coming hosts. This was where the paraders disbanded, the companies being sent east and west in Fortieth Street and breaking ranks as opportunity offered.

This plan worked most satisfactorily. There was no congestion at the terminus of the line, as it had been feared there might be, for as soon as a company went east or west and reached an intersecting thoroughfare it disbanded in good order without the least confusion.

The crowds near the end of the route were not nearly so large as they were further down town, but good order prevailed everywhere north of Twenty-sixth Street. Policemen were everywhere, but the crowds were so well-behaved that they had little to do but stand and look on.

ON THE GRAND STAND.

An Enthusiastic Crowd Cheered the Different Divisions as They Passed.

The crowds that lined Fifth Avenue, north of the reviewing stand, had an exciting afternoon. Men and women of all ages seemed at times to lose control of their senses, and in their wild attempts to give vent to their feeling, smashed hats and ruined personal property.

The greatest number of freak enthusiastics seemed to be centred in the grand stand on the west side of Fifth Avenue just below Twenty-fifth Street. Several young and very handsome ladies were the centre of all interest most of the time.

The architectural division, which swung across Broadway at 2 o'clock, looking very much like mature college men, was the first to receive an ovation at Twenty-fifth Street. They wore large yellow chrysanthemums, and when they came in sight, a small man with a red face and a flag in each hand, rose to his feet with the air of a man who had a duty to perform. From that time on he was on his feet, and the particular duty that he had assigned himself to perform was performed well, indeed.

He yelled and yelled until he grew as red in the face, and finally, when he was able to yell no longer, he jumped up and down and pounded his hat on the railing in front of him until it was a complete wreck. Finally, at 4 o'clock, he was able to stand it no longer, and kind friends led him away.

He had hardly disappeared, when another and older man took his place, and until supper time he whooped it up in wonderful shape.

Cheers for the Coffee Men.

When the Coffee Exchange paraders were opposite Twenty-fifth Street, the first man with the red face yelled at every company that passed, and he soon had every one in his vicinity cheering with him.

When the New-York Bank Clerks' Club appeared they were singing "The Battle Cry of Freedom." Every one, women, men, and children, joined in and this was kept up while the bankers were passing. The man with the red face continued to shout:

"Hurrah for the bankers and brokers!"

Then to vary the cry, he yelled:

"Hurrah for the goldbugs!"

Each time he yelled the crowd immediately in front of him stopped singing long enough to respond at the top of their voices.

The appearance of the boys from Columbia was the signal for several young ladies near the Twenty-fifth Street end of the west stand to catch the enthusiasm. The college band, like all the other bands, or at least most of them, was playing "El Capitan" as it passed, and these young ladies were at once on their feet and sang the chorus with all their might, while the college boys responded with their college yell.

Two of the young women were noticeable. One, who was very pretty, wore a brown velvet waist and a small black hat perched on top of a head of bright golden brown hair. Her companion was dressed in blue, and both were lavishly decorated with McKinley buttons and badges. They were particularly gay, and under any other condition would have been declared "horrid" by every other woman who saw them. But because it was sound money, their actions were pronounced perfectly proper by every woman present.

One of them had a particularly loud voice, and she was not afraid to use it, either. She sang each time the music played, and all the people near her joined with her, and the result was one constant round of song and cheers.

Brokers Attract Attention.

In the meantime the man with the red face was not losing any tricks. While the bankers and brokers were passing, his yells, as interpreted by several versed in the language he spoke, was something like this:

"Three cheers for the gold bugs! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!" "What's the matter with the bankers and brokers?" "Three cheers for the flag of our country!" "Hello, Jones, how are you?" "Three cheers for McKinley! Waugh! Waugh! Waugh! Tiger."

The last division of the bankers to appear had a witty yell, which they were losing their voices over. It went like this:

"Who are we?
"Who are we?
"We are Democrats,
"N—I—T."

The lawyers strongly impressed the ladies. The insurance men were greeted with an uproar of applause as they appeared, and responded with this:

"Who? Who?
"Who are we?
"Dey street hustlers,
"Hully Gee."

Then came another section who were yelling themselves hoarse in this wise:

"Rah! Rah. Rah!
"All in line.
"Every man
"Is a valentine."

Then came an unexpected interruption that again attracted the attention of the crowd. A dozen small street gamins who had broken into the lines at Twenty-fourth Street came running up Fifth Avenue, in and out among the paraders, pursued by a whole squad of police. The officers were so numerous that they fell over themselves in their attempts to capture the venturesome youngsters. All of them were caught before Twenty-seventh Street was reached, and, much to their chagrin, they were roughly forced back into the crowds.

Then a new actor claimed the attention of the crowds in the stands. As the architectural iron workers came in view, an old man, at least seventy, arose to his feet, hat in one hand and a half dozen flags in the other. As the iron workers saw him they began to cheer, and he cheered back. At first he confined his efforts to moderate cheering, but as the approaching legions cheered and yelled at him, he caught the spirit, and for over half an hour hurled back cheer after cheer and yell after yell until he almost lost his voice.

Sometimes he was on a chair, and sometimes his body protruded over the railing, half way into the street. Every one in the line knew him, and he seemed to know every man in the lines. When the last lot of the ironworkers had passed, he subsided, but not until the men had passed out of his hearing.

Then a man who sat near him arose and cried:

"Three cheers for Jackson!"

Jackson Is Enthusiastic.

They were given with a will, while the old gentleman modestly bowed his acknowledgments. The old gentleman was W. H. Jackson of the firm of Jackson & Co., manufacturers of ornamental iron work.

Here the pretty girls claimed attention again. The jewelers were passing, and it appeared that the girls had many acquaintances among the dealers in jewels. The girls sang and cheered, and received much attention in return.

At this point, the only one-legged man in the big parade made his appearance. He had the use of his left leg, but his right leg was severed at the knee. He walked with crutches, but required no aid. The man is Frank Gunner, a son of former Police Capt. Gunner. He is employed by one of the big Maiden Lane jewelry firms. He insisted on joining the paraders, and walked the entire distance from down town to the point of disbanding. Gunner was tired at the end of his trip, but not daunted.

The drug men had a new yell when they reached the Twenty-fifth Street stand. Each line was yelling by itself, and this is what they cried:

"Drugs! Drugs!
Wholesale drugs!
We'll vote for McKinley
And we're gold bugs."

In this way the waiting public continued to the end. The enthusiasm did not lag a moment. It was alike from the reviewing stand all along the route to the point of dismissal. Men and women yelled and cried until they were not able to utter a sound.

IN THE DOWN-TOWN STREETS.

How the Crowds and Paraders Gathered—Formation of Mighty Battalions.

Long before 9 o'clock crowds of paraders and spectators assembled in Lower Broadway. Broadway, Wall Street, Broad Street, Nassau Street, John Street, and, for that matter, every down-town street, was a symphony in red, white, and blue, and Stars and Stripes. It was a sight to stir the heart of every citizen.

Groups of men began to wend their way southward by 8 o'clock. They escaped from elevated railway stations, from street cars, from ferryboats, and from the crush at the bridge. Some tramped to the tap of the drum, or the shrill pipe of the fife, others made their own marching music with song or whistle, still others just adapted themselves to the easier route step or a go-as-you-please to their different rendezvous. But once at their gathering points, they were quickly taken in hand by their marshals and captains of hundreds, and commanders of squads,

of houses was one of the most profusely decorated along the line.

The Republican Club, which is nearly opposite the Union League Club, showed a lot of flags and streamers.

AS SEEN IN WALL STREET.

Enthusiasm of the Brokers and Their Friends Interferes with Business.

The banking, brokerage, and mercantile district was in a whirl of enthusiasm and patriotic excitement yesterday. The hurly-burly incident to preparations for the big parade began almost at dawn, and did not end until late in the afternoon.

For the ear there was din of music, shouts that spoke conviction, discordant brays of horns or "bazoos," and the watchman's rattle agony, with prattle of women, just as zealous and enthusiastic as the men, cheers, calls of salutation, campaign cries, good-humored banter, all in the hustle and bustle of business. For the eye there was after noon a very pageant of the spectacular, a constantly changing marvel of parades, of banners, bunting, portraits, badges, flags, flowers, charming women, plutocrats elbowing and hobnobbing with office boys, mounted police and dashing aides, thousands on thousands of spectators in humor to applaud. There was a change every minute. The oldest spectators had never seen anything so buoyant or kaleidoscopic at any political crisis.

The women visitors came in bevies and were legion when the parades began to move. With few exceptions, all were well garbed, and none had neglected to assert her faith in some way, either by a flower, a ribbon, a badge, or a flag. Several women carried banners as large as those of the men. The favorite badge was the gilt entomological monstrosity known as the "gold-bug." The fair enthusiasts wore them on hat, and dress. Yellow chrysanthemums—of this flower, 2,000 were sold in Wall Street and its neighborhood during the day—were also in favor.

As to the men, few were content with a McKinley and Hobart button. Nearly all had in addition either a yellow ribbon or a flower of some sort. The majority wanted at least one "gold bug"—some had a dozen crawling over hat, coat, waistcoat, and trousers—and flags from two inches to two feet square were indispensable.

Young Old Men in Wall Street.

The badges of the day were of all kinds and sizes, from gilt effigies of McKinley as big as soup plates to small and costly clasps and disks. A few brokers wanted everything in sight, and bought all that was offered to them, from a rattle to a chrysanthemum, and wore or carried their purchases with the pride of a collegian bearing away a diploma. It spoke well of the sentiment of the day for a sedate business man to stick three or four badges or "bugs" on a shining silk hat, to sport some device of the campaign on his cravat, and to cover his frock coat with badges, bugs, and medallions, and wear a huge chrysanthemum while carrying a flag and shouting for McKinley as lustily as one of his clerks.

At the Exchanges, while business was attended to, the parade was the first thought. At the Stock Exchange there were as many messenger boys rushing in with flags, flowers, or badges as with messages. Brokers would hurry through a deal involving, perhaps, considerable money to rush out and look at the formation of a division, and return to shout a campaign cry or indulge in pleasant badinage or a stump speech.

In the wheat pit at the Produce Exchange, there was constant interruption of business. Motions to adjourn "out of respect to the parade" were frequent. When a band of music passed in Whitehall Street there was a rush to the windows to cheer the paraders. The formation of each parade was an excuse for the friends of the paraders to collect on the sidewalk and critically eye equipments and appearance. The heartiest good fellowship prevailed. If a parader did not have badges enough or needed a chrysanthemum, somebody volunteered to supply him. In the matter of cigars those who did not march saw to it that those who did were not lacking in something to smoke.

Brokers Photographed in Line.

Perhaps the enthusiasm was at its height when the parade of the Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street Business Men's McKinley and Hobart Sound Money Club, headed by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, halted in Wall Street to be photographed. On the steps of the Sub-Treasury more than 2,000 men, women and children were massed. Several other parades were preparing to start in Broad and New Streets, and on the sidewalks the spectators were from ten to six deep. The Coffee Exchange turn-out carried one of the handsomest banners in the parade. It was of golden-colored silk. Every one was in good humor, and strangers talked with those in the ranks as if they had been old acquaintances. Every campaign cry started on the street was taken up on the sidewalk, and even the women shouted in their demonstrations.

The office boys hit on a new and effective scheme of adding to the decorations, and the example set by one spread like a prairie fire. Taking a reel of paper tape intended for a quotation ticker he pulled off several yards and let them out of the window after putting a pencil or a penholder through the hole in the reel. The breeze caught the loose end and with increasing velocity the reel of tape was carried away in spirals to fall and entangle passers-by or catch in flag poles or cornices. Hundreds of reels were thus disposed of, and the tapes were an effective addition to the display of bunting.

FLAGS FLEW EVERYWHERE.

Houses in Streets and Avenues off the Line of Parade Decorated with National Colors.

It was not only on Broadway and Fifth Avenue and along the line of the big parade that New-York blazed with color yesterday. Chairman Mark A. Hanna's genial and diplomatic invitation to celebrate the day as Flag Day was almost universally accepted, and every street had its own display. Everywhere the National flag waved, and stand where one would and look east or west, north or south, the eye saw nothing but a long vista of red, white, and blue. It was a monotony of color, for the scheme was everywhere the same—the American flag—on millionaire's department store, on huckster's shanty, on mansion, and on tenement house, the American flag.

Naturally the decorations were of different descriptions, but the colors and the motives were always the same. Houses almost entirely covered with the red, white, and blue bunting gave no greater evidence of patriotism than did the single pennant fluttering from a garret window. Nearly every store and residence in the city exhibited a National flag of some size or shape, and nearly all of the bunting was new, showing in marked but not unpleasing contrast with the big campaign banners that, swung across the streets for the past few weeks, bear witness in their faded hues to long and honorable service.

There were a few old relics among the flags that flaunted in the glorious sunshine. The block on Twenty-ninth Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues had one. Across the street, from the roof of No. 336 to the roof of the house opposite, hung a flag that first braved the weather in the war times of 1861. The flag is the property of Mr. P. W. Moeller, who is very proud of it and only exhibits it on special occasions. The entire block was conspicuous by the regularity of its decoration. There was also a handsome display in East Sixty-fifth Street. Five houses alike in construction and design had shades of the flag in every window and on the shades festoons of gold-colored ribbon.

Down on West Street and along the water front east and west the flag flew in continuous line.

Above Forty-second Street, both east and west, the streets were gay with pendant flags and streamers of bunting. The avenues, from Third to West End and out into Harlem, were lanes banked with the National colors, and every cross street was picturesquely decorated by its inhabitants. From Forty-second Street to Central Park thousands of flags, big and little, weather-beaten and new, hung from the windows of the private residences and apartment houses. The scene on upper Fifth Avenue was particularly gay, nine out of every ten of the houses on the avenue between Twenty-third and Sixty-ninth Streets had a flag in evidence, and on some of them were half a dozen. The cluster of big hotels around the Plaza bore a gala appearance never outdone on the great days of National celebration, and the residences of nearly every prominent citizen of the neighborhood exhibited in its decorations the sign of the sound-money cause.

On Lexington and Madison Avenues the display was general. Trade considerations kept the proportion down among the small merchants of Sixth and Eighth Avenues, but the office and studio buildings and houses and flats were generally decorated with the flag. The biggest flag among the hundreds that flew to the breeze on Fifty-seventh Street, hung on Calvary Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur is the pastor. There were also flags on all the buildings controlled by the Collegiate Reformed Church, and on many other places of different denominations.

The decorators for the past week have received more orders than they could attend to, and the dealers in flags and bunting were utterly unable to supply the demand on them. Prices were doubled under the increased call for material until there was no more in the market. One of the oldest houses in the flag trade in the city reported on Friday that they were sold out. The fireworks companies said that they had delivered $2,500 of flags in four days, and had none left in stock. Another company sold 1,000 flags larger than ten feet since last Monday, and one man who invested $1,000 in flags a week ago sold out in two days.

According to the dealers, plentiful as they were throughout the city for display, there have been no American flags except small ones for sale since Friday.

PICTURES FROM THE AIR.

Camera Supported by Four Colored Kites Photographs the Parade.

A number of kites were floated over the route of the parade, and general views of the procession as seen from aloft were recorded by a camera lifted high over Broadway by a string of four kites sent up from the northwest corner of the roof of the Mutual Reserve Life Building. Pictures were taken at intervals of fifteen minutes during the greater part of the afternoon. In all about thirty negatives were secured.

The arrangement of kite-flying photography is the invention of William J. Eddy of Bayonne, N. J., who has in previous attempts in Boston and other cities produced some excellent pictures of parades and kindred demonstrations. Mr. Eddy was assisted yesterday by Henry L. Allen. There were three kites in the first batch sent up, each seven feet high, and made of red, white, and blue striped paper. They were put up one at a time on lines from 200 to 400 feet long. The ends of the lines were made fast to a common line, from which the camera swung on a light wooden frame. After the camera had been set the line was let out until it swung directly over Broadway. A separate line snapped the camera after an exposure was secured.

Controlling Line Broken.

A heavy gust of wind broke the main line just beyond the camera frame, and the kites went cavorting over to the roof of the New-York Life Insurance Building, taking their lines with them. The camera and its frame fell to the roof of a building 200 feet below, and the frame was broken, but the camera was undamaged. It took Mr. Eddy about half an hour to put up more kites and repair the frame. Smaller kites were in the second batch, and four of them were necessary to lift the photographing apparatus.

The second and all the following attempts were successful. The kites that broke away were captured by some one on the New-York Life Building, and during a good part of the afternoon they could be seen flying from the roof of that structure.

Gilbert T. Woglum floated a string of kites over Washington Square from the tower of the Judson Memorial. After he had let the kites out about 3,000 feet, he attached a twelve-foot golden silk flag to the line and let it out until it was suspended almost directly over Washington Arch. It could be seen from far up Fifth Avenue glittering in the sun. Yesterday was an ideal day for kite flying, according to the experts. The kites and their flags were cheered and saluted several times by the paraders. Altogether they formed not the least novel and attractive display in yesterday's great demonstration.

BADGES OF MANY KINDS.

Description of the Campaign Tokens Displayed in the Long Line

Not the least extraordinary of the displays furnished during the day was the display of badges. Every man wore a bade of some kind, and thousands of the younger and more loudly enthusiastic of the paraders wore several. There were all sorts and descriptions of badges, buttons, and mottoes, from the quiet rosette of the National colors, as worn by Mayor Strong's coachman and footman, and the plain red, white, and blue ribbon of the Dry Goods Club, to the enormous medallion, six inches in diameter, of gilded composition bearing the bust of Major McKinley and the inscription "We want gold and lots of it."

Of course the most popular, that is, the most universally worn token, was the giant bug of imitation gold. It is said, by the way, that the man who conceived the idea patented it, and has coined it into many thousands of dollars as good as real gold. Except in the dignified ranks of the bankers and brokers', the architectural, and the lawyers' divisions, there was hardly a line that did not show one or more of the unsightly presentments. These were worn on hats, on breasts, and as epaulets, one or more on each shoulder. Another favorite was a red, white, and blue chenille monkey, holding an imitation five-dollar gold piece in its wire hand. These were worn on the front of hats, and presented a curious and rather pleasing effect. Then there were busts of McKinley an inch or so in size, protruding from button holes, and motto buttons far too numerous for particularization. One man who led a company in the dry goods men's division wore a cabinet sized photograph of the Republican candidate for President made fast to the band of his tall silk hat. Another full company had smaller pictures in gold frames on their derbies. McKinley cocked hats of gilded composition made in the form of signet rings that covered nearly the entire back of the wearer's hand were as common and apparently almost as numerous as the more aesthetic yellow chrysanthemum. Then there were golden doves and beetles whose outstretched wings bore portraits of McKinley and Hobart, and golden elephants inscribed with the letters "G. O. P."

The badge worn by the Executive Committee, which acted as escort to the Mayor, has been described elsewhere. It was about three inches in diameter and peculiarly striking displayed on the black coats of the committeemen. Gold buttons and gold-colored silk handkerchiefs were almost as common as the streamers with "Protection and Prosperity." Another badge worn by a few was the oval badge issued by the Republican County Committee. It is of white enamel, bearing the portraits of McKinley and Hobart on front and those of Frank S. Black and Timothy L. Woodruff on the reverse. The whole depends by a ribbon of red, white, and blue from a gold brooch.

Street Hawkers Fare Well.

It was a field day for street hawkers and peddlers. From the Battery far past the end of the march they cried their wares on Broadway and the intersecting streets. Every conceivable device typifying sound money sentiment was displayed. Some of these were a little far fetched, but they sold just the same.

The man with the flags was omnipresent. Large flags, small flags, silk, cotton, and canvas flags were sold. On the Bowery for 3 cents they were selling paper flags with the colors painted on. Then there were goldbugs, gold-framed portraits of McKinley, gold-bordered bow knots, and finally golden chrysanthemums. The chrysanthemum men flourished especially in the down-town districts. Down around Wall Street they were unable to supply the demand early in the afternoon. When the supply was running short one enterprising individual appeared near the corner of Broadway and Wall Street with a huge bunch of superb-looking double ones. These he sold for 35 cents each as fast as he could hand them out. When the purchaser started to pin one on his coat, he found to his surprise they were artistically colored tissue paper. The man vanished in the crowd.

When it was seen every political symbol would be sold, there appeared on the street odds and ends of every description—watchmen's rattles, tin horns, and snapdragons. One man near Union Square tried to dispose of a stock of left over high hats used in the last Presidential campaign. The day was summed up tersely by a tired fakir on Park Row late in the afternoon. "Ef dis ting 'ud keep up, I'd own de City Hall Park in er week."

GOOD POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Crowds Were Good Natured and Caused No Trouble Along the Line.

It was admitted on all sides that much of the success of the parade was due to the very complete and comprehensive arrangements made by Chief Conlin for giving the procession a clear passage through the streets and preserving order along the route, and the admirable manner in which his orders were obeyed. The task of handling such immense throngs was not an easy one, by any means, but the people were good-natured and obeyed the police regulations cheerfully.

The police detailed for duty along the line of march were particularly warned to be firm but respectful in enforcing the rules laid down by those in charge of the parade, and rough treatment was to be carefully avoided. Especial attention was paid to the selection of the officers and men detailed for this duty and to their distribution. Officers who have had much experience in handling crowds and who are possessed of discretion and evenness of temper were assigned to those points along the line where it was thought that the crowd would be densest and most difficult to handle. Precautions were also taken by the police to prevent accidents, and to give prompt succor to those who might be injured.

Chief Conlin and Acting Inspector Brooks, who had been specially detailed to assist him, worked for several days perfecting the arrangements for the parade and making the assignments of the necessary officers and men. The force detailed for duty along the line of the parade and at the reviewing stands numbered nearly 2,000. The lower part of the city was placed in charge of Deputy Chief Cortright, who, in a new uniform and mounted on a roan charger, appeared in public for the first time cloaked in the dignity of his new office. The crowds were handled as easily as if it was but a Sunday school parade, with child spectators.

Deputy Chief Cortright's Work.

The Deputy Chief rode from end to end of his bailiwick constantly, and at no point did the crowd prove troublesome.

At Chambers Street, Park Place, and the Astor House people were permitted to cross the line of march at will. There was no police hustling and mauling. Those who wished to cross were simply told to "Hurry up," or "Step lively." At Mail Street mail wagons had to cross Broadway frequently, and some trifling delay was caused at times. The drivers, however, hurried over, and the crowd at all times good-naturedly made way.

The police of the Church Street Station collected a fund, and had their stationhouse bootblack and a corps of assistants along the line with sandwiches and coffee. The sight of a big policeman drinking coffee from a tin cup would call forth cries of "What's the matter with Raines?"

Above Canal Street.

Broadway from Canal Street to Waverley Place was in charge of Acting Inspector Thompson, and he also had a detail of a Roundsman and ten mounted men to assist the force on foot. At Waverley Place and Broadway, where the procession turned to the West, it was thought that there would be a great congestion of the crowd liable to break the line, so the force at this point was doubled and were all picked men.

At the Washington Arch.

Acting Inspector O'Keefe covered the line of march along Waverley Place to Fifth Avenue and along that thoroughfare to Twenty-second Street. At the Washington Arch, where the parade turned north again, there was stationed a large force to keep the crowd there in order. Madison Square and the space about the reviewing stand was in charge of Acting Inspector Harley and Capt. Allaire, and the line from Twenty-sixth Street to the point of dismissal was in charge of Inspector McCullagh. This was a most important point, as a congestion there would naturally block the movement of the parade. Twenty mounted men were detailed, in addition to the force on foot, to keep the crowds moving along through Madison, Park, Lexington, and Sixth Avenues after they had passed the dismissal point.

All the patrol wagons owned by the department were pressed into the service for the purpose of affording assistance to any person who might be injured. The wagons were stationed at Bowling Green, Rector Street, Day Street, Chambers Street, Thomas Street, Howard Street, Bleecker Street, and Spring Street, at Waverley Place and Broadway, Waverley Place and Fifth Avenue, Fifteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, Twenty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, and Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue. A police surgeon with several assistants was detailed for duty with each of the patrol wagons. The comfort of the men on duty was not overlooked, and arrangements were made by which they were supplied with sandwiches without leaving their posts.

Chief Conlin and Acting Inspector Brooks were at Police Headquarters all day receiving reports of the movement of the parade from temporary telephone stations established at many points along the route, so that they were constantly apprised of the movement of the procession. A large force of police was held in reserve at the station houses contiguous to the route ready for any emergency that might arise, but their services were not needed. A large force of detectives covered the line of the parade, guarding the people against pickpockets.

AFTER THE BIG PARADE.

Crowds Gathered in the Up-Town Districts and Hotels.

The parade dismissed, there was a dash for refreshment and sustenance, but in the neighborhood of Forty-second Street the first comers had disposed of nearly everything that was salable and every saloon keeper and druggist had blessed the demonstration.

Naturally, thousands of paraders went to the "Tenderloin" district. In the lower part of it they found what they needed after, in many cases, hours of waiting and the fatigue of the march.

Presently, as if by accord, all went to the streets, and Broadway and Sixth Avenue became thronged promenades. The paraders were reinforced by those who had been spectators. The crowds that marched and countermarched were gay and fun seeking, and were kept in good humor by the jollity of a number of the parading Columbia College students, many of them decked out in extraordinary fashion as to garb, badges, and decorations. The college cry was heard on every block with the usual inquiry about Georgy Washington.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was very much as it is on election night. The corridor and saloon were filled. The usual number of big politicians, from Thomas C. Platt down, were on hand. Yet it was an orderly crowd, if a little jolly. The only disturbance was made by a callow youth who became very hilarious over the prospects of the election and over the blessings of good government. He was assisted as gently as possible to the street.

Trouble for a Bryan Orator.

A disturbance that became threatening was created at Twenty-fourth Street and Broadway by an attempted Bryan speaking exchange. The Bryan managers sent cart-tail orators to various points in the city last night. At 7:30 o'clock one of these carts, labeled the "Bryan and Sewall Club. For member of the Assembly, Andrew Gowan, Twenty-fifth Assembly District," stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The crowd in front of the hotel and that making its way through the streets were shouting themselves hoarse for McKinley. When that Bryan wagon turned in at Twenty-fourth Street it was like shaking a red rag at a bull. When it actually stopped there were howls of rage. "Move on there! This is no place for you fellows!" they yelled.

But the wagon didn't move on. Instead, Andrew Cowan, J. E. Dougherty, J. R. Sanford, and Frank Dupree, the orators in the wagon, made ready to speak.

As soon as one of them began, the cart was surrounded by a shrieking mob.

Cowan had the biggest voice. He yelled "Fellow-citizens." But that was as far as he could get then. His audience saw him open his mouth, and the noise became greater than ever. Cowan persevered, but it was absolutely impossible even for those standing three feet away to hear what he said.

Another element that increased the disorder was the appearance of Charles Anderson, the colored Republican orator. He started an opposition meeting, and made a speech from the top of a barrel that, though it could not be heard, increased vastly the disorder. The crowd grew denser and bigger every minute, so about 8:30 word was sent to Capt. Chapman, at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. He hastened to the scene with a dozen men and dispersed the crowd and the orators.

The crowd staid about the Fifth Avenue Hotel until well on toward midnight, but there was no further disturbance. There was no unusual assemblage at any other point.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Some Venerable Men Overestimated Their Strength—Columbia College Boys.

A number of enthusiasts among the elderly business men were so interested in the parade that they overtaxed their strength. They evidently relied on their enthusiasm to carry them through the fatigue of the long and heating march. Age was forgotten, and they entered upon the tramp of three and a half miles like veterans of a half dozen wars. Most of them kept on bravely, and quite a number kept step with the younger men to the last.

***

The motto attached to a flag stretched across Broadway from the building of Hartley & Graham to that of R. G. Dun & Co. attracted much attention, because it presented in compact form a fundamental principle of finance and political economy from Daniel Webster, saying:

"Credit has done more to enrich nations than all the mines of the world."

***

The Columbia University boys wore high white hats, sweaters, and golf trousers and stockings. Each wore a blue letter on his white jersey, the letters spelling out "Cofumbia University is for sound money. See!" and "We are the stuff." The class of 1900 wore imitations of the military uniform of Napoleon. This contingent seemed to receive particular attention from girls in the windows, who rained apples and little packages of candy upon them.

***

A daring spectator climbed the flagpole on the Postal Building, and for a long time watched the marching from that coign of vantage.

***

Broad Street was fairly entangled in tape, rolls of it having been thrown from hundreds of upper windows. The flags were entwined by it, and the emblem of the bulls and bears was omnipresent.

***

The steps of a private house at 30 Fifth Avenue were filled with the boy choir of Grace Church. The boys were armed with horns nearly as big as themselves, which they blew in concert.

***

Many of the oldest Wall Street men were in line, and men like S. V. White, Isador Wormser, and other old-timers attracted attention, as they stepped along beside members of the younger contingent.

***

The devices worn by down-town men were many. Brokers had masses resembling gold ore pinned on their coats, insurance men carried elephants of papier maché on their canes, jewelers wore great goldbugs in their scarfs, gold pen manufacturers had immense gold pens in their hat bands, Cotton Exchange men had bolls of cotton in their buttonholes, Produce Exchange men had small sheaves of golden grain, and all were bedecked with bright, orange-colored chrysanthemums and American flags.

***

A contingent of the jewelry men from New-Jersey had a placard on which was: "Poor Billy Bryan; his untutored mind sees wealth in the clouds and prosperity in the wind."

***

A man who said he was looking for the boot and shoe men, and had lost his bearings, had a placard on which was: "Business is on its uppers. Give it a chance."

***

Joseph H. Choate got in the line in Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street, and kept step for two blocks. He broke from the line and went into the Union League. Some members met him outside and escorted him to a place on the reviewing stand.

***

The smallest drum major in the line was also the most graceful. His style caused a colored parader, who occasionally executed fancy steps, several pangs of jealousy. The little fellow can easily be recalled, for he was dressed in a suit of red military cloth faced with gold braid.

***

It tickled an old gentleman's fancy immensely when a sandwich man said: "The big sandwiches is McKinley sandwiches, and the little fellow is Bryans."

***

The octagonal serrated columns on the Federal Building facade furnished coigns of vantage for the newsboys. The Broadway front looked like a series of vertical sandwiches of newsboys and granite pillars. The police saw the boys, but did not molest them.

***

A pretty and well-dressed girl about sixteen years old was standing at the corner of Broadway and Howard Street, when an overgrown, awkward lad blindly pushed his way along and shoved her against a big box. She protested against such treatment.

"Well, why don't you keep out of my way?" growled the boy. Smack went the girl's hand against his cheek. She was applauded, but she began to sob, saying:

"I could not help it, even if they will call me a tom-boy."

The girl immediately became the pet of the crowd. Several men contested for the privilege of purchasing a seat for her.

***

The side streets bordering on Fifth Avenue above Twenty-sixth Street contained many cyclists during the early hours of the parade. If they found too big a crowd in front, as they often did, they would hurry to another street. They had an advantage over the people afoot in being able to go easily and quickly from one place to another.

MARCHING IN THE RANKS.

Two Paraders in Search of Experience Tell How They Enjoyed the Journey.

The story of the parade would be incomplete without the impressions of paraders.

One of them belonged to the Publishers and Advertisers' Sound Money Club, and should have had a regular place in the line had he not started out as an independent parader. Without a white badge on his breast, or a white chrysanthemum in his buttonhole, or a flag staff tipped with a gilt spearhead, he was utterly at a disadvantage. He did not realize this until he reached the scene of the formation on the west side of Church Street, south from Liberty.

There a multitude of men had gathered as early as 2 o'clock, although the division was not to start until an hour later. Everybody wore a badge of some description, previously selected by his committee; chrysanthemums of prevailing yellow and gold bugs of various sizes. Captains, bearing the decoration of their rank as proudly as though it were the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, were urging their men into line and commanding, "Attention!" Staff aides darted here and there among the half-formed squads, correcting the order of march and issuing requisitions on headquarters for flags and canes.

The uniforms of bandmasters and an occasional Sergeant of the precinct police lent a military dignity to the spectacle. Far down the sidewalk where several companies of quiet, grave gentlemen. Their patient demeanor and churchly appearance, as they waited to be assigned to their position in the procession, was in marked contrast with the boisterous enthusiasm and some fantastic decorations at the other end of the line, which swarmed about Publishers' Headquarters. The distinction was understood when those in the rear unfurled their colors—really but one color, and that an immaculate white—which bore the legend, "The Religious Press."

The formation of the column of Publishers and Advertisers was continually being interrupted and broken up by the cross-file of industrial organizations marching into Broadway through Liberty, Cortlandt, and Dey Streets.

Few of the banners of the companies, representing almost every daily and weekly newspaper in the city, were displayed until the order to march was about to be given.

There Was No Coercion Here.

The independent parader, without a badge, or flower, or flag, stepped up to a man whose rank was denoted in a general way by a pair of goldbug epaulettes, and asked to be directed to the companies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in which he was entitled to a place.

"You will have to find out from one of the aides," was the reply, as he moved off to join his detachment, which was distinguished by a gigantic goldbug clinging to the back of each man.

An aide approached. The independent grabbed him and requested to be escorted to THE NEW-YORK TIMES squad.

"THE TIMES are here—three companies of them—fifty men," he replied, shaking himself loose, "but you will have to look them up for yourself."

At last the unattached parader, a TIMES reporter, found THE TIMES companies. They were well up in front, and he took a position at the right end of a line of sixteen men. He made the seventeenth.

"Ah, this will never do," declared the Captain of the company. This line is already made up for sixteen men. You will have to get out. Who are you, anyhow? Where is your badge?"

"Give him a chrysanthemum," suggested a facetious private, "and let him bring up in the rear as a lieutenant."

The Captain was offered marching room beside the color bearer and the proposition was gratefully accepted, but just as the parade was about to move, a superior officer on a final trip of inspection down the line ordered the independent parader outside the column.

Dozens of other would-be paraders who had arrived late or without the proper equipment were in the same predicament.

At length the procession began to move, to wheel "column-right" into Liberty Street. A stranger was marching behind the last line of the third TIMES company with an air of bravado that suggested he had been put there by a special rule of parade tactics, and the reporter-parader joined him, and very soon the procession had an extra line composed of paraders who had lost their companies or had been left behind.

From the point of view of the middle of the street, Broadway was hardly recognizable. One felt that the flags and banners and bunting, the eager-faced men, women, and children who packed the sidewalks, and the stolid policemen who kept them back were worthy the review of an imperial army. The parade passed, but one could not see much but the flags, hundreds of windows and balconies filled with pretty women and girls, who bestowed their smiles generously upon every man who would risk losing step long enough to look up. At times the cheers and the noise of the rattles were deafening.

A brass band in the windows of a musical instrument store near Prince Street helped the marching considerably, and further down a boy beat an excellent rub-a-dub-dub on the coping of a tin roof. At a point further on, during a halt, a young man in a second-story window threw apples at the paraders. In the scramble for them, the column was demoralized, and it was not until the stock had given out that they recovered their places and marked time again.

It was interesting to note the care with which people crossed the line of march. The venture seemed to be attended with a sort of awe. But several lunchmen with trays of sandwiches were not so timid. They sometimes followed the column persistently for half a block, offering their wares.

In Madison Square THE TIMES was cheered again and again. "All the News That's Fit to Print," shouted a voice, and the familiar motto of THE TIMES, which is displayed at night on the electric signboard facing the square was instantly taken up by a chorus of several thousand voices.

An Independent View of It.

A second parader chose to travel independently, marching a few blocks with one organization and then a few with another. From his point of view in the parade the old landmarks of Broadway and Fifth Avenue were as if they had never been. It seemed that these ordinarily prosaic thoroughfares had broken out all over with some contagious malady of which the superficial symptoms were red, white, and blue and gold. With Broadway as it was yesterday a man would fail to recognize his favorite lounging place and his choice luncheon room might as well have been in the middle of the Desert of Sahara for all his chance of picking it out of the kaleidoscopic maze of buildings. Many an enthusiastic parader passed his own place of business without noticing it until shouting relatives in windows attracted him.

Many who marched were indiscreet enough to assemble at their appointed rendezvous long in advance of the time announced. These were tired before the reviewing stand was reached. Shouting was more lusty and long-drawn-out below Fourteenth Street than above, for fatigue stalked along in the ranks in the upper end of the line. The difference, too, was noticeable in the playing of the bands. The French horn seemed to lose half its vigor up town. The fifers blew with less enthusiastic abandon, and the bearers of the big drums seemed to droop and fade like the chrysanthemums in the lapels of their uniform coats.

At the reviewing stand spirits revived. Cheer after cheer burst from tired throats, hoarse from telling people that there was nothing the matter with McKinley or with Hobart, and singing campaign choruses:

"When November shall go 'round, 'round, 'round, 'round,
No fifty-three-cent dollars shall be found."

was a favorite song. It sounded like a mighty roar before the Stewart Building. In front of the Broadway Central Hotel it had tamed down to resemble only a combination of all the comic opera choruses in town. At Twenty-third Street it needed an accompaniment of harsh rattles to give it the proper dash and piquancy. The sight of the reviewing officers revived it into a very respectable roar again, but after the effort the singers could in rare instances speak above a whisper.

Some of them when they reached Forty-second Street could not order a drink at the nearest buffet with sufficient distinctness to be understood by the bartenders, and had to point pathetically at the bottles containing the liquor of their choice.

Asphalt Paving Welcome.

The asphalt pavement encountered in crossing through from Broadway to Third Avenue proved a boon to weary ankles. The bands played coochee-coochee dances going through, and whole organizations of staid, dignified business men conducted themselves after the manner that excited so much unfavorable comment in the Midway Plaisance. Spectators laughed and cheered, and the performers bowed their acknowledgments. The Bradstreet building, in Broadway, near Duane Street, was not much on decorations, but no parader escaped giving it passing notice. Every window contained pretty women, who cheered and waved flags for McKinley continuously, welcoming each freshly arriving division from morning until night with but a slight interval for lunch.

As the last of the advertising men were passing some of the fair enthusiasts threw out scores of bananas, and there was a general scramble to secure them as trophies to be eaten before Fourteenth Street was reached.

"Hurray! Hurray!" shouted the recipients. "These are yellow bananas for McKinley and gold—Red ones are for Bryan and anarchy. Hurray some more!"

A pretty woman in a fourth-floor office of the Stewart Building blew a tin horn without tiring, for many hours. At 3 P. M. she ceased. Police Sergeant Colton, who was on duty there, missed her, and said: "Humph; too bad. She was there all day, but now she has pulled in her horn."

A stout parader, overcome by the heat, sat down on the curbstone at Prince Street, and rested while several organizations passed. Any song that the passing contingent was singing suited him, and he joined with great, deep-chest tones that attracted the attention of all the people thereabouts.

"What's the matter with the fat man?" asked a passing company.

"He's all right!" bellowed the fat man himself, and his tone of voice would certainly indicate that his lungs at least were all right. Later he resumed his laborious march with the leather men.

Bright Signs for Sound Money.

Long before the last of the paraders had passed up Broadway in the early evening the buildings all along the line of march were brilliantly illuminated, many of them having extra electric lights especially placed for the occasion.

The two most attractive buildings were those of the Home Life Insurance Company and the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. The immense structures were lighted from the street to the roof, and made an imposing sight as darkness settled over the city.

In the other buildings, with but few exceptions, the lights were turned out as soon as the procession had passed, and, as the crowd disappeared as if by magic, Broadway returned to its accustomed condition.

When the cable cars started down town they were at once filled with Brooklyn and Jersey City sightseers, and all persons south of Fourteenth Street, who wished to get to the lower part of the city were compelled to go east or west for means of transit.

The first illuminated sign to flash out its sound-money sentiment as twilight deepened into night was a great square one at 127 Fifth Avenue, with only the words "Sound Money." It flashed out just as the millinery trade men were passing, and their tired lungs were brought into requisition as lustily as in the first few blocks of the march up town. Print clerks jumped up and down like football "rooters," and elderly, prosperous wholesale merchants threw up their shiny silk hats with entire disregard of consequences.

The fruit men, while waiting a few minutes at the corner of Houston Street, saw an Italian with a large basket of oranges. Oranges are yellow and they are round and so suggest by a stretch of the imagination gold money. Each fruit man parader speared an orange upon the point of his flag stick, and quarters and halves in silver money were showered into the empty basket of the delighted Italian. In an incredibly short time he was back again in his place with another basket of oranges. Each organization that passed he watched expectantly, hoping to see his new stock in trade attacked again. But it happened no more.

MAN'S SKULL FRACTURED.

Peter A. Sullivan Was Pushed from the Grand Stand.

While witnessing the parade from the north end of the grand stand in Madison Square, Peter A. Sullivan of Portland, Me., was accidentally pushed off the stand to the sidewalk, a distance of 15 feet. He struck on his head and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an unconscious condition. He was not revived until 11 o'clock last night. His condition is serious.

Robert Miller, Warden of the Port of New-York, while riding on horseback in the procession, fell from his horse near Mercer and Canal Streets. His head was badly bruised. He was treated by an ambulance surgeon and after his wounds were dressed left for his home, at 137 West Fifteenth Street.

GEN. GRANT'S POSITION.

Gold Payments for Gold Debts and No Repudiation.

Col. L. Edwin Dudley, Secretary of the Union Veterans' Patriotic League, calls attention to an extract from Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's inaugural address on March 4, 1869, in which he advocates sound money payments for sound money debts, and denounces repudiation. This is what Gen. Grant said:

"A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union; the payment of this, principal and interest, as well as a return to specie basis, as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class, or to the country at large, must be provided for.

"To protect the National honor, every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

"Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in a public place, and this will go far toward strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace our debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay."

WANT STARBUCK'S PAPERS.

Farmers Loan and Trust Company Appeals to the Courts.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 31.—An application was made to Surrogate Silkman to-day by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York for Mrs. Marthilda Starbuck, widow of William H. Starbuck, to show cause why she should not surrender to the Trust Company certain books and papers belonging to her husband.

By the will of Commodore Starbuck, his widow and the Trust Company are named as executors. It is alleged that the Sunday after his death the widow went to his New-York office and removed books and papers and has since retained them.

Mrs. Starbuck has put in a claim of $105,950 against the estate for money due her on account of some property sold for her by her husband. The Trust Company says they should have the books to settle this claim. Surrogate Silkman postponed the hearing for one week.

McKinley Men Not Discharged.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The report sent out from this city last night to the effect that seventeen men employed at a sawmill at Lowmanville, a near-by village, had been discharged for declaring their intentions to vote for McKinley and Hobart, is without foundation. The mill employs but six men, and none have been discharged. All were at work this morning as usual.

FOR HALF A CENTURY

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The Friend of our Parents.
The Friend of our Grandparents.
The Children's Friend.
The Mother's Staunchest Friend.

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The Genuine never fails.
It can always be relied on.
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Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress, and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A TENACIOUS CLUTCH

Is that of dyspepsia. Few remedies do more than palliate this obstinate complaint. Try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, and you will find that it is conquerable, along with its symptoms, heartburn, flatulence, nervousness, and loss of flesh and vigor. Biliousness and constipation frequently accompany it. These, besides malarial, rheumatic, and kidney complaints, are also subduable with the Bitters.

S. LIEBMANN'S SONS BREWING CO.'S

Purest

Bottled Beer

for

Families.

Brewed from best MALT and HOPS.

Bottled at the Brewery.

36 Forest Street, Brooklyn.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

SHEEHAN SURE OF VICTORY.

Tammany's Executive Head Makes His Final Prediction.

John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany Hall, issued his final statement

FREE SILVER IS DOOMED.

SOUND MONEY WILL HAVE A MAJORITY IN CONGRESS.

The House Will Be with McKinley and the Silver Men Probably Will Lose the Senate After the Fourth of March—Many Surprising Results Are Likely to Follow Tuesday's Balloting—Some Predictions of Partisans.

The National campaign of 1896 is over. From all parts of the country come reports of the closing up of outdoor work, of last speeches by candidates great and small, and the diversion of effort everywhere to the marshaling of every voter at the ballot boxes on Tuesday next. In the West the contest has been waged with an intensity and energy never before equaled, and the Eastern States, in the later days of the campaign, have caught some of the spirit of the fight that has profoundly stirred their Western brethren. There has been no lack of interest in the Eastern States, but the absence of a strong, convinced body of free-silver advocates has given the contest in this section a one-sided aspect.

At the close of the fight it looks as though the contest has been one sided in a large part of the United States. The reports of careful observers justify them in asserting that McKinley will secure the Electoral votes of from twenty-five to twenty-eight States with reasonable certainty, and they hold out not unreasonable hope that the Chicago platform and candidates may be rejected by as many as thirty-three States, including the hitherto reliably Democratic States of Virginia, Missouri, and Texas. The West and the South have not united upon Bryan. Instead of receiving the support of those sections it appears to be likely that he must rely for support from the West upon the little group of States that refused in the Republican Convention to agree to the adoption of a gold-standard platform of principles.

Free silver's defeat, happily, promises to be complete. There will be not only a large majority of the Electoral votes but a popular vote against Bryan and his mischievous doctrines that will be emphatic and conclusive in discouraging any further experiments with repudiation and juvenile candidates. The administration that will succeed that of President Cleveland, if all the indications of the last fortnight are verified, will be able to enforce its policies in both houses of the Congress. The majorities for McKinley that are promised by the States of the Middle West and the far West will assuredly give the Republicans a party majority in the Senate after March 3, 1897. Should the Republicans realize the hopes of some of the sanguine members of that party in Missouri, Kansas, Oregon, and Washington, each of those States will contribute a Republican to the next Senate.

That there would be a Republican majority in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fifth Congress appeared to be assured long ago. Now it is apparent that it will be a majority of not less than 100, while it may run up to 150. The Bryanite Democrats are likely to be reminded of the criminal folly of the course adopted at Chicago by a startling destruction of "solid" Democratic delegations. Havoc was wrought in Democratic States by the elections of 1894. But the injury of 1896 promises to be graver. The only States that are likely to have solid Democratic delegations—after March next, are Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

The Populists will gain largely in the House of Representatives. They may have members from Alabama, California, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, to the number, all told, of about 25. In North Carolina it is doubtful whether the Democrats will elect a single Representative of the delegation of nine, the Populists of that State having chosen to combine with the Republicans rather than with the allies whom they frankly suspect of treachery.

For the great victory that remains only to be recorded every report acknowledges that the country and the sound-money candidate for President are in great measure indebted for the resolute, courageous, energetic efforts of the National Democracy. Without the aid of the organized and determined body of Democrats who utterly repudiated the Chicago heresies and the candidates who represented them, it is admitted that there would now be great doubt about the ability of McKinley to win in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa; and it must be plain to every one who has read the story of this campaign that only the existence of the organized National Democracy has rendered possible or reasonable the Republican hope of carrying Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, Delaware, and Tennessee for Electors who will vote for candidates for President and Vice President opposed to free silver and the other vagaries of the Bryan party.

A sweeping victory will incease indirectly as well as directly the power of the Republicans in Congress to carry out a sound-money policy. Senators Carter of Montana, Warren and Clark of Wyoming, Wilson of Washington, and Shoup of Idaho, all of whom voted at the last session of Congress on the free-silver side, have refused to join the silver advocates in the campaign, have accepted the St. Louis platform and candidates, and may be depended upon, in the event of a Republican victory, to vote hereafter with their party associates on all financial questions. This will reduce the silver vote in the Senate to perhaps less than forty. The votes of Senators Faulkner of West Virginia and Gorman of Maryland, heretofore cast in opposition to free-coinage, may be changed, and may not. It may be doubted whether they were convinced before they were changed from sound-money Senators to advocates of a policy of repudiation.

BATTLE OVER IN ILLINOIS.

McKinley Will Carry the State—The Silver Men Are Disorganized.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—As regards the political situation in this State, the most significant fact is that Mr Hanna has allowed Mr. Bryan and Gov Altgeld to work their own sweet will here in this, the last and most critical week of the campaign. While Altgeld has been screaming his peculiar doctrines at various halls in the city, and Mr. Bryan has been showing himself at other places in Chicago, there has not been a Republican orator of any note within 200 miles. From any other manager than Mr Hanna this would be considered suicidal politics or an admission of defeat, but the silver men need not lay the flattering unction to their souls that Mr. Hanna is either a fool, or that he has given up the fight in Illinois. At least, if he has given up the battle, it is because the battle is won, and victory, he considers, is his.

No one who has come in contact with the cold-blooded manager of Mr. McKinley or seen the workings of that beautiful and cruel piece of complex machinery which his brain inspires and his hand controls will think for a second that Mr. Hanna does not know exactly where each one of his figures upon the chessboard is, and just what he can do with it. In the doubtful States—not, however, that Mr. Hanna will tell you which States he considers doubtful—he has information from every legislative district, if, indeed, his inquiry does not ramify still further.

He has played the Illinois game out and frankly claims victory. His bureau of speakers, the best which ever existed, has worked systematically. There was no duplication, no lapping over. Everything moved like clockwork. The right man spoke to the right audience. He arrived on schedule time, and there was no hitch in the arrangements. What he said was calculated out in advance. Factional fights, the conciliation of wavering Democrats, a thousand political niceties, were all taken into consideration, and the speech had in almost every case the exact effect which it was figured it would. Besides the host of star orators assigned to various parts of Illinois, train loads of Union Generals, former Governors, and other speakers designed to reach special classes of voters were judiciously distributed wherever they would do the most good. The State has been flooded with literature in every printable language, and the various nationalities have been addressed in their native tongues and advised to vote for the "advance agent of prosperity."

No Lack of Funds.

All this has been done with a liberal hand. The speakers traveled like gentlemen, and no favors of entertainment were asked. How much the railways contributed in the way of free transportation and Pullman cars is not known, but the National Committee has had sufficient money at its disposal to pay even its orators' railway fares if necessary. The literature, too, went out without delay, and was never refused for want of funds to pay the express charges.

Now Chairman Hanna considers the work done, and believes that he may safely go home to vote. The headquarters will practically be deserted after to-morrow. Monday, Mr. Hanna leaves for Canton to visit his candidate. Then he will return to Cleveland and stay there until after the election. Vice Chairman Payne will leave here at the same time. The heads of most of the departments will also go home to vote. There is not the slightest doubt felt at the Auditorium over the result, either in any of the so-called doubtful States or on the general result. Bets of almost any odds can be had at headquarters, and the whole matter is only a question of majorities. This feeling of certainty, if shown only in one man, might be construed into mere overconfidence, but when one finds several hundred business men, who have watched the campaign through all its varying moods, receiving information from lieutenants as shrewd as themselves in the affected districts, all imbued with the same feeling of security and with no mental reservations, one begins to believe that they must be right.

The character of Hanna is the keystone of this confidence. Cool-headed, sane, experienced, and successful, he is playing the game of politics as he would work out a problem in an exact science, where he knew that by following the rule, the certain result could be obtained, or as he would engineer a business scheme, the end of which he had provided for beyond the possibility of a mistake. As a poker player, Mr. Hanna may be capable of "bluffing" magnificently, but there is no bluff in this case. He has simply quit the game, leaving Senator Jones musing over a "bobtail" flush and wondering who dealt him such a poor hand.

Fusion a Failure.

On the silver Democratic side, the campaign plans were of the most flimsy character. Fusion has been accomplished, it is true, but mismanagement, factionalism, and petty jealousies have combined to produce confusion where order was necessary, and rank rebellion and treachery where absolute harmony should have prevailed in order to insure even a bare prospect of success. The two State leaders, Altgeld and Hinrichsen, themselves mutually jealous, and both candidates, have not worked in unison altogether. The latter, besides being the State Chairman, has a Congressional campaign on his hands, and Altgeld has more than once charged him with neglecting his (Altgeld's) interests for his own political fortunes. And it is plainly apparent that both have neglected Bryan.

Altgeld has seldom mentioned free silver during his campaign, and Bryan's name does not appear in his speeches any oftener than McKinley's does in those of Thomas B. Reed. This certainly has been the case for the last six weeks, during which time the Governor has become convinced that he himself has slight chance of winning, let alone the task of helping to pull the Boy Orator through. Naturally selfish and inordinately ambitious, he has conserved only his own interests. His success four years ago, when he floated into office on the Cleveland tide, was not due to any political ability of a broader sort, and the campaign this year has shown him for what he really is—a narrow, bigoted demagogue on the verge of anarchy. Hinrichsen is a politician of the "bluffing" sort, a shade more harmless than Altgeld, but with much less ability.

Bryan Left Alone.

With the State campaign in the hands of two such men, Bryan has had to go it alone, and Senator Jones has been helpless. He has not been on good terms with either Altgeld or his lieutenant, and Bryan has always been utterly beyond his control. He has not had a voice in what any of the three said or did, and often has been ignorant of their intentions and movements. They have not hesitated to ask his help, but they have denied his right to interfere with their goings and comings. It has been apparent to any one who has visited the Jones headquarters during the last four weeks that the chief was completely at sea as to the situation at large, and that Illinois was a sealed book to him. Whenever a Republican claim in Cook County or the State was made, his bureau was instructed to issue a counter claim, and these claims were made with such indiscriminate haste, and by so many different persons, that they were sometimes double and sometimes one-half the figures which had previously been claimed. The news and estimates became so untrustworthy that even the silver men refused longer to place any faith in them, and the bureau was abolished a fortnight ago.

From this, something may be imagined of the state of the silver campaign throughout Illinois. In some of the country districts, earnest but misguided local orators have hewed straight to the silver line, but their work has in many cases been upset by the appearance of Altgeld's men begging for votes for the Governor and making trades in which free silver got decidedly the worst of it. In many districts, especially below Peoria, the Republicans and sound-money Democrats have been allowed to come into strong silver communities and cut the ground from under the Bryan machine. Such proselyting as has been done for silver has been accomplished not by the State machine, but in spite of it, and this week has closed with both the Altgeld and Bryan organizations facing confusion in their own ranks and overwhelming defeat at the hands of the enemy.

Work of True Democrats.

For the victory which is already won, the sound-money Democrats are in a large measure responsible. While they have had neither the funds nor the organization possessed by the Republicans, they have been led both in the State and National fights by men in whom the people of Illinois have the greatest confidence, and these men have succeeded in holding in fine form the large body of Democratic voters who refused to support the Chicago platform or to indorse Altgeld. Against the latter the most uncompromising fight has been led by W. G. Forman, candidate for Governor, and, of course, Tanner, the Republican, will get the benefit. There has been some doubt on the part of the sound-money leaders whether or not a great part of the Palmer vote would not go to McKinley in case the final contest was close, but now it is clear that there is no necessity for a Democrat to vote for the Republican candidate in order to keep the State from going into Bryan's hands. Bryan's defeat is now so certain that Palmer will undoubtedly poll over 90 per cent. of the sound-money vote in this State. What this vote will be, it is impossible to tell, for no canvass of the State has been made, the campaign being one of education and principle, and not with any hope of electing the candidates, but the managers are assured from the success of the meetings and the enrollment of clubs, that it will be surprisingly large.

BITTER FEELING IN CHICAGO.

Partisan Sentiment Aroused as It Has Never Been Before.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The abandonment by both parties of the parades which were to have been held here this evening is a subject of general congratulation, for in the present state of political feeling in Chicago, rival processions marching over almost the same routes would surely have provoked a riot. Chicago is the abiding place of a larger lawless element than any other city in the Union. A riot can be precipitated at almost any time where there is a public gathering, and ever since the convention of July, the lawless ones and the much larger community composed of people out of work and laborers who believe themselves the victims of aggression by capital, have been more and more inflamed by the speeches delivered here and elsewhere by Bryan, Altgeld, and their fellow-Populists.

Some of the speeches of lesser orators have been even more incendiary than those of the men mentioned, and these, together with the utterances of the free-silver organ here, whose proprietor is under indictment in the United States courts for sending obscene matter through the mails, have emboldened hundreds of Populists to words and acts which are ominous, to say the least. The people of the East can have little idea of the high pitch to which political feeling has wrought the followers of Bryan in such cities as Chicago. Every hotel is crowded each evening, as it is in convention time, with struggling groups which are beyond the power of the proprietors or police to control. But these are not the good-natured crowds of convention days. They are excited men, hot-headed and unreasonable, ready to "fight at the drop of the hat," if they have to drop the hat themselves. And fights are of nightly occurrence. Fortunately no murders have occurred, and this, in itself, is strange, for revolvers are frequently displayed. A resident of Chicago for over a quarter of a century never remembers to have seen so many street brawls or so much drunkenness. Day and night all over the city political discussions are going on upon the street corners. The disputants in many cases become personal, the lie is passed, a blow is given, and the crowds take sides.

Bad Blood at Meetings.

About two weeks ago bad blood began to show itself at set meetings in halls about town. Some of this appeared when pro-silver men showed a disposition to interrupt sound-money speakers. This has increased, until the last week no less than five meetings of this sort have been broken up by Bryan's followers, and in some cases the speakers barely escaped violence at the hands of the interrupting hoodlums.

The political excitement has permeated all trades and every branch of life. It has separated business partners, divided families, and is the cause of more than one divorce. House and store windows are placarded with the candidates' pictures, and the man, woman, or child without a political campaign button is almost a rarity.

Under ordinary circumstances this lively interest in an election would be something to congratulate the country upon, but there is a sinister undercurrent of feeling observable which has attracted the attention of those who cannot be called timid. The effect of the incendiary speeches of Bryan and Altgeld has been to stir up class feeling as it never was stirred before, and the comparison, made early in the campaign, to the French Revolution and which was considered the hyperbole of an alarmist, is now thought to be nearer the truth than at first supposed.

The Authorities Helpless.

The city authorities have been helpless to maintain order, and, in fact, the police have done little to suppress the marauders. In one case, where a sound-money Democratic meeting was invaded by a mob of howling, half-drunken silverites, an appeal was sent to the nearest police station, but the Lieutenant sent back word that he could give them no help, and that "any way, it was only politics." Chief Badenoch, however, by refusing to grant permits for both parades to-night, is thought to have prevented a riot, and although some of the Popocrats are posing as martyrs, the more conservative leaders freely express themselves as glad that the demonstrations are off.

It is not meant that in all cases of disorder the lead was taken by the silver men, but the inflammatory speeches arraying class against class have given license and opportunity for lawlessness to the community of unreasoning fanatics, Anarchists, and hoodlums who have naturally attached themselves to the Bryan party. Nor is all the hotheadedness outside of Republicanism. The admirers of Mr. McKinley have been quite as ready in many cases with the lie and the concomitant blow as have those of Mr. Bryan. But the adherents of sound money, especially the followers of Senator Palmer, have borne themselves admirably throughout the stress of the campaign.

The Silverites Deceived.

It has been peculiarly unfortunate for the masses, who are supporting Mr. Bryan in this campaign, that they have not had an honest newspaper in Chicago on their side to sift the chaff from the wheat and winnow out truth from the mass of matter served to them. But that perhaps was in the nature of things. They have been grossly deceived by their newspaper, their speakers, and their headquarters' bureaus. From those sources they have been served daily with the most shame-faced falsehoods, the most preposterous statistics, the most brazen misrepresentations. Speeches of opponents have been garbled, straw votes published, the results of which were the exact opposites of those printed, and they have been told of accessions to their ranks of local merchants, who have never deserted the cause of sound money. Facts have been distorted in the most conscienceless manner, and their baser natures appealed to by methods hitherto unheard of. Especially has class hatred been stirred up. The lies told them concerning sound-money advocates have inflamed almost beyond description, and this week while a club was marching to meet Mr. Bryan at the station, the members broke ranks in front of the office of a newspaper which is supporting the Palmer and Buckner ticket, beat their fists against the windows, and even invaded the counting room, heaping curses and insults upon its occupants.

Some of the hallucinations under which these people labor would be amusing, if the situation were not so serious, but Chicago will indeed be fortunate if some of them do not lead to trouble next Tuesday.

Populist Vote Falling Off.

The least estimate of McKinley's plurality in Illinois this year, as figured by the politicians at the Republican State Headquarters, in the Great Northern Hotel, is 75,000. The other estimates range upward to 100,000. In 1894 the party carried the State by 133,428, Cook County alone showing a plurality of over 50,000. This year the Republicans hope to increase Cook's plurality by 10,000, and they are confident of carrying the rest of the State by 30,000 to 45,000. In 1892 Weaver received only 22,207 votes, or 3,500 less than were cast for the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency. The Republican managers call attention to the fact, however, that in that year Weaver got the votes of a number of Democrats who imagined, as did their brethren further West, that Cleveland had less show than the Populist candidate, and that by so voting the election might be thrown into the House.

At least, the Republicans assure themselves that the Populist Party of Illinois is no stronger this year than it was in 1892. And they back up their assurance with what is a fact, namely, that their very complete and aggressive campaign this year has drawn many of the Populists back into the Republican Party, from which they had strayed. On the other hand, they admit that in some cases, notably in "Egypt," the free silverites have received accessions from the Populists. These, however, will appear more in certain Congressional figures than in the Presidential tables.

One of the chief factors to indirectly contribute to Bryan's defeat in Illinois is the vote for the Palmer and Buckner ticket. Even Chairman Hitch and Dr. Jamieson of the Republican Committee acknowledge this, as well they may. At the very least calculation, 50,000 votes will be missing from the Democratic ticket in Illinois this year from that account. While a proportion of these may go straight to McKinley, as the O'Conor votes went to Grant in 1872, still there is not the pervading fear to-day of Bryan's election there was three months ago, and this assurance of his defeat may hold the bulk of the sound-money Democrats to their own ticket. The Republicans go so far as to say that 80 per cent. of these votes will go to McKinley. The percentage of McKinley's gain from this source will all depend upon the feeling of security on the part of sound-money Democrats next Tuesday. If they still imagine there is danger of Altgeld and Bryan carrying the fight, 50, and perhaps 80, per cent. of them will vote with the Republicans, but the State Committee at the Palmer House feels certain, and its members say the voters' fears are likewise calmed as to any such contingency as the triumph of the pro-silver sentiment.

The Vote in the Cities.

All the large cities of the State and the thickly settled country districts may be depended upon to return large majorities for the Republicans, and the National ticket at least will come to Cook County with 40,000 anyway. Tanner, the candidate for Governor, may fall behind this figure. He is the type of Republican machine politician, a chronic office seeker, and unpopular on some account. His fight against Altgeld has been lukewarm, the brunt of the battle having been left to Forman, the sound-money Democratic candidate, who has almost flayed Altgeld alive on the charge of mismanagement and malfeasance. Then, too, Altgeld has openly traded off many votes out in the State against Bryan and Tanner. So it may be that Tanner will be short of McKinley's vote when he reaches the Cook County line. But even then, there is no doubt of his election.

The defeat of both Bryan and Altgeld is assured. It is in the air. This may not be as conclusive as election returns, but even politics is not outside the realm of psychics, and certainly the silver fight in Illinois seems to be given up by the leaders. Chairman Hinrichsen even has lost his bluffing suavity, and claims nothing except his own election to Congress. Mr. Bryan's return to Chicago, while it attracted some attention, is conceded to have not strengthened the cause to any appreciable extent. It has not made him any votes.

Altgeld's Desperate Fight.

Altgeld has made a desperate fight. It means his political life or death, and he knows it. In 1892 his plurality ran 4,185 behind that of Cleveland, which was 26,993. There is no doubt that the four years of Altgeldism at Springfield have wiped out every vestige of his popularity and put him badly in the hole. His pardon of the Anarchists, his interminable fights with all the State departments, his despicable conduct during the Chicago riots, and his very questionable connection with the State Treasury scandal, together with his general Anarchistic reputation have arrayed all the decent Democrats against him and insured his overwhelming defeat.

The Congressional Struggle.

As to Congressional districts, the Republicans have been obliged to revise their hopes of some time ago. Six weeks ago they would only concede the possibilities of defeat for two of their candidates, now they feel dubious about seven. These are Hugh R. Belknap, Third District; Benjamin F. Marsh, Fifteenth; W. F. L. Hadley, Eighteenth; Benson Wood, Nineteenth; Orlando Burrell, Twentieth; E. J. Murphy, Twenty-first.

In the other districts they expect to elect the following by the estimated pluralities set opposite their names. Stars indicate renominations.

District. Name.	Estimated Plurality.
1—James R. Mann	22,000
*2—William Lorimer	4,500
4—D. W. Mills	4,500
*5—George E. White	3,000
*6—E. D. Cook	3,500
*7—George E. Foss	17,000
*8—A. J. Hopkins	25,000
9—R. R. Hitt	16,000
*10—George W. Prince	17,000
*11—Walter Reeves	7,500
*12—Joseph G. Cannon	11,000
*13—Vespasian Warner	10,000
*14—Joseph V. Graff	2,000
*17—James Connolly	2,400
*22—George W. Smith	9,000

The foregoing are the districts claimed as certain by the Republican State Committee, and the figures given are averages calculated on the basis of probable changes in previous votes. With the exception of Graff and Connolly, all have smooth sailing. These two gentlemen will have to do some tall hustling. In the other districts Republican success is more or less dubious. The managers do not admit defeat even in the districts of Hinrichsen and Jehu Baker, but there are other districts where they have no easier fight than they have in those two.

Darrow's Hard Fight.

In the Third, for instance, which is in Chicago, Clarence S. Darrow, the fusion candidate, has put up a surprising fight in the last three weeks against Belknap, the renominated candidate, so much so that the latter's chances are by no means bright. Belknap was elected in 1894 over Lawrence E. McGann by so close a shave that it took a contest to decide. Clarke, a Populist, got 3,945 votes. Darrow has both nominations, is a good speaker, and has led a lively campaign. Only a heavy defection of sound-money Democrats can save Belknap.

Congressman Marsh carried the Fifteenth in 1894 over Plautz, a Democrat, by a bare 1,400. The Populist candidate, Greer, received 1,539 votes. Now, W. H. Neece opposes Marsh. He is an old campaigner and very popular. If he is defeated, it will be done by the gold Democrats of Adams County, who hold the balance of power. The contest will be very sharp.

The Sixteenth is where Hinrichsen lives. It is one of the most puzzling districts in the State. Hinrichsen captured the fusion nomination, and he expects to carry Pike and Morgan Counties by about 2,500. This would make him safe. Gen. Rinaker, the Republican candidate, however, thinks he can carry Morgan, and Macoupin as well, by small majorities, and if the Populist vote in Pike can be held down, he may slip through. That is the Republican candidate's hope. It is hardly probable of realization.

The Eighteenth is where the great fight took place when Frederick Remann, (Republican,) who had defeated Edward Lane, (Democrat,) in 1894, died, and W. F. L. Hadley had to run against Lane. Gov. Stone of Missouri, W. J. Bryan, R. P. Bland, Altgeld, and "Champ" Clark jumped in to help Lane the second time, but he was defeated in every county. Hadley is running again, and although he is confident of getting some sound-money Democratic votes, his chances have been rendered doubtful by his sickness and by the active campaign of his opponent, Jett, who will be supported by the Populists. Hadley's chances appear to depend upon the majority which Madison County will give him, but the fight will be a close one all over the district.

In Fithian's District.

Benson Wood (Republican) beat George W. Fithian in the Nineteenth District by 1,300 votes. The district contains about 2,000 Populist votes. They have a candidate of their own, but are fighting among themselves, and the man, J. J. Sewall, will get only about 1,000. Wood is also opposed by A. J. Hunter, (Democrat,) who hopes to capture the Populist votes which fall away from Sewall. Wood counts on starting in with Clark, Cole, and Edgar Counties certain for him. In 1894 he lost his own county, Effingham, but hopes to win it back this year. It is by no means certain that he can do this, although the hard-money Democrats will undoubtedly go to him. The rest of the district is a fight few Republicans would like to tackle.

Orlando Burrell carried the Twentieth District in 1892 by 1,700. He is opposed to-day by J. R. Campbell. There are over 3,000 Populist votes, and if Campbell can get more than enough of those to offset the sound-money defections he may beat Burrell.

In 1892 E. J. Murphy (Republican) was elected by 1,700 in the Twenty-first District. Now, however, he has to face Jehu Baker, who beat W. R. Morrison in this district. Baker has the fusion nomination, and has put up a strong enough fight to cause doubt as to Murphy's return to Washington. The latter, however, may pull through with the help of the sound-money Democrats.

In the next Legislature the Republicans expect to have 85 out of 153 votes in the lower house, and 37 Senators, a majority, with a few votes to spare. The successor to Senator Palmer will be a Republican.

INDIANA HOTLY FOUGHT.

Big Majorities Claimed for Both Bryan and McKinley.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—The campaign in Indianapolis closed to-night with the return of Gen. Harrison from his second tour of Indiana and big demonstrations by both parties in this city. Every hamlet in the State has had at least one rally for each party, and many notable addresses have been made.

Chairman Martin of the Democratic State Committee figures that Bryan will carry the State by 40,000. He starts with the State as it stood in 1892, that is, 7,000 Democratic. He says he expects 20,000 Populist votes—the fusion being satisfactory—10,000 silver Republican votes, and 8,000 Prohibition votes. From this he deducts 5,000, his estimate of the gold Democratic vote, thus obtaining the result of 40,000.

The Republican managers claim the State by from 50,000 to 60,000, basing this claim upon their poll and their expectation of capturing the large doubtful vote shown by it. An estimate by counties, based upon their last poll, giving the Democrats 60 per cent. of this doubtful vote, gives the State to McKinley by 26,700, elects nine of the thirteen Republican candidates for Congress, and gives the Republicans 79 of the 150 members of the Legislature on joint ballot.

The Democrats claim eight of the Congressmen and a majority in the Legislature, due to fusion in thirty-nine legislative districts.

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NORTH CAROLINA MIXED

WILL VOTE FOR MAJOR McKINLEY NEXT TEUSDAY.

The Sound-Money Democrats Likely to Control the Result in the Tar Heel State—A Peculiar Situation in Regard to Congressmen—The Negroes May Be Polled This Year for the First Time—A Much Mixed Situation.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 31.—No political campaign in this State has ever been so perplexing as the present. The Republicans and Populists have indorsed the following ticket for State officers: For State Treasurer—W. H. Worth, Populist; for Attorney General—Z. V. Walser, Republican; for Secretary of State—Cyrus Thompson, Populist; for Superintendent of Public Instruction—C. H. Mebane, Populist; for Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—W. A. Montgomery, Populist, and R. M. Douglas, Republican. For Congressmen the fusion ticket is as follows:

First District—Harry Skinner, Populist, indorsed by the Republicans. W. H. Lucas, free-silver Democrat. Skinner was indorsed by the Republicans in 1894, and was elected by the following vote: Skinner, 16,510; Branch, Democrat, 13,456. There is no doubt of Skinner's election by a majority exceeding that of 1894, because the Democrats threw out 1,500 of his votes. Co-operation between the Populists and Republicans is complete in every county in this district, and both parties to this arrangement are working like beavers.

Second District—George H. White, colored and Republican; F. A. Woodward, Democrat and present member; D. S. Moss, Populist. The vote in this district in 1894 was Democratic, 14,721; Republican, 9,413; Populist, 5,313. This district is known as the "black belt," and here, as everywhere else throughout the Southern States, the Democrats have been counting their majorities. There is a colored majority in this district of not less than 5,000. The colored men in these counties are just as true Republicans as they are elsewhere throughout the State, and they will vote solidly for White. There is no doubt of White's election.

Third District—John E. Fowler, Populist, indorsed by the Republicans. Frank Thompson, free-silver Democrat.

This district was carried by the Democrats two years ago, because the Republicans and Populists each had a candidate. The combined vote of these two parties then was 16,671, and the Democratic vote was 16,699. There is no doubt of Fowler's election.

Fourth District—W. F. Strowd, Populist, indorsed by the Republicans. E. W. Pou, free-silver Democrat. The vote in 1894 was: Strowd, 18,662; Cooke, Democrat, 14,335. There is no doubt of the election of Strowd.

Fifth District—Thomas Settle, Republican; W. W. Kitchen, free-silver Democrat; A. J. Daiby, Populist. The vote in this district in 1894 was: Settle, 16,882; Graham, Democrat 14,030; Merritt, Populist, 2,069. Mr. Settle has been an outspoken gold-standard man, and, unless this position has driven away some free-silver Republicans or has influenced the Populists to vote for Kitchen because Daiby has no chance of election, Settle will be elected by the usual majority.

Sixth District—C. H. Martin, Populist, indorsed by the Republicans; J. A. Lockhart, free-silver Democrat. The vote in this district in 1894 was: Martin, Populist, 13,552; Lockhart, free-silver Democrat, 12,996. Martin contested, and was awarded the seat, and the race is being run over again by the same candidates. There will be a fair election this time, and there ought not to be any doubt of Martin's election by 2,000 majority.

Seventh District—A. C. Shuford, Populist, indorsed by the Republicans; S. J. Pemberton, free-silver Democrat. The vote in this district in 1894 was: Shuford, 15,371; Henderson, Democrat, 13,124. There is no doubt of Shuford's election.

Eighth District—R. Z. Linney, Republican, indorsed by the Populists; R. A. Doughton, free-silver Democrat. The vote in this district in 1894 was: Linney, 18,775; Bower, Democrat, 15,491. There is no doubt of Linney's election. Since 1894 the County of Mitchell, which gives 1,000 majority, has been taken from this district and put into the Ninth District.

Ninth District—Richmond Pearson, Republican, indorsed by the Populists; J. S. Adams, free-silver Democrat. The vote in this district in 1894 was: Pearson, 16,803, and Crawford, Democrat, 16,734. The putting of Mitchell County into this district makes it almost certain that Pearson will be elected, unless the 800 Populists vote solidly against him, and there are no signs of that. There are several hundred Indians in this district, and they voted soldly against Pearson two years ago. This year they will be equally divided. Pearson's election by from 300 to 1,500 seems to be assured.

The Republicans are supporting Daniel L. Russell for Governor and C. A. Reynolds for Lieutenant Governor. The Populists are supporting W. A. Guthrie for Governor and O. H. Dockery for Lieutenant Governor. These are the only candidates for State offices which are not included in the fusion arrangement. It is now admitted by The News and Observer of this city, the Democratic organ, that Russell and Reynolds and the balance of the fusion ticket for State officers will be elected, and the figures prove this to be true.

In 1894 the fusion vote for Congressmen was 150,197 and the Democratic vote was 126,586, leaving a majority for fusion of 23,611. It is well known that in the Second Congressional District alone 10,000 of the fusion votes were counted for the Democrats. The new election law gives each party the same representation on the Election Board, and there will be a perfectly fair election this year. The remainder of the State will add at least 10,000 more to the fusion vote.

The census of 1890 shows that there are 109,346 colored voters in the State. If all these voted for Congressmen in 1894, it would leave only 41,000 white Republicans and Populists who voted for Congressmen at that election; or 103,000 Republicans and 47,000 Populists. Of course, neither of these suppositions is correct.

The census also shows that the usual increase of population is 33 per cent. every ten years. Calculating 7½ per cent. increase each for white and black for the past five years shows that there are now 250,797 white voters and 117,546 colored voters—a total of 868,343. Subtracting 7,546 from the number because of the exodus of 1889, and we have the grand total of 110,000 colored voters.

Now, how many white Republican voters are there in the State? To arrive at a correct estimate the vote by Congressional districts in 1894 must be taken and considered. The Republican and Populist vote in the First District in 1894 was 16,510. It is safe to count 3,000 of these as white Republicans. In the Second District the Republican vote was 9,413. This district contains all the large negro counties, and there are not more than 2,000 white Republicans in this district. In the Third District the combined Republican and Populist vote was 16,671, and of this number 2,000 are white Republicans. In the Fourth District the Republican and Populist vote was 18,662, and of this number 2,000 are white Republicans. In the Fifth District the Republican vote was 16,882, and of this 7,000 are white Republicans. In the Sixth District the Republican and Populist vote was 13,552. Of this number 2,000 are white Republicans. In the Seventh District the Republican and Populist vote was 15,371, and of this number 7,000 are white Republicans. In the Eighth District the Republican and Populist vote was 18,884, and of this number 12,000 are white Republicans.

In the Ninth District the Republican and Populist vote was 16,803, and of this number 12,000 are white Republicans, making a total of 40,000 white Republicans and 117,000 colored Republicans, less the number of colored Republicans who left the State in the exodus of 1889. There will be 95 per cent. of this vote cast, which will be 157,700. This will be McKinley's vote without the "goldbug" Democrats. How many of these latter there will be in the State there is no definite means of ascertaining, though the Chairman of that committee says he has a poll of the State, and that there are 20,000 of them. It is safe to say that there are 10,000 of them. This will swell McKinley's vote to 167,700, which will be much more than a majority of the total vote cast. Then there is an unknown quantity of regular Democrats who will not vote the Watson portion of the Electoral ticket. And there is the unknown quantity of Populists who will not vote for the Sewall Electors. At the outside there will not be more than 316,000 votes cast, so that McKinley apparently has a margin of 19,000 votes without considering the loss to the Electors of the Sewall men who will cut Watson, and the Watson men who will cut Sewall. The next increase for the Republicans in registration must be several thousand. It is 3,000 in Mecklenburg County. It is very large in a number of the counties where the colored voters are in a majority. There is no defection among the Republicans for free silver.

MARYLAND FOR M'KINLEY.

Democrats Practically Concede the Loss of the State.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31.—In no year heretofore have there been so many political meetings held in Maryland. The nomination of a Maryland man for the Presidency by the Prohibition Party had the effect of adding an additional stimulus to the campaign in this State. It will not, however, have much, if any, effect on the election next Tuesday. In the closing hours of the fight everything political appears to be subordinated to the honest-money versus free-silver controversy, and Mr. Levering has been almost lost sight of. Nevertheless, it is believed that he will poll more votes in this State than will be given to the Palmer and Buckner ticket.

The leaders of the two big parties continue to claim everything, but conservative Democrats acknowledge that the State will in all probability give its Electoral vote to McKinley by upward of 10,000 plurality. The only uncertain element in the State is the labor vote in Baltimore. It might confound the prophets, but the proportion of sound-money Democrats in this city that will vote for McKinley is so large that it will probably offset any loss the Republicans may suffer in the ranks of labor.

The indications also point to the certain election of four Republican Congressmen, which would be an increase of one. It is possible that they may gain two. The only district of which the Democrats are reasonably sure is the First.

The Republicans have had an immense advantage over the Democrats. Besides being assisted by thousands of sound-money Democrats, the Republicans have had a superfluity of money. On the other hand, the Democrats, up to within a few days, have acknowledged that they were practically without money.

ALABAMA CLAIMED FOR BRYAN.

And the Republicans Do Not Dispute the Estimate.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 31.—N. L. Miller, Secretary of the State Democratic Campaign Committee, gives the following as the campaign managers' estimate of the result of Tuesday next: Bryan and Sewall, 150,000; McKinley, 50,000; Bryan and Watson, 25,000; Palmer and Buckner, 5,000. Levering and Johnson insignificant.

The silver Democrats claim all their Congressional candidates but one will be elected by handsome majorities. The exception is W. I. Bullock, who is running against M. W. Howard, Populist, and J. J. Curtis, Republican, in the Seventh District. The Democrats concede that the contest is close between Bullock and Howard, but say Curtis will take enough votes from Howard to elect Bullock.

The Republican State Headquarters here concede the State to Bryan and Sewall by 25,000 majority, but say they think the following Congressmen will be elected by them and the gold Democrats: T. H. Clarke, gold Democrat, Second District; W. F. Aldrich, Republican, Fourth District; A. T. Goodwyn, Populist-Republican, Fifth District; J. J. Curtis, Republican, Seventh District, and Oscar R. Hundley, Republican, Eighth District.

Louisiana for Watson.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 31.—Reliable information from all the parishes of Louisiana indicates that the election on Tuesday next will result about as follows: Bryan's majority in the State will be 35,000 to 40,000. The four Populist Electors who are on the regular Democratic ticket, as a result of the fusion of the Democrats and Populists, will cast their votes for Bryan and Watson, leaving four Electoral votes to be cast for Bryan and Sewall by Louisiana.

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MAIN STORE, Sixth Ave., 13th to 14th Street.
NEW ANNEX, 53, 55, 57 & 59 West 14th St., running through to 15th St.

We Sell Goods Cheaper Than Any Other House, But for Cash Only.

We Invite Inspection. We Urge Comparison.

TRIMMED HATS AND MILLINERY.

Every day we add to our stock of imported hats and of our own make. Every day we add to our success in suiting the most fastidious taste at a saving often of almost half the money that similar goods would cost elsewhere.

SPECIAL SALE of SMALL BONNETS and ENGLISH TURBANS for shopping and morning wear, at from $3.98 to..... 6.98
STYLISH BLACK VELVET LARGE HATS, coque feathers, gold applique crown, cream lace, satin bow..... 8.98

FEATHER BOAS.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, one yard long..... 3.61
BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, 1¼ yards long

ago. The Legislature, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, will elect a successor to United States Senator Call.

BITTER FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

A United States Senatorship Depends on Tuesday's Result.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 31.—The bitterest political campaign ever waged in Kentucky closed to-night with excitement at wholesale.

More speeches have been made in Kentucky this Fall than in any two previous campaigns Violence has been a frequent occurrence at political meetings, and several killings have resulted from quarrels which arose at these gatherings. The principal free-silver Democratic orators were Senator Blackburn, ex-Gov. John Young Brown, Gov. Stone of Missouri, Gen. P. W. Hardin, and Mr. Bryan, who made about fifteen speeches in the State. The Republicans had in the field Gov. Bradley, United States Senator Frye, John W. Yerkes, Alger's Union Generals, and ex-Chief Justice E. W. H. Holt. The National Democrats were represented by Secretary Carlisle, Bourke Cockran, J. R. Fellows, United States Senators Lindsay and Caffery, Palmer, and Buckner, and ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum.

Chairman Roberts of the Republican Committee claims the State for McKinley by 15,000 to 25,000. He also claims nine Congressmen, including Col. Breckinridge, and a fighting chance for two more.

Chairman Sommers of the Free Silver Democratic Campaign Committee avers that Bryan will come to Louisville with 20,000 plurality. He concedes Louisville to McKinley by 3,000. Mr. Sommers claims eleven Congressmen.

The Free Silver Democrats and Populists have fused on the Electoral ticket and on Congressional candidates in all but two districts. The Populists have two Representatives on the Electoral ticket and these will bring 10,000 Populist votes to Bryan.

Chairman George M. Davie of the National Democratic State Central Committee, estimates that there are 50,000 Democrats who will not vote for Bryan. He does not state how many of these will vote for Palmer and Buckner, but the indications are that McKinley will get the biggest part of this vote, especially in Louisville.

There are eight vacancies in the Legislature to be filled, and upon the result depends the control of that body. If the Republicans secure seven, which is not unlikely, they will elect Governor Bradley to succeed Senator Blackburn at the coming session. If the Democrats secure a majority, Secretary Carlisle will be elected Senator by a combination of the Republican and gold Democratic members.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31.—Chairman Samuel J. Roberts of the Republican Campaign Committee gives out the following statement:

"Everything points to a McKinley victory in Kentucky by from 15,000 to 25,000 majority. The Silver Democratic leaders to-day attempted to encourage their followers by publishing an, estimate by counties, which is so far wide of the Republican poll that it gives away their claim to the State. This estimate has given great encouragement to many Republicans who were staggered by the bold claims and apparent confidence of the silver men as long as they deal in generalities. Their claims by counties are so far wide of the mark that they are reassuring to Republicans."

BABCOCK SEES AN AVALANCHE.

Says the Bryan Forces Will Be Literally Overwhelmed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee to-day made public a final statement of the work of the campaign and its probable results. In the course of it he said that his committee had sent out to the different Congressional districts more than 25,000,000 copies of authentic documents to elucidate the pending questions of the campaign. This work of education had been supplemented by the National Committee. Mr. Babcock continued:

"During the past few days I have been very much amused at the opposition's cry of fraud, intimidation, and purchase of votes. Nothing in the campaign, to my mind, indicates more surely the defeat of Mr. Bryan than this cry that has gone up from the Democratic committee, when it is well known that in nearly every State in the Union the Australian ballot system is used. Under this system of voting, while a voter may promise to do a certain thing, or may even accept a bribe for his vote, when he comes to cast his ballot he goes into a little room all alone, and, without witnesses or aid, marks his ballot so that no person on earth besides himself will ever know for whom he voted, unless he sees fit to communicate the fact. This itself ought to be a complete refutation of the outrageous charges of intimidation and fraud alleged against the Republican Party.

"The figures and data I have given," Mr. Babcock adds, "are based upon polls and the best information it is possible to obtain, but I believe they foreshadow but faintly the crushing defeat that awaits the Bryan forces. I believe a political avalanche is impending over the calamity howlers, compared to which the cyclone of 1894, which wiped out the Democracy and sent its ragged remnants to seek the protection of the Populists, was an Autumn zephyr."

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania reached Washington at noon. His visit to Washington had no political significance, and, as is customary with him, he declined to discuss politics further than to confirm the prediction he made several weeks ago. This afternoon he spent some time at Republican Headquarters in conference with Messrs. Babcock and Apsley.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ASSURED.

Republicans Undoubtedly Will Have a Clear Majority.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 31.—The political campaign in this State has been the quietest ever known in a Presidential year. By far the greater activity has been manifested by the Republicans. The disaffection among the Democratic leaders over the financial plank of the Chicago platform disheartened the rank and file, and in many places they did not keep up their organization.

The Republicans placed speakers in all sections of the State. The Democrats held some 100 meetings. The Democratic managers profess satisfaction at the present outlook, and will not concede McKinley a majority of more than 5,000, while Col. Kent, they say, will run much stronger than Bryan and press his Republican opponent hard. Substantial gains will be made, they say, in both branches of the Legislature, and they claim some of the counties of the State which were carried by the Republicans in the landslide of 1894.

The utmost confidence is felt at Republican Headquarters that their party will secure the most sweeping victory in the State's history. McKinley's plurality is fixed at 20,000, with a probability of an increase in these phenomenal figures. The election of Ramsdell, their candidate for Governor, is looked for by a plurality somewhat below that for McKinley. The Legislature, they say, will show Republican gains, and they expect a two-thirds majority in each branch.

The Democratic managers say that the gold Democratic vote will not exceed 1,500 to 2,000, while the Republicans place the figure at nearly 3,000.

The indications are that McKinley's plurality will approach 15,000 to 18,000. Ramsdell (Republican) for Governor will have 15,000, with a majority of 12,000. The election of Cyrus A. Sulloway and Frank G. Clarke, Republicans, to Congress by pluralities of from 8,000 to 10,000, the election of a full Republican Board of Councilors, and a Legislature overwhelmingly Republican in both branches seems assured. It will be the worst defeat ever administered to the Democracy in New-Hampshire.

Kansas Claimed for Both Sides.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 31.—The three headquarters of Democrats, Populists, and Republicans were practically closed to-night. The Democrats and Populists, who have fused on State, Electoral, and Congressional tickets, claim the State by not less than 20,000. The Republican managers issued a statement to-night in which the Electoral vote of Kansas is claimed for McKinley by 10,000 majority. The election of eight Congressmen and a Republican Legislature is also claimed by the Chairman of the State Committee. The fusion forces say they will carry four and possibly five of the Congressional districts and elect a Legislature that will send a free-silver man to the United States Senate to succeed Peffer.

A GUESS ON IOWA.

Sound-Money Poll Gives McKinley a Large Majority.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Oct. 31.—R. H. Brown, Chairman of the Woodbury County National Democratic Committee, and a leader of the party in the northwestern Iowa counties, has completed the following poll of the State:

McKinley, 263,198; Bryan, 173,803; Palmer, 10,000; Levering, 3,000.

He thinks 40,000 Democrats will refuse their votes for Bryan, and claims 10,000 from among them. He makes up the strength of the relative candidates as follows: McKinley—Gold Democrats, 30,000; Republicans, 228,146. Prohibitionists, 5,502. Palmer and Levering forces are wholly Democratic and Prohibition.

Mr. Brown is particularly anxious that sound-money Democrats vote for Palmer, as 2 per cent. of the small vote must be obtained to entitle the party's nominees to places on the official ballot at the next election.

Of the excess of 47,369 shown by this year's registration over that of last year, he gives three-fifths to McKinley and two-fifths to Bryan, claiming none for Palmer.

A LANDSLIDE IN OHIO.

Democrats Practically Concede a Big McKinley Majority.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 31.—All indications point to a Republican landslide next Tuesday in Ohio. The Democrats to-day practically gave up hope of carrying Cincinnati, and the Republicans claim 20,000 plurality here for McKinley.

Democrats have all along admitted that Cincinnati was the pivot of Ohio, and today's surrender on their part concedes Ohio to McKinley. Ohio has never before seen such a political demonstration as the Commercial McKinley Clubs' industrial parade here to-day, bankers, professional men, and workingmen turned out 32,000 strong, and to-night Chauncey M. Depew addressed a meeting in Music Hall. Chairman Kurtz of the Republican State Committee said today:

"Every hour increases our advantage. This thing is going to be a regular landslide."

Republican managers now claim that the Republican defection will be very small, and the Democratic defection will be large. The gold Democrats are unquestionably throwing their strength to McKinley. It is estimated that 50,000 young men will cast their first votes Tuesday, and that McKinley will get 90 per cent. of them. The total vote of the State is estimated to-night at 925,000, and McKinley's plurality is placed at from 125,000 to 150,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Both the Democrats and Republicans have made a vigorous fight in the campaign in this State. The Democrats have been without the assistance of most of their ablest men in the State. Nearly all the leaders, from ex-Gov. Campbell down, have either remained inactive or have openly opposed the election of Bryan. The Republican State Chairman claims that McKinley will carry the State by from 60,000 to 100,000. The Democratic State Chairman gives no figures, but claims the State. Fifteen Congressional districts seem certain to be carried by the Republicans. Two seem certain to go Democratic. The other four are in doubt. Both parties claim them.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN.

McKinley Managers Expecting a Big Majority Tuesday.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31.—The Republicans have put up a splendid campaign in Wisconsin. Ex-Senator Spooner, Carl Schurz, Robert M. La Follette, "The Generals," H. C. Rankin, and other notable speakers have spoken in the State. Chairman Coe of the State Committee issued a statement to-day claiming the State by 75,000 plurality for McKinley and Scofield, and the election of the whole Congressional delegation.

Bets are 2 to 1 that McKinley will carry the State by over 25,000 plurality. Perfect fusion between the Democrats and Populists obtains on the Electoral, State, Congressional, legislative, and many county tickets. The Democrats have put up a good campaign, considering their lack of funds. Besides having had Bryan twice, they have had Vice President Stevenson, Eugene V. Debs, Grand Master Sovereign, Clarence S. Dorrow, and others. They say that there is an undercurrent among the workingmen and farmers that will result in a landslide and carry the State for Bryan. Chairman Wall's estimate to-day claims the State for Bryan by about 18,000 plurality.

The gold Democrats have carried on an active canvass with speeches by Messrs. Palmer, Buckner, Vilas, Bragg, and others, but their vote is likely to be very small. An outside estimate is 10,000.

The Prohibitionists polled about 11,000 votes in 1894, but most of them are silver men. The surface indications are that the State is sure for McKinley by from 25,000 to 50,000 plurality.

MICHIGAN IN DOUBT.

Each Side Claims It Will Have a Big Victory.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—The Republican and Democratic Central Committees in this State make contradictory claims. The Republican Committee claims that McKinley will carry the State by 20,000, of which 10,000 is expected from the upper peninsula. Ten Congressmen are also claimed, two being conceded to the Democrats. The committee declines to state which districts it expects to lose.

The Democratic Committee says that its information shows a Bryan majority of 32,000 in the State. On Congressmen it expects to carry the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth Districts, with a fighting chance in the Ninth and Eleventh.

On the State ticket, Pingree, (Rep.,) for Governor, is expected to run behind McKinley, and Sligh (fusion) to run ahead of Bryan. Sligh will receive many Republican and gold Democratic votes which will not go for Pingree. The railroad and business interests which Pingree has been antagonizing while Mayor of Detroit are expected to cut into is vote. Sprague, (gold Democrat,) for Governor, will get part of this vote. Little attention is being paid to the Palmer ticket in Michigan.

Betting on Michigan in Detroit is at even money on Bryan and McKinley. Fusion between the Democrats, Prohibitionists, People's, and Silver Republican Parties has resulted in a consolidation of all anti-Republican elements, hitherto a majority of the voters, for Bryan.

South Dakota Fusionists Not Hopeful.

YANKTON, S. D., Oct. 31.—The Republican managers in South Dakota claim a majority of 10,000 for McKinley. The Fusionists, Democrats, and Populists declare they will have a majority, but do not give any figures. Chairman Elliott of the Republican State Central Committee and National Committeeman Kittredge estimate the election of 93 out of 126 members of the State Legislature, and thereby claim the election of a "sound-money" Republican to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Kyle, Populist.

Rival Claims in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 31.—Both parties are laying claim to Tennessee, the Republicans by a majority of 8,000 to 15,000, the Democrats from 50,000 to 60,000.

SILVERITES MAKE CLAIMS

CAMPAIGNERS IN NEW-JERSEY ARE NOW ALL AT SEA.

Popocrats Profess to Believe that Their Electoral Ticket Will Carry the State—A Much-Mixed Condition in Regard to the Congressional Canvass—Many Charges of Fraud Made by Leaders on Each Side—Tale of the Poll.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31.—The campaigners in New-Jersey are at sea, and the result is more doubtful than it was a week ago. The silverites are now claiming the State, which is the campaign "bluff" of Col. E. Livingston Price, who is Chairman of the Popocrat Committee.

He claims the State by 12,000, which is a trifle higher than the claim he made a few days ago. He also claims that the Democrats will elect three Congressmen out of the eight, and this claim is based on the fact that the Congressional Democratic Committee has sent $20,000 into the State for the purpose of capturing the Third, Fourth, and Seventh Districts.

It is more than coincidental that the only scandals in this campaign are discovered in these districts. Padded registry lists, false registration, and colonization have been discovered in Middlesex, Hudson, and Warren Counties. There is a repetition of the ballot box scandal of 1889, when "Bob" Davis conducted the municipal campaign in Jersey City, and the old Democratic gang in Middlesex piled up Democratic pluralities altogether out of proportion to the voting population of the locality. The Republicans have employed detectives to run down the conspirators.

The Democrats started out in the campaign with previous defeats scored against them, because of party scandals. It is predicted that in some counties the sound-money Democrats will poll more votes than the silver Democrats. There are some sound-money enthusiasts who do not hesitate to declare that the McKinley Electors will have nearly as large a plurality as the total of the silver Democratic votes. The conservative Democrats, as well as the Republicans, put the figure at about 40,000. Even at the headquarters there is a difference of opinion among the men of the State Committee as to the plurality, but none of them fall below the 40,000 mark.

The sound-money people have discounted the Popocrats in the management of their campaign. They not only opened headquarters, but secured local organizations, and maintained a clerical staff who were in constant correspondence with the sound-money Democrats throughout the State. Tons of sound-money literature have been circulated by them, meetings have been held in nearly every one of the twenty-one counties, with particular attention given to the districts that were "silverized."

Secretary Holly of the sound-money State Committee expressed the opinion today that the Palmer and Buckner ticket probably would poll 6,000 votes in the State; other sound-money Democrats outside of the committee doubt whether it will poll 3,000.

Silver Democrats at Work.

The silver Democrats have been sorely embarrassed from the start. The National Committee was not long in reaching the conclusion that New-Jersey was a sound-money State, and that nothing could be accomplished in it, no matter how much money was spent. The $150,000 that was originally put down for New-Jersey was distributed in the South and the West, and the Popocrats have been dragging along from hand to mouth, keeping up as much appearance as they could on the small contributions that drifted into their hands direct from those who were named on the Electoral ticket and others who had political ambitions to satisfy, and were willing to mortgage the future. The committee was unable to raise any money by assessments from the Democrats who still hold political positions in the State department and State institutions. The committee was not only resisted, but in many cases insulted by Democrats.

Since the Republican defection in Middlesex and Monmouth Counties, the Popocrats have persuaded the Congressional Executive Committee that there was a good chance to elect a few silver Congressmen in the State, and they managed to get $20,000, which is to be used to corrupt voters.

Except the trip of Candidate Bryan throughout the State, there has been no demonstration on the part of the Democratic organizations. The National Committee would not assign any speakers to the State. The State Committee could not secure any of the home talent that was worth anything on the stump, for the reason that the speakers had all gone over to the sound-money wing of the party. One hundred or more Democrats offered their services to the State Committee, but they were men of no influence or ability, and only a few of them were sent out to the smaller meetings. In several instances where the local Democrats did attempt to get up mass meetings to counteract the influence of the gold Democrats, the State Committee very frankly advised them to give up the idea of holding large meetings, but to utilize their energy and money in smaller meetings in the locality, so as to keep up the semblance of an organization.

Prohibitionists Not Active.

The Prohibitionists will not poll as heavy a vote this year as they have been doing for the past three years. The New-Jersey Prohibitionists, as a rule, are for sound money. An inquiry made in Prohibition circles brings out the information that many of the old-time Prohibitionists argue that the Prohibition cause will keep, but they, as business men, to settle a controversy, will forego their usual cold-water vote and will come out on the side of sound money so as to settle the issue. It is thought that probably the cold-water folks will lose 1,500 to 2,000 votes through the temporary shift in their party.

The sixth party in the field this year is the National Silver Party. In many counties not a vote will be cast for this party, for it is nothing more or less than a "fake" party on the part of the political managers of the First and Second Congressional Districts. The petition which brings the party into existence in this State and compels the printing of nearly 700,000 tickets, is signed by Democrats of Burlington, Mercer, and Cumberland Counties. Nearly all who signed the petition are Democratic workers, and will not vote the National Silver ticket at all. It is doubtful whether there will be 200 votes cast in the entire State by those who claim to be National Silverites.

To get the expression of these 200 voters, 700,000 tickets must be printed at a cost of $4,000, and many counties are put to the expense of printing tickets when not one of them will be used.

The scheme of this party is to crystallize the sentiment in the vicinity of Pemberton, where Theodore Budd, the Democratic Elector at Large resides. There has been free silver talk in Palmyra and Cinnaminson Township, where there is a colony of silverites.

In Cumberland, the Populists in Vineland and the old survivers of the Greenbackers in Shiloh are pronounced silverites, and they are the people who will vote for the Bryan Electors by using the ticket which will have the caption of the National Silver Party. In this way they will get their vote counted, and by so doing they expect to found a silver party to take its place with the Populist, Socialistic-Labor, and Prohibition Parties. It was originally intended that this party would not demand separate recognition, in so much that its principal leader, Theodore Budd, was made a candidate for Elector at Large.

Chairman Troup's Concessions.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31.—Chairman Troup of the Democratic State Committee said to-day that, based on the figures submitted by the members of the State Committee at yesterday's meeting, McKinley had an apparent majority of 8,000 in the State.

Mr. Troup gives this out as the result of the canvass made by the members simply. He believes, himself, that Mr. Bryan will carry the State beyond question by a good comfortable working majority. He claims that the Democrats will carry eight of the twenty-four Senatorial districts and secure 100 members of the lower house. Dr. Fuller, he says, will be elected to Congress from the Second District.

NO CHANCE FOR WILLIAMS.

Democrats Have Little Hope for the Result in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Never before in its political history has the Democratic Party of this State found itself in such a demoralized condition upon the eve of an election as it is at the present time. Divided against itself upon the currency question, and again divided upon matters concerning the State party organization, it is in such a condition that it can make no reliable estimate of its strength in the coming election. Except upon the question of biennial elections, which is to be voted upon, very little mention of State issues has been made during the canvass upon either side, the financial question overshadowing all others.

No Democrat imagines for a moment that Williams will be elected Governor, and there are those who say that he will not even carry Boston; but when asked for figures, the reply is: "We are not making figures and are making no claims."

In the Congressional fights, the Ninth District (Fitzgerald's) is the only one of which the Democrats feel sure. The Republicans have perfected their organization throughout the State, and were never in better fighting trim than at present.

The party leaders predict a very largely increased plurality for their tickets, both National and State. By some, it is estimated that Wolcott's plurality will reach nearly 100,000, as compared with 64,000 for Greenhalge last year, and that Boston will surely give Wolcott a plurality in place of a Democratic plurality of 2,482 last year for Williams.

As to Congressmen, the Republicans claim eleven of the thirteen districts as a foregone conclusion, with a fighting chance in the other two.

DELAWARE IN DOUBT.

The Sound-Money Democratic Vote Likely to Determine the Result.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 31.—In addition to Presidential Electors, Delaware will vote for a Governor, a Congressman, (the State being entitled to but one Representative,) members of Constitutional Convention, and State Senators and Representatives.

The Higgins and Addicks factions of the Republican Party have nominated the same Presidential Electors, but have made separate nominations for Governor, Congressman, and the Legislature. The regular Democrats and the honest-money Democrats are together on the nominee for Governor, but have nominated separate tickets for Electors.

The candidates are: For Governor—Republican, (Higgins,) John C. Higgins; Union Republicans, (Addicks,) John H. Hoffecker; regular Democrat, E. W. Tunnell. For Congressman—Republican, Robert G. Houston; Union Republican, Jonathan S. Willis, (present incumbent); regular Democrat, Levin Irving Handy; honest-money Democrat, Thomas F. Bayard, Jr. Handy is also indorsed by the single-tax men.

The outlook, according to conservative estimates, is that the plurality for McKinley and Hobart in this State will be between 1,000 and 2,000. The Bryan followers, however, make a general claim to the State for the Bryan Electors. The Republicans carried the State and elected a Governor in 1894 by 1,211 plurality, and that is the basis of calculation. There are some Republicans who are expected to vote for Bryan, but the unknown quantity of honest-money Democrats who will prefer to vote for McKinley and Hobart instead of for Palmer and Buckner is the element of doubt in all estimates.

It is believed that E. W. Tunnell, the Democratic candidate, will be elected Governor, inasmuch as the Republican vote will be divided on that point, and for the same reason it is thought that Handy (Dem.) will be elected to Congress.

CHANCES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Republicans Will Probably Elect at Least Twenty-four Congressmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The Presidential campaign in Pennsylvania has not been a particularly active one. Mr. Bryan has made speeches at Philadelphia and at Pittsburg, and also at some of the smaller towns in the Western part of the State. Senator Tillman, in the earlier part of the campaign, addressed a number of meetings in the Eastern part of the State, and Senator Stewart addressed a mass meeting at Philadelphia.

Gens. Palmer and Buckner spoke at a meeting in Philadelphia, and Speaker Reed also addressed a largely attended meeting in this city. Ex-Postmaster Gen. John Wanamaker has made numerous speeches throughout the State. The speaking at the meetings of the campaign, however, has been done generally by men of State or local prominence.

The election in Pennsylvania is for Presidential Electors, 2 Congressmen at Large, 28 district Congressmen, 25 State Senators, (one-half of that body,) and 204 members of the House of Representatives, (the full membership.) The new Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed J. Donald Cameron, whose term will expire March 4, 1897.

The Democrats and Populists formed a fusion on the Electoral ticket, and both present the same list of Electors. One of the Populists' two candidates for Congressman at Large, Jerome Tallman, is also on the Democratic ticket.

Full Electoral tickets are in the field for Palmer and Buckner, for Levering and Johnson, (Prohibition,) Bentley and Southgate, (National Prohibition,) and Machette and Maguire, (Socialist Labor.)

The Republicans undoubtedly will have a large majority in the State for their Electors, and for the two Congressmen at Large, and it is believed will elect at least 24 of the 28 district Congressmen.

EVERYTHING IN CONNECTICUT.

McKinley's Probable Majority Estimated at About 40,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 31.—Chairman Tyler of the McKinley forces, an old campaigner, claims that the State will give a plurality for McKinley of nearly 40,000, and 25,000 to 30,000 for the State ticket, headed by Lieut. Gov. Cooke. He also claims a solid Senate, 24 members, and 200 of the 252 members of the House of Representatives. The four Republican Congressmen he is confident will be elected by majorities ranging from 7,000 to 12,000.

Chairman Troup of the Bryan forces says that it is impossible to make a canvass, but claims that the workingmen, regardless of past affiliations, are unanimously for Bryan. He claims that the Bryan nominee for Congress, Dr. Fuller, will be elected in the Second (New-Haven) District, insisting that New-Haven will give Bryan 2,000 majority.

On the other hand, James H. McDonald, Republican Town Chairman, asserts that McKinley will have 5,000 majority in New-Haven, and that N. D. Sperry, Republican nominee for Congress, will poll the full party vote.

Big Majority Expected in Vermont.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Oct. 31.—In each Presidential year from 1872 to 1892 the Republican majority at the National election in Vermont has exceeded the Republican majority at the State election. Should the Republican majority in the Presidential election this year exceed that given at the State election in the average ratio that has been shown in the past twenty years, the Republican majority in the State would exceed 40,000.

However, everything considered, it is hardly probable that the Republican majority Tuesday will exceed, even if it equals, that given at the last State election, when it fell but a few votes short of 37,000.

Certain of the more enthusiastic Bryan adherents predict that the Republican majority will not go over 25,000, while some of the more conservative ones say that they shall not be surprised to see as large or a larger Republican majority than was given in September.

ALL CONFIDENT IN MINNESOTA.

Republicans and Fusionists Alike Claim a Victory.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 31.—The campaign in Minnesota practically closed to-night in a big snowstorm. The leading address was by Roswell P. Flower in St. Paul in the interests of Palmer and Buckner. Both the Republicans and the fusionists profess to be very confident of success. Tams Bixby, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, said this evening that McKinley would carry Minnesota by 35,000, Clough, for Governor, by 20,000, and that his party would certainly secure six of the seven Congressmen, with a fair chance for the seventh.

Mr. Bixby admitted that the Seventh District, now represented by Frank M. Eddy, would be close—not more than a few hundred either way.

At Democratic headquarters everybody was serene and confident. Chairman Rosing said: "Just say that Minnesota is going for Bryan. His majority will not be less than 15,000. Mr. Lind will be elected Governor by 30,000. We shall also carry the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Congressional Districts and the Legislature."

There has been complete fusion on the part of the Democrats, Populists, and free-silver Republicans on the Electoral and State ticket, and the Legislature. The Electors are four Democrats, four Populists, and one silver Republican.

BOTH PARTIES CLAIM MISSOURI.

Changes in the Big Cities Relied upon by Each.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—There was a tendency to "claim everything" around the State Headquarters of both parties to-day. Secretary Griffin of the Republican Committee said: "We will carry Missouri for McKinley. A careful poll of the State shows gains in almost every county.

"Gains are heaviest in Southeast Missouri, the central counties, which are normally heavily Democratic, and in the cities of St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph. The news from all these places is more encouraging every day."

Charles Smith, private secretary to Republican National Committeeman R. C. Kerens, has completed a poll of the State, and says Missouri will give McKinley 50,000 majority. He reported the heaviest gains in the large cities.

These predictions and estimates were shown to Secretary "Lon" Love of the Democratic Committee. "Claiming Missouri for McKinley by 50,000," said he, "is ridiculous. We stand by the poll as made some days ago. That showed Democratic gains everywhere except in St. Louis and Kansas City, and in the latter city we expect to at least hold our own if we do not make slight gains."

The battle of the badges, which began three days ago here, has now almost reached the silly point. Horses, vehicles, bicycles, and pet animals bear conspicuously either the gold or the white ribbon. The man, woman, or child not decorated by one of these bits of ribbon is a marked exception to the almost universal rule.

One of the leading banking houses of this city received the following dispatch from a prominent house in St. Louis yesterday afternoon:

"The parade to-day promises to be the biggest thing the West has ever seen. The Bryan party is on the run, and Missouri is dead sure for McKinley."

RIVAL CLAIMS TO NEBRASKA.

Republicans Profess to Expect an 18,000 Majority.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 31.—The most exciting and stubbornly contested political campaign in the history of Nebraska virtually closed to-night, with big meetings at nearly all the larger towns of the State.

Every county has been thoroughly covered, not by local talent only, but by speakers of National fame. In this respect the Republicans have led, securing the services of ex-Senator Farwell of Chicago, Senator Foraker of Ohio, ex-Congressman Gunther of Wisconsin, R. G. Horr of Michigan, and Bourke Cockran.

For the silver Democrats and Populists, between whom fusion has been established, not only on the National candidates, but for the State and Congressional tickets, very few speakers have been imported. Gens. Palmer and Buckner only have appeared for the National Democrats. Conservative men generally admit that the contest will be close.

Chairman Post claims the State for McKinley by 18,000.

Chairman Edmiston for the Populists, and Chairman Dahiman for the Democrats, whose interests are identical, place the plurality for Bryan and Silas A. Holcomb, for Governor, as a result of fusion, at 25,000.

The present outlook is that the Republicans will carry the First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth Congressional Districts, and the fusionists the Third and Sixth.

COLORADO COMMITTED.

Little Probability that It Will Vote Against Bryan.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 31.—Indications are that Bryan will carry Colorado by a majority of 100,000. Senator Wolcott, who leads the McKinley forces, hopes to secure 50,000 votes, but the Bryan managers will not concede McKinley more than 25,000, which would give Bryan over 100,000 majority.

There are three State tickets, a fusion of Democrats and silver Republicans, led by ex-Gov. Adams; a fusion of Populists and the National Silver Party, led by Judge Bailey, both for Bryan, and a straight Republican McKinley ticket, headed by Judge Allen. The Adams people to-night claim the ex-Governor's election by 10,000 votes. The Bailey managers assert that Judge Bailey will carry the State by fully 20,000, and that Allen will be second in the race. Ex-Gov. Waite is also a candidate for Governor, but is not regarded as a factor.

WYOMING MUCH MIXED.

A Woman Likely to be Chosen as Presidential Elector.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Oct. 31.—The campaign in Wyoming has been a rather quiet one. The Democrats have not been very aggressive, for two reasons. They have considered the State would naturally be for free silver, and they have had a limited amount of money for campaign purposes.

The Republicans have made what they call a "house-to-house" campaign. Their public meetings have been few, and most of the speakers have been local lights. Literature sent in profusion to every voter in the State, male and female, has been relied upon to accomplish the conversion of their own party followers from the free-silver beliefs which have been instilled into them by every Republican speaker, newspaper, and politician in the State for the past four or five years. While public meetings have been few, there has been an immense amount of quiet work done by the Republican State Committee, and that the State is to-day in the doubtful column instead of a sure Bryan State is an evidence of the truth of this statement.

The Democratic State Committee is claiming the State by 2,000 plurality for Bryan. If he carries it at all, it will be by less than 1,000. The vote will probably be so close that Bryan may get two Electors and McKinley one. This will be brought about by the fact that one of the candidates for Elector on the Republican ticket is a woman. From returns of polls made through the State, it is certain that this candidate, Mrs. Sarah Malloy, will run from 500 to 1,000 votes ahead of her ticket, and her election is practically assured. Mrs. Malloy will get a large percentage of the woman vote of the State. She is a home-loving, motherly woman, with a big family of boys and girls, and is not in any sense a politician.

Four Electoral tickets will be represented upon the official ballot in the election. These are the Republican, Prohibitionist, Middle of the Road People's Party, and the fusion ticket of the Democrats and People's Party. The sound-money Democrats of the State discussed the question of placing a ticket in the field, and decided it would aid their cause more to vote directly for McKinley. There are perhaps 500 of these Democrats in the State, and with a close vote, they may keep the State out of the Bryan fold by this course.

Wyoming comprises one Congressional district. The candidates are F. W. Mondell, Republican; William Brown, Populist, and John E. Osborne, Democrat. All are advocates of the free coinage of silver. The election of Mondell by a small plurality is looked upon as a certainty.

HANNA'S CLOSING ESTIMATE.

Says McKinley Will Have More than Three Hundred Votes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Chairman Hanna gave out his final estimate of the Electoral vote this afternoon. He claims McKinley will have not less than 311 Electoral votes. He bases his estimate on reports received from State Committeemen and from careful polls just completed. The vote by States will be as follows, according to Hanna's information:

McKINLEY. (Safe.)

California	9	Nebraska	8
Connecticut	6	North Carolina	11
Delaware	3	North Dakota	3
Illinois	24	Ohio	23
Indiana	15	Oregon	4
Iowa	13	Pennsylvania	32
Kentucky	13	Rhode Island	4
Maine	6	South Dakota	4
Maryland	8	Tennessee	12
Massachusetts	15	Vermont	4
Michigan	14	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	12
New-Hampshire	4	Wyoming	3
New-Jersey	10		
New-York	36	Total	311

PROBABLY SAFE FOR McKINLEY.

Kansas	10	Virginia	12
		Washington	4
		Total	26

DOUBTFUL.

Missouri	17	Texas	15
		Total	32

BRYAN.

Alabama	11	Montana	3
Arkansas	8	Nevada	3
Colorado	4	South Carolina	9
Florida	4	Utah	3
Georgia	13	Idaho	3
Louisiana	8		
Mississippi	9	Total	78

A Final Appeal.

Mark A. Hanna made his last official appeal to voters and denunciation of the combined opposition, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to-night. In it he says:

"The developments of the closing week of the campaign leave no doubt that the judgment of an overwhelming majority of the people of the Nation is against the platform and candidate of repudiation and of National dishonor. It now remains for the voters to register at the polls their answer to the attempts to excite passion, prejudice, and selfishness for the benefit of a few who are willing to destroy National honor and endanger National existence for their political ambitions and individual profit. Good citizens in every section and in every party have united in publicly expressing themselves on this subject. Their duty now is to do so in such a manner as will forever put to an end further attempts in this line.

"There is but one way of doing this, and that is at the polls. While each man has his special field in the preliminary work of the campaign, the duty of election day is common to all. No man, however much he has done in influencing others, can neglect his personal duties at the polls, and no citizen, however humble or devoted to employment or business, should fail to exercise his privilege and duty on election day.

"It is not merely a privilege, but a duty. And while it is the duty of every good citizen to express his will at the polls on all occasions, that duty was never more serious or important than now. Sound arguments and expressions of loyalty count for nothing unless those who offer them, and are convinced by them, exercise the universal privilege of participating in the actual direction of the Government by voting on election day.

"It is hoped, therefore, that good citizens will join hands on Tuesday in maintaining the honor of the Nation by registering their ballots in favor of that candidate who has been approved by the support of loyal men of all parties—William McKinley. The issue is between two men and two platforms, the one representing National honor, good government, sound money, and sound principles; the other standing for doctrines dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the Nation, and promising only a system which must debase the currency, destroy business and end employment. It is, as has been recently said by Major McKinley himself, a time when the voice of the partisan is hushed in the chorus of the patriotism which sounds from one end of the country to the other. Let every loyal citizen take this thought to the polls with him on election day, and the country will be saved from the danger which confronts it, and saved by that same loyal devotion which obliterated party lines in defense of the Nation on an occasion of equal but not greater peril."

BRYAN FEELS CONFIDENT.

Expects to Have at Least Three Hundred Electoral Votes.

OSCEOLA, Iowa, Oct. 31.—When Mr. Bryan to-day saw the table published in the morning papers as the estimate of Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee, and was asked if he had anything to say as to its correctness, he made this answer:

"I shall leave the National Committee to issue estimates; but if I were to express an opinion upon his [Mr. Hanna's] table, I should say that fully one-half of the Electoral votes which he counts upon will be found in the free-silver column. Unless the reports which come to us from various States are entirely erroneous, we shall have considerably more than 300 Electoral votes."

Mr. Bryan also said that he was confirmed in the opinion, uttered some time ago, that the study of the money question had increased the number of Republicans who would support free silver and had decreased the number of gold-standard Democrats.

MR. JONES'S REVISED LIST.

Claims 252 Electors and Leaves Illinois in Doubt.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The last appeal and warning to voters, together with an estimate of the Bryan vote in the Electoral College, was issued by Senator Jones on behalf of the Democratic National Committee as follows:

"The great struggle to right the wrong of 1873 has been won. The only work remaining to be done is to see that the people have the opportunity to vote as their consciences dictate and that their votes shall be counted as cast.

"I urge all lovers of the country and our institutions to exert themselves as they never have before in this holy cause. Watch the polling places, scrutinize every act at the polls, and see to it that the law shall not be violated.

"This committee has offered a reward of $500 for evidence necessary to convict any one guilty of bribing or attempting to bribe any voter to vote or to refrain from voting; also a reward of $500 for evidence to convict any one of coercing, attempting to coerce, intimidating or attempting to intimidate, any voter. Mr. Hearst of The New-York Journal, with the patriotism and liberality which has characterized him throughout this struggle, has offered an additional reward of $1,000 for the same purpose.

"These rewards will result in the detection of any attempt to corrupt or coerce the voters and will defeat the Republican conspiracy to steal the election.

"I have received from the Chairman of each of our State Committees full estimates of the standing of voters in each State, and am confident that Mr. Bryan's election is assured by a very large majority. He

PEACE IN BAY STATE GAS

THE TEMPORARY RECEIVERS DISCHARGED BY THE COURT.

Three Conditions, Which Have Been Complied with, Were that Mr. Addicks and His Directors Should Resign, that a Set of Independent Directors Should Control All Companies, and that Mr. Buchanan Should Get $135,000.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 31.—Before Judge Wales, in Chambers, United States Court, this afternoon the solicitors in the case of William Buchanan of New-York versus the Bay State Gas Company reached an agreement under which the suit was withdrawn. Judge Wales signified his consent and articles were signed.

This action results in the discharge of the receivers appointed for the Bay State Gas Company. Mr Braman of New-York, who was one of the temporary receivers, told before leaving to-night the conditions under which the settlement was effected, all of which he stated have been complied with. They are:

First, that Mr. Addicks and his Directors unconditionally and unqualifiedly resign from all the gas companies, including the Bay State Company.

Second, that a set of independent and new Directors be elected to control all the companies.

Third, that Mr. Buchanan, the complainant in the suit, be promptly paid every dollar of his claim.

Mr. Buchanan's claim was for $135,000 and interest. It is said Judge Wales was prepared to render his decision in the suit to show cause why the temporary receivers should not be removed and that the decision favored the continuance of the receivers. Mr. Addicks also left town to-night. He declined to discuss the case.

STANDARD OIL IN CONTROL.

J. Edward Addicks May Go to the United States Senate.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The Addicks people in the Bay State Gas Company have all resigned and the Standard Oil interest, headed by William Rockefeller, J. G. Moore, and H. H. Rogers, will control.

Another feature of the "deal"—a political feature—is that J. Edward Addicks will be the next Republican United States Senator from Delaware. Mr. Hanna, it will be noted, restored Delaware to the McKinley column to-day.

Thomas W. Lawson, Vice President of all the Boston gas companies, who, as a trusted representative of all parties, has had full charge of the negotiations which have brought about the settlement, in a statement to The Journal says:

"After volumes of romancing and many chapters of mystery the Boston Gas situation is settled unqualifiedly, absolutely settled. This magnificent property, the result of the genius of J. Edward Addicks, was to-day turned over to one of the strongest aggregations of wealth and business brains in the United States, or to be more complete, to those who to-day represent the largest interest in the various companies, Messrs. Brown Brothers and the Mercantile Trust Company, represented by F. D. Whiteridge, Messrs. Moore and Schley, and what is known as the Standard Oil interests.

"The entire Boards of Direction, with the exception of Henry M. Whitney, and including President Addicks, General Councilor Chandler, and myself, as Director and Vice President, at a meeting of the respective boards held to-day resigned and were succeeded by William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, F. D. Whiteridge, John V. Moore, Sydney Chase, Dr. Robert Amory, and Albert C. Burrage.

"To-day's action means that J. Edward Addicks has given up and abandoned the Boston Gas field, which, under his organization and management, has been one of the most profitable and best conducted in this country or, in fact, in the world. He has given it up, I believe, because he recognizes that all classes of securities will greatly enhance in market price under the management of the people who have come in to-day than under his own.

"While he recognizes this fact, he knows it is not because they can manage it better, but because of a combination of conditions, the principal one of which is that as United States Senator he will not have the time to devote to his gas interests as is necessary to their full development.

"Let the public of Boston make no mistake. J. Edward Addicks is a success as a gas man, and distributor, and as a corporation manager he has done what few others have done. He made millions in the bright days of gas, and when the dark ones came he spent these millions like a Prince in defense of the securities he had sold the public, and has never allowed a default."

WILL SUPPORT M'KINLEY.

Surface Railroad Employes Denounce Democratic Employers.

The National Brotherhood of Surface Railroad Employes before adjourning their tenth annual convention held in this city last week, adopted a resolution pledging their support to McKinley and Hobart.

The accusations against Mark A. Hanna as a "labor crusher" were denounced as false. It was stated in the resolutions passed that the most abused employes at present were those working for railroad companies controlled by well-known Democrats. It was charged that Democratic employers demonstrated their interest in employes by forcing them to work for from 25 cents to $1 a day, which, if paid on a silver basis, would compel the men to pay the companies for the privilege of working.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECHES.

Indiana Towns Visited During His Last Campaign Day.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Oct. 31.—Gen. Harrison began his last day of talking to the people of Indiana at Auburn at 9:30 o'clock this morning. About 3,000 people had gathered, and half of them carried transparencies. A run of five miles brought the train to Waterloo, where an enthusiastic crowd of 2,500 were waiting, composed largely of farmers. Gen. Harrison was taken to a stand and talked for about twenty minutes, enlarging upon the effects free silver would have in ruining the farmers' market and the industries of the country.

Another brief run brought the party to Kendalville, where a crowd of about 5,000 had packed themselves about a stand erected a few yards from the station. Gen. Harrison was escorted to the stand by the Reception Committee, who had boarded the train at Waterloo, and was received with prolonged cheering. He spoke about fifteen minutes, talking on the silver question.

At Ligenier, the next stop, Gen. Harrison was received with enthusiastic cheering, and talked about fifteen minutes. Goshen was reached at 1 o'clock, and here a crowd of fully 20,000 was encountered. Gen. Harrison spoke for nearly an hour, making a thorough review of the issues, and his speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Bryan's Work Nearly Ended.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 31.—The last day of the last week in William J. Bryan's memorable election tour ended to-night in a blaze of fireworks and a wild vent of enthusiasm. To-morrow the candidate will rest at his Lincoln home, and on Monday he will make his final assault on the Republican defenses, devoting the entire day to his own State and concluding his extraordinary campaign at Omaha in the evening.

POLITICAL RIOT IN KENTUCKY.

Several Men Injured and One Killed at Mount Sterling.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 31.—At Mount Sterling this afternoon there was rioting between the advocates of gold and silver. Negro drummer boys were knocked senseless and their instruments smashed. James Biggers, a Bryan man, was stabbed several times in the back and side, dying to-night.

West Winkler, a butcher, was shot in the side and hip and may not recover.

"Billy" Biggers was cut on the head. Deputy Sheriff Stockdell was cut on the back of his neck. Miller Anderson was knocked down with a loaded cane.

The gold men advertised that Senator Lindsay would speak in the Court House at 2 o'clock. The silver men declared Lindsay should not speak, and so warned their opponents. They said they would fasten the door of the Court House and not let the gold men in. It was learned that Lindsay could not come and Judge Milton J. Durham of Lexington, ex-Controller of the Treasury, was sent for. He came, and handbills were gotten out, saying he would speak at 2 o'clock.

The silver men were desperate. They erected a stand directly in front of the Court House door, and, by parading through the streets, collected a big crowd, intending to so block all the entrances to the Court House that the gold men could not get in.

Judge Cooper, a free-silver leader, commenced speaking at 1:30. The drums had been given to some negro boys and when they were about a square away with the instruments they began beating them. A number of gold men and Republicans were standing near and the silver men thought the noise was intended to attract the crowd away from Judge Cooper. Fifty or a hundred of them left the crowd and ran down the street to where the drummers were, knocked them down and demolished the drums. The bystanders resented the action and a general fight ensued, with the results as stated.

BRYAN MEN THREW STONES.

Windows and Pictures Destroyed in an Ohio Town.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Word was received in this city to-day of a series of outrages perpetrated by Bryan adherents at Lancaster, thirty miles south. The Republicans, in anticipation of flag day, had handsomely decorated their houses with lithographs of McKinley. About 10 o'clock last night a party of hoodlums started out on a mission of destruction. At the residence of James T. Pickering, a member of the State Central Committee, and Treasurer of the County Executive Committee, three boulders were thrown through a large plate-glass window, at which McKinley's picture appeared.

William H. Koken, proprietor of the Lancaster Gazette, and father-in-law of George E. Martin, candidate for Common Pleas Judge, was similarly treated. Charles O. Smith, proprietor of the suspended glass works, shows a two-pound boulder, one of five thrown, which went through a window screen, glass, and picture, narrowly missing Mrs. Smith's head. William M. Smith, the son of Egbert J. Smith, doorkeeper of the Ohio Senate, and a leader among colored Republicans, was visited, and a window ruined. E. Stuart, a partisan Republican of the Eagle Machine Company; Samuel Miller, and Joseph Todhunter, members of the Railroad Sound-Money Club; Prof. George of the city schools, and J. C. Childs, all Republicans, were the victims of Popocratic argument of a similar nature. The town is excited.

CASSENOVE G. LEE'S DEFENSE.

He Says Gen. Lee, If Alive, Would Support Sound Money.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Gen. Robert E. Lee's nephew, Cassenove G. Lee, who has been savagely criticised because of his coming out for McKinley, has issued a statement in which he says:

"My opinions in this coming political contest are those of many of the nearest and dearest relations of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, notably of his son, Capt. R. F. Lee, and of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, his nephew. They as well as myself are for sound money in finance, honesty in politics. I am persuaded that if Gen. Lee were on earth today he would side with us in this holy cause. I have the satisfaction of knowing that a majority of my neighbors and friends sustain and approve of my course."

LLORENTE'S CAMP CAPTURED.

Fifty-two of the Insurgents Reported Killed in the Battle.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—It is officially announced that news has been received that the Valladolid Battalion of Spanish troops has captured the camp of the rebel leader Llorente, at Cueva Sabalo, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, completely routing and dispersing the enemy.

In the fight which compelled the insurgents to abandon their camp, fifty-two rebels were killed. The Spanish loss was five killed and twelve wounded.

The Vice President in Wheeling.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 31.—Vice President Stevenson and party arrived here from Massillon, Ohio, early this morning. From 10 A. M. until noon the Vice President was tendered a reception at the Hotel Windsor, thousands of Democrats being in line. This afternoon, in company with Gov. McCorkle and other speakers, he addressed three big meetings.

Why Did He Limp?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I was amused this morning, after getting off the elevated train at City Hall, in watching the motions of two men walking along the platform ahead of me, and who came down town on the same train. One of them had a stiff leg, and he walked with the halting gait peculiar to those so afflicted, but the other man had two as sound legs as were ever given to mortal man, and yet he walked with the same peculiar limp as did the man he was walking with. Whether it was because he locked arms with the lame man to give him somewhat of support, or out of sympathy for his friend's affliction, I couldn't make out, but there the two limped along, hitchity-hitch, in as perfect time as though the limp had been set to music. I like rythm, whether in music or in walking, and I have felt grateful to those men all day that one didn't hitch when the other didn't. But why did the man with the sound legs limp?

New-York, Oct. 31, 1896. H. V. H.

Found Floating in the Bay.

Capt. Edwin Knott of the tug Brinton, found the body of an unknown man floating in the bay near Ellis Island yesterday afternoon. The man was apparently about forty-eight years, 5 feet 7 inches in height. His clothing was of good uality. His congress gaiters bore the name of "Siegrist Brothers." In his pocket was found an eye-glass case, stamped "Hall & Lemke, 21 Union Square." The body was towed to Pier A, and later was sent to the Morgue.

An Invitation to French Mayors.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Lord Mayor has invited thirty of the Mayors of the leading cities of France to attend a banquet at the Mansion House in December. The object of the Lord Mayor in issuing the invitations is to obtain the presence of the French Mayors for the purpose of holding a conference with a view to establishing a complete commercial understanding.

HERALDRY AND PATRIOTISM

USE OF COATS OF ARMS BY REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETIES.

Feeling that the Heraldic Devices Have No Place in Associations That Keep Alive the Spirit of 1776—How the Looking Up of Pedigrees Was Made Necessary and Then Carried Further—Work of the Mother Bailey Chapter.

It appears that sooner or later the patriotic societies may be called upon to place themselves on record with regard to the use of the devices of heraldry. There are members of the societies who think that armorial bearings have no proper place in a society which is supposed to keep alive the flame that typifies the spirit of '76.

The looking up of pedigrees, a necessity incident to initiation into membership, is said to have developed a taste for genealogical research that has carried candidates into musty tomes far back beyond the patriots. In due course, the attractions there unearthed have obtruded themselves to figure as ornaments in the very sanctums of the patriotic societies.

So far as known, there has been no organized opposition, but there have been decided expressions of individual opinion. The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, and more familiarly known as the Mother Bailey Chapter, has a membership centred about New-London. Many of the members are descended from the patriots who fell in the historic massacre of Fort Griswold, Sept 6, 1781, when the British, under command of the traitor Benedict Arnold, burned the towns of New-London and Groton. The great stone shaft which commemorates the brave men who there spilled their blood rises from the summit of Groton Hights, overlooking the mouth of the Thames, and may be seen from a great distance.

Close by the base is a small storehouse. It was once occupied by the keeper, but about two years ago the Mother Bailey Chapter secured the use of the building "as a repository for such Revolutionary relics and mementos" as might come into its possession. The most conspicuous objects thus far brought together are the coats of arms of some of the Colonial Governors, painted on panels. An unfinished panel may also be seen standing upon an easel. It is that of an officer of the society. Certain of the members have criticised this class of decoration.

One of the Daughters has charge of the house and invites visitors, who are numerous, to register their names. One who registered recently expressed great surprise at the course the plan of decoration had taken. He was descended from one whose name graces the tablet on the monument.

"My great-grandfather," he said, "brought an aunt of mine here when she was a child, and showed her the spot where his father had fallen. She brought me here when I was a child and pointed it out to me. Tradition is a more endearing chronicler than history, and I have always, when near here, paid a visit to the spot, with a peculiar spirit of veneration. I shall bring my own little son, some day, but I shall have him understand that these insignia of aristocracy are repugnant to the cause for which our forefathers fought."

In speaking subsequently of the matter, he said: "I am a son of the American Revolution, but the son should be spelled with a small 's,' as I am a son only by birth and not as yet by membership in the society. I admire a society whose object is to inculcate a patriotic American spirit in its members, and, through their example, in those who, to better their condition, have come to us from the countries of the Old World. That spirit is the spirit of the fathers who fought for freedom and, having won it, established this Government on the basis that all men were created equal, and that the distinctions of aristocracy should have no abiding place here.

"Descent from a soldier of the war of independence as a test of eligibility to membership is attractive and stimulates a proper family pride, but it seems to me that many, innocently perhaps, lose sight of the primary purpose. Unconsciously, it may be, they seek to glorify themselves, not in tracing back to the patriot, but to the manor, and if their name is one that has at some time been identified with a token of nobility, we find them decorating their notepaper with a device which even those in the Revolution who had been entitled to its use renounced when they took up arms against their King.

"From a purely genealogical standpoint, I can understand how much interest might be taken in tracing one's pedigree back to a baron, a lord, or to a crusader, but the attempt to perpetuate here the insignia of British aristocracy in connection with a society whose first aim should be to glorify the patriots who threw off the yoke of monarchism, and with it all taint of caste, is entirely out of place. It seems to me a reproach to their memory.

"What do you suppose the aristocrats of England think of the Yankees who use their coat of arms?"

AT THE HOTELS.

—Moritz Rosenthal of Vienna is at the Windsor.

—Prof. E. W. Bass of West Point is at the Everett.

—T. B. Ferguson, United States Minister to Sweden, is at the Albemarle.

—Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Frank & Co., Savannah, Ga.; M. Solomon, jewelry; Hotel Metropole.

—Homer, Leboutillier & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; F. Edwards, linens; Grand Hotel.

—Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Low, underwear; Hotel Manhattan.

—Miller, The, & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; F. W. Tate, domestics; Hotel Manhattan.

—Nusbaum & Livingston, Albany, N. Y.; M. Nusbaum, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

—Steele & Co., Keokuk, Iowa.; D. Steele, clocks; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Williamson & Foster, Lancaster, Penn.; H. S. Williamson, dry goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; A. M. Lothrop, books, 415 Broadway; Holland House.

Skating Carnival at Stockholm.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—A cable dispatch from Stockholm announces that a skating carnival will be held in that city on Feb. 5 and 6 next. There will be twenty events on the programme, amateur and professional, including a match for the championship of the world.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From midnight Friday to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

—3:00 A. M.—148 Ludlow Street, tenement of Israel Seifstein; slight damage.

—10:15 A. M.—207 East Forty-third Street, William Dinin; damage, $30.

11:20 A. M.—474 Sixth Avenue, awning; damage, $30.

—2:50 P. M.—Fence in West Boulevard, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets; damage, $20.

—4:15—P. M.—49 Catharine Street, F. G. Bonnel & Co., store; no damage.

—5:30 P. M.—309 West Forty-seventh Street, tenement, Lizzie Bogett; damage, $10.

—5:50 P. M.—534 West Fourteenth Street, P. Collier, printer; damage, $2.

—7:45 P. M.—342 East Sixty-fifth Street, Joseph Pastolli; no damage.

NAVAL HOSPITAL REPAIRS.

After a Delay of Six Months New Contractors Start To-morrow.

Work on the old Naval Hospital in the navy yard enclosure at Washington and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn, is to be resumed to-morrow after a delay of nearly six months.

The plans for the improvement of the hospital include the erection of three new buildings. The long delay was caused by a disagreement between the contractors, Grosman & Co., and the Navy Department. The work was begun two years ago. It will be finished by I. A. Walker & Co., of Philadelphia, who have also secured the contract for two of the new buildings.

The repairs to be made are extensive. The present hospital building is old-fashioned and totally inadequate to meet the ordinary calls on its resources. Many of the rooms are to be rearranged, an electric elevator is to be put in, the main corridor is to be tiled, and hard wood flooring is to be laid in every room and ward.

The larger of the two new buildings will be connected with the main structure, and will be three stories high. The ground floor will be used as a general mess hall, the second floor as a dispensary and chapel, while the top story will be laid out as an operating theatre. Electricity will furnish the necessary lighting apparatus and the power to operate two elevators large enough to accommodate a patient on a cot and an attendant. The roof of the building will be of glass. The second building will be two stories high. It will be known as the kitchen building. The laundry and kitchen will occupy the ground floor, and the story above will be divided into lounging rooms for convalescents. Both of the buildings are to be of red brick, with granite trimmings. Nothing but hard wood will be used on the interior construction. The cost will be about $30,000.

The contract for the third building was awarded to Smith & Meyer of Washington. It will be two stories high, and will cost $50,000. It will stand on the lawn in front of the old hospital, and will face on Flushing Avenue. It is to be used as a ward building, and will be arranged to accommodate one hundred patients as well as the corps of attendants and the ward officers. It is to be constructed of buff brick with terra cotta trimmings.

The Navy Yard people say that when the work is completed the Brooklyn Naval Hospital will be the finest of its class in the United States.

A Big Silver Fund to Distribute.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The report reaches Washington that the Democratic Committee, in Chicago, is to-day distributing a silver trust fund of about $1,000,000, to influence the floating vote in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Michigan. Arrangements are said to have been completed for the placing of this vast sum where it will do the most god. The knowledge that this money was to be distributed is understood to be one of the reasons for the recent renewed exhibitions of confidence on the part of Gov. Altgeld in his own election.

Emperor William at Krupp's.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The Emperor inspected the immense gun works of Krupp, at Essen, on Wednesday and Thursday, and witnessed experiments with the new quick-firing guns for the field artillery service which have an immense range. His Majesty also inspected a new system of blindage for intrenchments. The Emperor remained over Wednesday night at Herr Krupp's villa, at Hiegel. The official court news ignores the Emperor's visit, the general understanding being that his Majesty desired it to be kept secret.

A Cyclone Sweeps over Seville.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—A cyclone swept over the City and Province of Seville on Wednesday, wrecking a great many houses and killing and injuring a number of their inhabitants. The storm covered a wide area, in which the wires were prostrated, cutting off communication and greatly delaying the appeals for assistance made by the sufferers.

Pasengers on the St. Paul.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Among the passengers on board the steamer St. Paul, which sailed from Southampton to-day for New-York, are Mr. Clement A. Griscom of New-York, President of the American Steamship Line, and George E. Curtis, Assistant Librarian of the United States Congress, who was twice arrested by the Swiss police, who mistook him for a criminal from Montevideo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady would like to get a situation for a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; can be well recommended. Call, on Monday, between 10 and 12, at 4 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to recommend a reliable woman as parlormaid or housemaid; can do plain sewing; has no objection to the care of a grown child. Call, from 11 till 3, at 17 East 9th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can do waiting alone; three years' best city references. Call Monday at 205 East 88th St.; ring fourth floor bell four times.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young North of Ireland girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; will be found willing and obliging. Advertiser, care of Corr, 959 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best city references. Call, Monday, 234 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; willing and obliging; four years' excellent reference. 13 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl for chamberwork and sewing; can perform maid's duties; first-class city reference. M. F., Box 37, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and would assist with laundry; six years' reference. 184 East 76th St., J. O'Hare's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; reference; wages, $18. 203 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, 377 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or do sewing or plain washing; best city reference. E. R., 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl to do chamberwork and waiting; five years' city references. 449 8th Av., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 247 West 30th St., McCaffery's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By young lady as companion or any position not menial; refined, kind, and thoughtful; would travel; salary a second consideration; best of reference. Truth, Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; fully competent; take charge of dinner parties; many years' practice in Sweden. 300 East 32d St., care Mrs. Martin.

COOK, &c.—By capable Protestant woman as good cook and laundress; understands her business thoroughly. A. M., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; private family; all kinds of cooking and baking; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman to go out cooking by day; willing to do any kind of work; best city reference. 1,152 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—A lady desires to find situation for an excellent cook and laundress, or housemaid. Can be seen Monday morning, 47 West 11th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as cook and laundress; one year's reference; city or country. 78 Grand St., Jersey City.

COOK.—By a colored woman in a private family; no washing; city reference. 131 West 53d St.; janitor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; best city reference. E. Z., 224 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; best city reference. Kittie, Box 192 Times.

COOK.—By colored woman as good cook; references. 259 West 17th St., rear, top floor.

A SWEEPING SUCCESS.

We may be pardoned for openly rejoicing at the wonderful reception accorded the Suits and Overcoats we make to order for

NO MORE **$15.00** NO LESS

The responsible agent for it all is the value we give in material, workmanship and finish.

Satisfy yourself by bringing us a sample of the goods in any $30 suit or overcoat. We'll duplicate the suit or the overcoat, in every particular, at just one-half the price.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

10 Branch Salesrooms in This City.

Wholesale Woollen House, Tailor Shops and Mail Order Department, 568 to 578 Broadway, cor. Prince St.

Self-Measurements and Samples Sent.
Sun Bldg., near Bridge. (Open evenings.)
49 Beaver St., 71 B'way, Arcade Bldg.
25 Whitehall St.
Equitable Bldg., 120 B'way. (7th floor.)
Postal Bldg., 253 B'way, (6th floor.)
579 B'way, bet. Prince and Houston.
1,191 B'way, near 28th. (Open evenings.)
125th St. & Lex. Ave. (Open evenings.)

Newark—Broad St., near Market. (Open evenings.)
Albany—22 South Pearl St. (Open evenings.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls, one as cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; cook, wages $20; chambermaid, $17; city preferred. Call Saturday, E. C., 227 East 31st St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to recommend experienced cook; takes entire charge; dinners or luncheons; where one or more kitchenmaids are kept; long references; highly recommended. Cross, care McKinley, 796 6th Av.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and baker, in private family; understands her business; personal city reference. S. K., Box 229 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands meats and pastry; makes excellent soups; good baker; best city reference from last place; city or country. 413 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city references. J. M. J., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a reliable young woman as good cook; will assist with washing; first-class personal references of two years. 520 West 53d St., Varley.

COOK.—First-class; young woman; understands all kinds cooking; by day or week; best city reference from present employer. Mrs. J., 219 East 38th St., second floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to do day's work. 319 West 35th St., grocery store.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker; competent and reliable; learned with Worth; highest city references; day or at home; street costumes, fancy dresses, wrappers, and negligée made up nicely; art, elegance, and comfort; terms reasonable; fitting unsurpassed. 40 West 65th St., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, few more customers; long years' experience in 5th Av. establishment; $1.25 a day; references. Care of French dressmaker, 78 West 48th St.

DRESSMAKER, SEAMSTRESS, or MAID.—Competent; by day; terms, $1.50; references. 50 West 100th St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By North German girl as dressmaker, seamstress, or nursery governess; best reference. O., 109 East 69th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess, with unexceptionable city references, engagement for hours given past seven years in a prominent city family. American, Times Agency, 159 East 47th St.

GOVERNESS.—English; teaches English, history, geography, arithmetic, French, German, music, and singing; highest English and city testimonials and references. G. B., Box 110, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a refined visiting governess or companion; English, French, music. 25 cents; highest references. Graduate, 203 East 48th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined German nursery governess or maid, to grown children or lady; excellent seamstress; good traveler and packer; best references. V. A., 422 Columbus Av.

GOVERNESS.—By young Englishwoman as nursery governess; good needlewoman; first-class city references. Trustworthy, Box 130, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced, well educated French Protestant, as nursery governess; thoroughly competent; take entire charge of children; neat sewer; highest references. M., 327 West 20th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady as nursery governess, or companion; teaches kindergarten, German and English primary; best city reference. H. K., 143 East 55th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a French visiting governess; diplomée; very sucessful; would take children out if necessary; first-class city references. C. D., Box 372 Timews Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By managing housekeeper; experienced in marketing, shopping, charge of servants; for first-class New-York family; personal reference. Call, between 2 and 5, Monday; or address Advertiser, 253 West 72d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By German woman to do light housework; good plain cooking; make herself generally useful; in private family; good home preferred to high wages. Call, or car fare paid, Monday, 225 Columbus Av.; ring Snyder's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—Competent girl to do general housework in small private family; good cook and washress, and personal reference; no cards or office answered unless car fare is paid. 456 West 34th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish girl, lately landed, as general houseworker. 796 8th Av., between 48th and 49th Sts., ring Calli's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl, light housework in small private family or doctor's office. 109 East 31st St.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERWORK.—By young girl for light housework or chamberwork; personal reference. 675 9th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an educated North German; experienced; good dressmaker; cut and fit; excellent packer and traveler; understands all maid's duties thoroughly; best first-class references. F. M., Box 38, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 330 West 43d St., Boyd's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class seamstress; dressmaker; middle-aged person; no objection go by the day or month in private family; city reference. Elise, Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; thoroughly competent; good seamstress and dressmaker; can dress hair, and very good packer; wages, $25. Jeanne, 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined German maid; competent; very good seamstress; cut and fit; good packer and traveler; age, 28; first-class city references. V. P., Box 39, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; personal reference. M. B., 118 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Useful; or take care of grown children; English, German, French; good city reference. E. H., 6 East 55th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; understands massage treatment; thoroughly understands care lady's wardrobe; good packer; first-class hairdresser; would travel; experienced in sickness; best city reference; no cards. Miss Lofgren, 206 East 32d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a trustworthy North German-American maid and seamstress, to elderly lady; accustomed to travel; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference. Jeanette, Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID or TRAVELING COMPANION.—As maid or traveling companion, near lady, by French-speaking person; cheerful, good sailor; packer; undeniable references. D., Box 316, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By a quiet, educated North German; competent and reliable in all her duties; understands hand sewing, dressmaking; experienced in packing and traveling; good reference. L. D. P., 257 West 42d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly understands dressmaking and hairdressing, or would assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. M. S., Box 90, 1,488 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young North German girl as maid and seamstress, or maid to grown children; city or country. O'Neill, 419 West 27th St.

MAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By young English girl as maid to elderly lady, or as chambermaid; city references. A. B., 55 West 11th St.

MAID, &c.—By a young Norwegian girl as maid and seamstress. Call, Monday, after 12 o'clock, at 10 West 35th St.

MAID, &c.—By a first-class French maid and seamstress; thoroughly competent; excellent references. M. L., 212 West 32d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant as maid and seamstress; at present employer, 305 West 75th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady will recommend first-class laundress to take home family washing by the week or month; lives a short distance in the country. Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress; nine years' city reference; in a private family. S., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; no other work; excellent city reference. M., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady would like to find situation for her laundress, whom she can thoroughly recommend; may be seen Monday morning, 217 West 79th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; city reference. 300 East 32d St.; care of Mrs. Martin.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Finnish laundress; good reference. Address Lida, 213 East 43d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By Scotch Protestant nurse, infant or invalid; long experience; thoroughly competent; best city references. Address Monday and Tuesday, Nurse, care of Mrs. Rere, 12 West 134th St.

NURSE.—By experienced and trustworthy German Protestant woman, past middle age, as nurse to young children; speaks French fluently; good sewer; city references; city or near city. Schwarz, 25 West 99th St., basement.

NURSE, &c.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl to take care of grown children; willing to assist with any other work; good references. Call Monday, Jackson, 336 West 11th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By competent German girl as nurse or maid; good seamstress; six years' reference from last place. E. K., Box 210, 152 6th Av.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a competent French nurse and seamstress. Can be seen on Monday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at the residence of her employer, 21 West 21st St.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl having two years' references to take care of children and assist with sewing or chamberwork. 209 East 25th St.; ring Speeden's bell.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed, as nurse; can do plain sewing; wages no object. Call, Monday, 327 East 24th St.; W. Walsh's bell.

NURSE or MAID.—By German woman, just arrived, as nurse to invalid lady, or as maid; well experienced in both branches. M. R., care of Mrs. Marino, 568 7th Av.

NURSE.—By self-reliant, thoroughly competent Protestant as infant's nurse. Former employer's, 40 East 36th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, lately landed, as nurse. Anna Hanron, 271 7th Av., ring first bell.

NURSE.—By a young Frenchwoman as nurse. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 32 East 33d St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as nurse and seamstress; reference. C. G., 156 West 24th St.

NURSE.—By refined, first-class North German; take full charge of children; best references; wages, $20 to $25. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; thoroughly understands bottle baby; good references. St. Bartholomew's, 207 East 42d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing milk and various foods; full charge; best city references. S. H. J., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

INVALID'S NURSE or MAID.—By German-American as invalid's nurse or maid to elderly lady; thorough seamstress; hand or machine work; permanent position; personal reference. Call from 1 to 3 at 136 East 47th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLOR or HOUSEMAID.—By young girl as parlor or housemaid; understands her duties perfectly; best city references. Apply present employer's, 52 East 79th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress with private family; understands dressmaking; good reference. 326 West 44th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By competent seamstress and dressmaker; present employer can be seen after 10 Monday, 225 West 23d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; capable of taking a butler's place; five and one-half years' references; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. Call Monday and Tuesday at 346 West 52d St.; store; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes charge of dining room and can fill butler's place; best city reference. Call, Monday, 92 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent, in private family; carves; underst

MORE CROTON NEEDED

PRESENT SUPPLY MAY NOT BE SUFFICIENT SOON.

Demand for Water Has Increased at a Rapid Rate, and if It Continues There Is Danger of a Serious Shortage in Three Years—Statistics Showing Capacity of the Various Reservoirs and the Amount That Can Be Stored.

The rainfall in this locality thus far, during the year 1896, has been excessive, and when it is remembered how near to the verge of actual exhaustion of its water supply this city came in 1895, a rainy season can be better appreciated. If each of the succeeding years in the next decade could be guaranteed to furnish as much rainfall, there would be less reason for anxiety as to the water supply. Until 1895, the year 1880 had been the one of least rainfall in the Croton Watershed for a period of twenty-five years. In 1880 there was only 38.40 inches of rainfall, which produced an average daily flow of water in the Croton River of only 250,000,000 gallons. The year 1895 broke the record, however, by a fraction of an inch. It furnished 38.20 inches rainfall, and an average daily water flow of only about 240,000,000 gallons. Of course, all of that water could not be caught and stored for use, because of the unevenness of the flow. Usually about one-half the entire yearly flow runs off during the three freshet months, February, March, and April. Only about 50 per cent. of the rainfall flows in the streams. The other half is absorbed by the earth or evaporates.

It will be seen that if dry years, like 1880 and 1895, yield only 250,000,000 gallons of water a day on the average, such years furnish the only reliable basis for calculations for the city's water supply, and that a minimum supply cannot be depended upon unless the city has impounding reservoirs of sufficient capacity to catch and retain all of the water, and allow none to escape. That is not the condition to-day.

Capacity of the Reservoirs.

In 1895 the total storage capacity of the reservoirs was a little less than 30,000,000,000 gallons, which was equivalent to about 110,000,000 gallons daily for the 365 days. The city consumed in 1895 about 200,000,000 gallons daily. The difference was supplied by the natural flow of the river during the year, and storage was drawn in varying quantities to make up the deficiency. In September the natural flow of the Croton fell as low as 6,000,000 gallons a day. Late in 1895 an additional reservoir at Carmel was completed. Its capacity is 10,000,000,000 gallons, which adds 25 per cent. to the storage capacity. If that capacity meant so much water in all seasons it would be a valuable addition, but the area of watershed above it is too limited (only forty square miles) to fill the reservoir in Winters and Springs of deficient rainfall, as the Boyd's Corner reservoir of 2,700,000,000 gallons is also included in the area.

During the present year another reservoir at Amawalk, on the Muscoot River, has been completed. Its capacity is 7,000,000,000 gallons, but the drainage area above it is only eighteen square miles, and consequently it will fill only during exceedingly wet years. Its entire capacity will not be available for use, as it was built partially to keep overflowed an area of mud swamps which will become a part of the enlarged Croton, or Cornell, Reservoir. With the completion of this Amawalk Reservoir, however, the total storage capacity is increased to about 47,000,000,000 gallons, which is the equivalent of only about 113,000,000 gallons daily average to help out the natural flow.

The city usually begins to draw storage in May, and continues to draw in varying quantities until December, January, or February, dependent upon the rainfall of the season. Upon the present storage of forty-seven billion gallons, the city must depend for its storage of water until the year 1903, because no more reservoirs are possible on the Croton watershed until the completion of the big Cornell dam, begun in 1892. The contracts do not call for its completion until 1902—a work of ten years. Much greater works have been constructed in less than one-half that time.

Big Increase in Capacity.

When asked why this reservoir would be so long in building, one of the City Engineers replied: "Because the city is building it." When it is completed, the grand total of the city's water storage will be increased another twenty-four billion gallons, or about seventy-one billion gallons in all, and every drop of the water flowing in the Croton in a dry, or an ordinarily dry, year, can be caught. None will flow into the Hudson. But, inasmuch as the entire flow of such years as 1880 and 1895 only amounted to an average of 250 million gallons daily, and those figures therefore represent the only reliable calculations, it will be interesting to inquire how much water the city will probably require by the year 1903. The past and present should furnish reliable data if proper estimates are made for the gradual tendency to increased per capita consumption which prevails in American cities without exception. Going back to 1889, the Public Works records show 110 million gallons to have been the daily consumption that year. In 1895, it had increased to 200 million gallons daily, and at the present time 230 million gallons are being consumed. Inquiry at the Water Department reveals the statement that the average daily consumption for 1896 will easily reach 225 million gallons. There is, then, a margin of only twenty-five million gallons daily to supply the increase during the next seven years, while the increase of 1896 over 1895 equaled those figures. That is, of course, reckoning upon the minimum, such as 1880 and 1895, as the only safe basis of calculation. Such a year as one of those may come again during the next seven.

The fact must not be overlooked that even those minimum figures cannot be relied upon until the Cornell dam is done, at the end of six years. Between now and then the storage will only aggregate forty-seven billion gallons, or two-thirds of the grand total which, only, can catch and save the entire flow of the Croton River. The existing forty-seven billions of storage has back of it only 180 square miles of the 390 comprising the total area of the Croton watershed. The flow of the remaining 180 square miles must be absorbed by the aqueducts for daily use, or caught by the present Croton dam, which holds only 500,000,000 gallons.

Can the Consumption Be Checked?

It is imperative to ascertain if there is any prospect of checking the yearly increase in water consumption. At present there are over 32,000 meters in use, every outlet is metered except those in residences, and the metering of such outlets, while it would consume two years of time, and would cost probably $2,000,000 or more, would not save more than 10 per cent. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that the Public Works Department is now in the act of laying two forty-eight-inch water mains from the Central Park reservoir down town, through Fifth Avenue, for the purpose of restoring the pressure which has been gradually decreasing since 1890. Another similar pipe down the west side of the city is proposed and needed as soon as an appropriation can be secured therefor.

On Page 27 of the last report of the Public Works Department it is stated that the use of water "increases as the pressures increase." That is a fact known to all engineers and to others familiar with water distribution. Therefore nothing can prevent a further definite increase (over and above the normal increase due to increased population and per capita use) of 10,000,000 gallons a day at the lowest calculation, and possibly three times that quantity, if the new mains are opened full. There is apparently nothing which can prevent the water consumption of 1898 reaching 275,00,000 gallons or more, while the whole yield of the Croton in such years as 1880 and 1895 only amounted to 250,000,000, and that yield cannot be fully availed of before 1903.

It has been said that the completion of the Cornell dam (1902) would make it possible to carry over water from a wet year to help out a dry year. The average daily flow of the Croton for twenty-five years has been 400,000,000 gallons. That average is made up by some single years yielding as high as 63¼ inches of rainfall and 600,000,000 gallons daily flow. The following are figures of consecutive years in groups of three, which have been under the average:

1870	352,000,000	1881	332,000,000
1871	346,000,000	1883	323,000,000
1872	312,000,000	1884	414,000,000
1879	374,000,000	1885	318,000,000
1880	250,000,000		

During years of average or excessive rainfall it is not probable that the reservoirs, after all are completed in 1902, can catch and hold more than 70 per cent. of the flow. Thirty per cent. will inevitably escape over the dam, in freshet months, into the Hudson. But before the carrying-over process can become available, in 1903, the consumption will have far outreached the average of 400,000,000 gallons flow, according to past and present ratios of increase.

This Year's Rainfall.

The present year has been above the average in the matter of rainfall. February and March furnished about 12 inches of rain and filled all the reservoirs. June and July furnished nearly eleven inches and replenished them. The plentiful rains since July have greatly helped out. The streams are fairly full now, so that only 120,000,000 gallons daily are being drawn from storage. In fact, this is the only year within the memory of the Chief Engineer when he has not been compelled to "skimp" in the distribution of water. What 1897 and the years following until 1902 may bring forth in the way of rainfall are the serious questions. No more storage until then, and the consumption should equal the whole flow of the Croton before then.

Below is given a statement of stored water in the several reservoirs at this time as compared with last year on Nov. 7. There should be no danger of water shortage in 1896 and there should be none in 1897, if the rainfall is equal to or above the average of 48.38 inches. But what may happen in 1898 and the years thereafter, as the use of water steadily and surely increases, is a question of most serious moment:

	Water on hand Oct. 27, 1896. Gallons.	Water on hand Nov. 7, 1895. Gallons.	Total capacity of reservoirs. Millions.
Reservoir.			
Boyd's Corner..	2,700,000,000	100,000,000	2,700
Middle Branch.	2,200,000,000	700,000,000	4,000
Sodom and Bog, Brook	3,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	9,000
Carmel	4,300,000,000	Empty.	10,000
Titicus	5,800,000,000	1,000,000,000	7,000
Lake Mahopac.	500,000,000	300,000,000	500
Lake Kirk.....	200,000,000	Empty.	475
Lake Glenelda.	250,000,000	Empty.	250
Lake Gilead...	400,000,000	200,000,000	400
Lake Barrett..	200,000,000	Empty.	200
Muscoot	400,000,000	Not built.	7,000
Kensico Pond..	800,000,000	580,000,000	1,600
Rye Pond.....	800,000,000	480,000,000	1,300
	21,950,000,000	4,760,000,000	46,025

FORMER BIG PARADES.

Great Demonstration of Business Men for Cleveland Recalled—The Washington Centenary.

The parade of yesterday recalls some of the political, industrial, and patriotic demonstrations that have made New-York famous for its processions.

In several respects, perhaps, the most remarkable one was the spectacle that Gen. Grant reviewed in honor of Garfield and Arthur on the night of Oct. 11 and the morning of Oct. 12, 1880. Over 60,000 men paraded before more than 300,000 spectators, with a display of enthusiasm that seemed almost immeasurable.

Starting at 8 o'clock in the evening, it was 3:52 in the morning before the last torch of the procession passed the reviewing stand in Madison Square. For four hours and twenty-five minutes the ranks had been moving past the seat occupied by Gen. Grant. For over seven hours the square was ablaze with torchlamps, calcium lights, fireworks, and the illuminations of private residences and hotels.

There were three divisions. The first, commanded by Gen. Horace Porter, was composed of the Bankers and Brokers' Republican Club; the Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia, and the Garfield and Arthur Clubs. The second, under command of Col. Joel W. Mason, numbered in its ranks members of the Produce Exchange and the dry goods trade. The third, a host of district political clubs, was led by Gen. Edward F. Winslow.

Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall was Chief Marshal and Gen. Henry A. Barnum Marshal in command of the aides. The aides were dressed in dark uniforms and wore white and blue and red, white, and blue sashes; black slouch hats, with black plumes, and gauntlets. The Torbert Lancers were the escort. At Twenty-third Street the head of the line turned east to Madison Avenue and north on Madison Avenue to Fifty-sixth Street, then west to Fifth Avenue, and down Fifth Avenue past the Worth Monument. In the reviewing stand with Gen. Grant were Edwin W. Stoughton, Marshall Jewell, Col. Frederick Grant, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., John Jay, and others. The head of the procession reached the reviewing stand at 11 o'clock, while the rear of the first division was filing into Twenty-third Street, on the way to Madison Avenue. There were over seven miles of torches.

Great Democratic Parade.

Certainly the greatest Democratic parade in the history of New-York was the day demonstration of business men, Nov. 1, 1884. They were determined to attest their belief in Grover Cleveland, and for three hours a broad, compact column, numbering 30,000 men, marched before the then Governor of New-York, who reviewed them from a stand in Madison Square. It was estimated that 50,000 people were assembled in the square that afternoon. The business men's parade was followed at night by a torchlight procession of 20,000 Tammany braves, starting from Washington Square.

Four years later there was another great demonstration in honor of Cleveland. On the night of Nov. 3, 1888, 60,000 men marched up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square, and were reviewed by Gov. Hill. The parade started at 8:45 o'clock, and lasted until half an hour past midnight. In Brooklyn on the same night there was a parade of 35,000 more Democrats.

The centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States, beginning on April 29, and closing May 1, 1889, comprised a series of notable parades. President Harrison's arrival at the foot of Wall Street was the signal for a marine demonstration on the opening day of the centennial. There were 46,254 militia representing the thirteen original colonies. They were reviewed by President Harrison in Madison Square on April 30. It was reckoned that 1,000,000 persons saw the troops in line. The industrial and civic parade, under command of Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield, concluded the centennial celebration. President Harrison also reviewed this procession, 41,005 strong, in Washington Square. It was composed of educational and historical societies, volunteer fire companies, benevolent orders, Tammany Hall, trades societies, and other organizations. The parade lasted ten hours.

The Columbus celebration parades, Oct. 10, 11, and 12, 1892, are better remembered. The first day there were 25,000 school children in line. The Catholic societies paraded on the second day, and there was a marine review in Hudson River within sight of 2,000,000 eyes. A military and civic parade, with 51,000 men in line, occupied the afternoon of the last Columbus day in marching from the Battery to Forty-ninth Street. A night pageant with floats followed the same route.

The Democratic parade on the afternoon of Nov. 5, 1892, for Cleveland was extraordinary though not so large as some of the others. Twenty thousand business men marched from Wall Street to Thirty-fourth on Broadway and Fifth Avenue, though the day was bleak and a keen wind was faced.

Bourke Cockran Interrupted.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 31.—While speaking to a large audience at Apollo Hall tonight, under the auspices of the sound-money Democrats, Bourke Cockran was interrupted by Thomas J. Dowling, who wanted to ask the speaker a few questions. The would-be interrogator accused Mr. Cockran of saying that Cleveland was not a Democrat. The speaker denied making this statement, and Dowling was hustled out of the building by Police Captain Bimson amid the shouts of the free silverites who constituted nearly one-half of the audience.

NEW-YORK IS FAR BEHIND

SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTION NOT TOLERATED IN EUROPE.

Everything There Is in Charge of a Department Which Attends to Its Duties—Pedestrians' Rights in This City Ignored by the Merchants in the Down-town District—Capt. Westervelt Says Police Power Is Limited.

Clement A. Griscom, Jr., of the American Line of Steamships, was seen Thursday about sidewalk obstructions. The American Line uses Pier 14 North River, in the heart of the squatting district. Mr. Griscom said that New-York City is far behind European cities in regard to street and sidewalk obstructions. "Here," he said, "little attention is paid to the rights of the traveling public. In London, for instance, they do not permit the sidewalks to be blocked even when a building is in course of erection. All the materials used are taken to the building at night, when the streets are deserted, and by the time business is resumed, there is no hindrance to travel. Instead of having a coal cart backed over the sidewalk in the busiest time of the day, it must wait until nightfall. Even then, it is delivered in sacks. This does away with every inconvenience and does not hinder the course of travel.

"In every department," Mr. Griscom continued, "you find sidewalk obstructions regulated in this manner. Everything is in charge of a department which attends to its duties."

Mr. Griscom said the American Line has long suffered from the effects of sidewalk obstructions. Pedestrians cannot approach the pier without being compelled to pick a way through barrels of dead fish, hanging fowls, and stands of vegetables. He heartily favors a movement to enforce a pedestrian's rights.

Police Power Limited.

When Capt. Josiah Westervelt of the Second Precinct was asked yesterday as to the allegations of L. J. Callanan, published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he said: "The stand erected at the corner of Greenwich and Duane Streets of which Mr. Callanan complained to this precinct, I am informed, was finished when the complaint was made. We could not stop the work, for there was no more work to be done. The police have no power to clean out an obstruction; that is the duty of the Bureau of Incumbrances. The only power we have is to arrest the offender when in the actual commission of the crime. Otherwise, we can do nothing more than report the obstruction."

The Captain reiterated the previous statement that the sidewalks had been obstructed for a great number of years. His predecessors in command had permitted it until the life of the business depended upon the display of wares on the thoroughfares. To force the offenders to stop now would drive them out of business.

Many Offenders in Dey Street.

Dey Street is a convenient street to the ferries. Below Greenwich Street it broadens out into a wide thoroughfare. Its sidewalks are wide and even. It was intended for convenient travel. However, the facts are widely different. Just where the street widens there begins a series of produce and commission houses. These are on both sides of the street. The merchants have the habit of their class. On the southwest corner of Dey and Greenwich Streets is a saloon. Wedged in the back of this saloon, on Dey Street, is the narrow store of F. C. Plessner, produce merchant. In front of his store yesterday was a double line of barrels filled with vegetables. This line did not terminate at the boundary of the store. It presented an unbroken front up to the corner of Greenwich Street. Heaped upon some of these barrels were baskets containing other produce. The space left for the passers-by was exceedingly narrow. The barrels, however, were well provided for. Adjoining Plessner, are King & Kehlenbeck, 61 Dey Street. They have added to the line with mathematical exactness. A few doors below, Sullivan & Lowery take up the line again, and add a few extra touches. It is then passed by them to John H. Francke, at No. 71. As Mr. Francke's store is on the corner of Washington Street, it is impossible for him to throw his sidewalk breastwork across the street. He compromises on this by extending it around the corner on Washington Street the full length of his building.

Squatters on the Curbline.

George W. Todd is near the northwest corner of Greenwich Street. He is directly opposite Plessner. Not to be outdone, he has squatted on the curbstone side of the sidewalk with many barrels and crates. He is supplemented by W. Grandeman & Son, 66; P. J. Kelly, 68; John J. Shea, 70, and C. P. Woodworth, 72 Dey Street. Across Washington Street from C. P. Woodworth's starts an unbroken line of barrels and boxes. These all repose on the sidewalk in all serenity. P. Merselles, 76 Dey Street, adopts the plan suggested there and has blocked his place of business.

Charles H. Chovey, whose place of business is at 78, is a pleasant relief from the monotony of vegetables. He sells woodenware and brooms. Though differing in business, Mr. Chovey proceeds on the same lines as his neighbors. Piles of baskets obstruct the sidewalk in front of his store. Owen Golden, 80 Dey Street, resumes the vegetable barrier business. S. S. Long & Brother follow him, and H. Voss Brinck completes the block nearly to the corner. At the northeast corner of Dey and West Streets a new development in sidewalk business is seen. Nestling by the side of the saloon are lunch rooms so small that the customers for the most part eat on the sidewalk, and an express office. The express office is large enough to hold one man standing upright.

Washington Street in Their Hands.

Washington Street is wholly in the hands of the grabbers. Search as you will during business hours, the way for the pedestrian is only a slender thread. Take a block for instance. Frank Demoyne is at 254 Washington Street. He has apparently most of his stock on the public thoroughfare. James Churters, his neighbor, does likewise. So do Cavagnaro Basso, B. S. Jones & Co., Garlick & Co., and G. W. Siefried, who ends the line at Chambers Street. Hugo Josephy is at the southeast corner of Chambers and Washington Streets. He has a splendid opportunity to block on both streets, and he has succeeded well.

SILVER PARADE IN ST. LOUIS.

A Rival Demonstration to That of the Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—To-night's free-silver parade was fully up to expectation in numbers and noise. It was intended to counterpoise the day parade of Republicans, and the result is a drawn battle. Torches, calcium lights, and colored fire made luminous the line of march, and drum corps and noise producers of every degree did their worst.

The parade was under the direction of the Bryan Workingmen's Club, which alone has a membership of 3,300. Extravagant claims as to the number of men in line were made by the Marshal and aides, some placing the figure as high as 50,000. Conservative men agree that 30,000 is the best estimate.

A notable feature was the presence of hundreds of men wearing yellow and white badges, they having marched in both parades. The route was over streets west of Twelfth Street. At the end of the march, at 10:30 P. M., the paraders were assembled about Grant's statue on Twelfth Street, where a dozen speakers made their closing appeals of the campaign for Bryan and free-silver.

DENOUNCED SHEEHANITES.

Purroy's Speech at a Tammany Ratification Meeting.

A ratification meeting of the Tammany Central Association was held last night in Cooper Union Hall. Henry D. Purroy made a speech denouncing the John C. Sheehan contingent and was loudly cheered. He said in part:

"From the very beginning of this campaign certain disappointed, envious, skulking statesmen, some of whom even at this late hour have not as yet found courage sufficient to declare themselves either for or against their party, have impudently attempted to lay down for the rank and file the extraordinary rule that loyalty in this State must be doled out to our National candidates from headquarters at Albany only, begrudgingly, at long intervals, and in infinitesminal homoepathic doses; and they have even had the hardihood to threaten with political punishment those who might dare to display any unauthorized exuberance of zeal.

"The men who have called to-night's meeting believe in the jealous maintenance of strict party discipline, but, on the other hand, they know of no higher political authority than their own duly constituted National Convention. They recognize as Democratic no rule which seeks to hamper individual loyalty, and they spurn, laugh at, and defy any threats put forth in the vain hope of terrorizing them into silent and cowardly acquiescence in the disorganizing policy of any past leader, however high his position may once have been."

Then Mr. Purroy eulogized Bryan, and was followed by L. Gordon, Charles L. Guy, and others.

In the resolutions that were adopted, Commissioner Roosevelt and Edward Lauterbach were denounced for their utterances.

FURNESS SAW THE PARADE.

Noted English Artist Said It Was the Longest on Earth.

Harry Furness, the noted English artist, was the guest of honor last night at a smoker of the Illustrators' Club, 95 Fifth Avenue. The guest of the evening arrived late, and explained to the members of the club that he had been waiting at his room in the Holland House to see the end of the longest parade on earth go by.

Mr. Furness spent the day sketching features of the sound-money demonstration, which he described as "the most imposing, orderly, and democratic affair of politics" he had ever witnessed. Mr. Furness announced to the members of the Illustrators' Club last night that he would make his first public appearance in New-York Nov. 17. After visiting Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, he will leave for Australia by way of San Francisco.

Small Democratic Mass Meeting.

One of the smallest audiences that ever assembled in the Brooklyn Academy of Music attended the Democratic mass meeting last night in honor of Wilbur F. Porter, candidate for Governor. Only about 600 persons were present. The Democratic campaign managers were disappointed. Hugh McLaughlin and his family occupied a conspicuous box. James D. Bell, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, presided. Congressman John E. Fitzgerald of Boston, Edward M. Grout, and George M. Curtis were the speakers. Mr. Porter, who was advertised to speak, did not appear.

A Parader Fractures His Skull.

George Patterson, a drug clerk, who lives at 45 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, on his way back from the parade, in which he marched yesterday, stopped at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, West Broadway and Chambers Street. While talking with some friends outside, he suddenly turned away and fell headlong down a basement stairway and fractured his skull. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital, and is in a serious condition.

More Pelham Manor Highwaymen.

MOUNT VERNON, Oct. 31.—Charles Tomlinson, coachman for Mrs. Charles H. Merritt, a wealthy widow of Pelham Manor, was stopped on Iden's Hill and searched by two masked highwaymen last night. They found no booty on him. It is believed they belong to the same gang that stopped and shot J. H. Bertine Tuesday night. Tomlinson's description of the men upholds this idea. The people of Pelham Manor are excited over the matter.

Thrown from His Horse and Killed.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Eugene McCann, sixteen years old, of Yorktown, was thrown from a horse last night and died this morning from the effects of his injuries. Young McCann was on his way from Yorktown, six miles distant, to visit a sister living here. He was conscious long enough to say the horse had fallen and rolled over him.

A Banquet to Dr. Barth.

The members of the German Press Club gave a banquet last night at their clubhouse, 21 City Hall Place, to Dr. Theodor Barth, the editor of Die Nation, of Berlin. Dr. Barth is visiting America to watch the political campaign. He has been out West and declares his belief that McKinley will be elected. President Loth of the Press Club and Dr. Barth made speeches.

Pianist Rosenthal Arrived Here.

Moritz Rosenthal, the famous pianist, arrived from Europe yesterday and is at the Windsor Hotel. He was here eight years ago and was very popular. He is a native of Poland. He will, beginning on Tuesday week, give a series of from 100 to 150 concerts in this country, and will visit every important city and town in the United States and Canada on his tour.

Prison Guards Dismissed.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Thirteen keepers and guards were dismissed from the force at Auburn Prison to-day, the reason assigned for such action being the constantly decreasing number of convicts. The prison population to-day numbers 957.

Killed in an Elevator Shaft.

William Rahtes, a telephone lineman, was crushed to death yesterday afternoon in an elevator shaft in the Washington Building, 1 Broadway.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WALDOBOROUGH, Me., Oct. 31.—Orrin G. Mink shot and instantly killed his brother, Edwin G. Mink, Friday. Orrin was taken into custody and is held awaiting the arrival of the Coroner.

VIDALIA, La., Oct. 31.—"Sam" Armstrong, a negro, who had killed his wife, was hanged in the parish prison to-day. This was the first judicial execution in this parish in eleven years.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 31.—For twenty-four hours ex-State Senator Walter Young has been lingering between life and death. He is unconscious, and physicians believe that he cannot live long.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—David E. Brink, a dime-novel reader, who recently halted W. H. Perry at the point of a revolver, was sentenced to Auburn prison to-day for a term of not less than three nor more than seven years.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Mrs. John Snyder and three children of this city were in a buggy on the upper ferryboat to-day. The horse became unmanageable and backed into the river with the occupants. Mrs. Snyder was rescued, but the three children and horse were drowned.

NEWPORT, Penn., Oct. 31.—Another attempt was made about 2 A. M. to-day to wreck the Southwestern Express (west-bound) on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Rope Ferry, near this place. Samuel Wyland, a former employe of the company, has been arrested and charged with the crime.

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 31.—The bursting of an oil lamp in the residence of Edgar Furdon, on Springfield Avenue, New-Providence, last night, set fire to the house while the family was away at a Republican parade. When they got back to their home it was almost in ashes. The loss will amount to about $6,000.

Jingoism in Disfavor.

From The Boston Herald.

Senator Lodge insists that he is still a jingo in everything but finance, but, as finance is the overshadowing issue now, it really doesn't matter as to his attitude on other questions. For the purposes of this campaign, miscellaneous jingoism is reduced to a purely academic basis.

Afar Off.

From The Boston Herald.

There seems to be no doubt that the Hon. John E. Russell is out of politics. He is announced to lecture up in Worcester County this week on the "Valley of the Nile."

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

American Basement Houses.

72d Street West.

New, Artistic, Thoroughly up to date.

No. 233—21 feet wide.
No. 235—23 " "

Also most richly finished, and completely fitted up Full Dining Room Extension House in the market.

No. 241—West 72nd, 25 feet wide.

Can be seen at any time without permit, or Pamphlet giving full particulars, mailed on application to

CHARLES BUEK, ARCHITECT, 264 Columbus Ave., cor. 72nd St.

37 & 39 WEST 69TH ST.
BOTH AMERICAN BASEMENTS.

314 WEST 72D ST.
HIGH STOOP, LAST UNSOLD OF FIVE.
ALL FINISHED THROUGHOUT IN THE BEST MANNER.
INSPECTION INVITED.
Send for descriptive pamphlet to
Owner, HENRY F. COOK, Architect, 264 Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE BROCKHOLST, No. 101 WEST 55TH ST., ELEGANT APARTMENT HOTEL; SUITES Of 3 to 8 rooms; steam heated; elevator; excellent service; cafe attached to building; inspection invited. Apply to superintendent, premises.

THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTment hotel, situated on Central Park West, 81st to 82d St., has one choice suite of rooms to be rented from Nov. 1. Can be occupied immediately.

BARRINGTON.
40 EAST 25TH ST., (Madison Square.)
ONE DESIRABLE APARTMENT TO LET.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE ONLY REMAINING 5TH AV. CORNER FLAT, 100x25. WINDOWS ALL AROUND. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5TH AV.

THE DISMONDE, 339 WEST 23D ST.—Seven rooms; private hall; unsurpassed location; every way desirable; inducements offered.

Other Real Estate Advertisements Will Be Found on Page 15.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66TH ST.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; evensong at 8 P. M.; (seats free.) Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Service 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., will preach.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57TH St., West of 8th Av.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach in the morning. Evening service at 7:45, and address by the pastor on "Our National Safeguards." Special patriotic music. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. A large choir of children. Public invited. Donations of shoes solicited, especially for children between six and eight years.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Nov. 1, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Need of New Political Leaders." All interested are invited.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St., Rev. J. W. Brown, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 4 P. M.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought. LINDO BROS.

PERSONAL.

CHARLEY.—Guess on the weight of the big dummy bottles in the drug store windows. I want a dozen Pabst's Best Tonic.—CLARA.

$100 FOR 10 WORDS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES offers One Hundred Dollars for a phrase of ten words or less which shall more aptly express the distinguishing characteristics of THE NEW-YORK TIMES than "All the News That's Fit to Print," now displayed on the electric sign at Madison Square. That display reads as follows:

NEW-YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."
Sunday Magazine Supplement
Have You Seen It?

The announcement has attracted admiring attention from multitudes in the vicinity of Madison Square.

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1.—42 IRVING PLACE.—Rooms, with board; also table boarders; families preferred; references.

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Desirable second floor, with private bath; also hall room; references exchanged.

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BOARD FOR A FEW GENTLEMEN; MODERN house; all conveniences; terms reasonable; reference required. C. STUART, 119 Orient Av., Jersey City, N. J.

GENTLEMEN OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, tired of living alone, (family bereavement,) desires congenial couple; positively no other boarders; his new modern residence, pleasantly located lower west side, near Riverside Drive; his servants competent, faithful, and many years in family; this is no boarding house advertisement, and only those who really desire perfect cuisine, luxurious surroundings, and strictly private family life, and will moderately share expenses, need address L. & Co., 30 State St., New-York.

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33D ST., 14 WEST.—Second floor; finely furnished; suite with private bath; single rooms; southern exposure; references.

38D ST., 30 EAST.—Sunny back and middle parlor, second floor, private house; permanent only; references exchanged.

35TH ST., 55 WEST.—Fine large parlor floor and bath; suites with baths; board optional; references.

43D ST., 139 EAST, NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—New and handsomely furnished rooms for married couple or gentlemen; running hot and cold water; white bath.

62 WEST 70TH ST.—Elegant second floor; private bath; references. Mrs. Dale, formerly 120 Madison Av.

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65 WEST 95TH ST.—Entire second floor; private family; steam heat; private bath; board optional.

70TH ST., 62 WEST.—Private family; elegant second floor, sitting room, large bedroom, and bath; magnificently furnished; references. Mrs. DALE, formerly 120 Madison Av.

145 EAST 27TH.—Desirable, homelike, square room; fronting south; ample closets; private family; gentlemen; references. Owner.

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AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable; location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

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European plan. Select family hotel. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars. Superior restaurant at moderate prices. Best possible service in every department. Large and small suites, (parlors, bed and bath rooms, all sunny,) at reasonable rates for the season or year.
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

THE GROSVENOR,
5TH AV. AND 10TH ST.
One of the most luxuriously furnished hotels in the country. Engagements may now be made by the month, year, or transiently. Restaurant open to the public. Write for illustrated booklet.
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Select Patronage. 27th St., near Broadway.
226 rooms, with bath. European plan, $2.00 per day and upward.
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Commodious family apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Engagements now being made for the season or year at special rates.
CHARLES A. GERLACH.

Cooper Union Hotel,
15, 17, and 19 3d Av. Handsomely Furnished Rooms, permanent or transient. Rates moderate.

A

MR. TOWNSEND VICTORIOUS

WON THE BIG WESTBROOK HANDICAP GOLF MATCH.

There Were Seventy-four Starters in the Event, but Only One-Half Sent in Their Scores—W. K. Vanderbilt Tried His Hand at Golf, and, After a Bad Start, Did Fairly Well—The Consolation Cup Secured by J. E. Armstrong.

The members of the Westbrook Golf Club of Islip, L. I., were treated to one of the finest golfing days yesterday that have been enjoyed this season. It was the last day of the club's open tournament. Golfers actually seemed to swarm over the links.

There were two events for the day's amusements, the finish of the consolation cup event and the big open handicap. Seventy-four competitors started in the latter, the largest number in any golf tournament this season. Many, however, dropped out, chiefly from discouragement at making high scores over the links, and the number of those who handed in cards was reduced to thirty-two.

The golfers were joined by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, who gave a demonstration that he knew how to play golf, and as he worked his way over the high bunkers, ditches, and railroad track while making the rounds of the course, he was watched with keen interest by a host of spectators. He played a very fair game, although the handicap of eighteen strokes allowed him shows that he is practically a beginner. He wore a neat golf costume, and was attended by a tall and very lean caddie, wearing very long hair.

Mr. Vanderbilt was unfortunate in his start, failing to hit the ball at all at the first stroke. His second shot, however, sent it bounding over the field at a brisk rate, but it landed squarely in the first high bunker. Two cleverly played mashie shots got the ball over. Mr. Vanderbilt did not turn in a score, but he played out the two rounds. He took 61 strokes for the first eight holes, and his drive to the ninth went over the fence and landed in the road. He played around with Duncan Elliot, and the latter also withheld his score.

The winner of the handicap was Howard Townsend of the Oyster Bay Golf Club. The first prize was a silver salad bowl of artistic design. Mr. Townsend has only appeared prominently in golf this season. He has played in several victorious Oyster Bay team matches, but this is the first prize he has ever won. He put up a very good game, and, although his handicap was six strokes, he did the 18 holes in 94 strokes actual, an excellent score for the day, as all the scores were unusually high.

The best scratch score was 92 strokes, made both by Winthrop Rutherfurd of Meadowbrook and F. W. Menzies of the St. Andrew's Golf Club. The club offered a gold medal for the best scratch score, and these two rivals for it will play off for the souvenir some day this week. The second prize, a silver medal, went to L. Livingston of the Westbrook Club, whose net score was 89, one stroke behind Townsend.

The semi-finals and finals for the Consolation Cup brought out some lively matches. The hot game in the semi-finals was between James A. Tyng, the Morristown champion, and G. E. Armstrong of St. Andrew's, who a short time ago won the Reynal Cup at Knollwood. Nineteen holes had to be played, and Armstrong got it. Then he met J. M. Knapp of the Westbrook Club in the finals, and the latter won by a single hole after a close, exciting game.

The full list of players finishing in the eighteen-hole open handicap and the summaries of the Consolation Cup match follow:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
H. Townsend, Oyster Bay	94	6	88
L. Livingston, Westbrook	105	16	89
J. E. Roosevelt, Westbrook	107	17	90
H. B. Hollins, Westbrook	105	14	91
L. E. Larocque, Shinnecock	94	2	92
Winthrop Rutherfurd, Meadowbrook	92	0	92
Beverly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol	98	6	92
F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's	92	0	92
Talbot Taylor, Rockaway	96	4	92
S. Frothingham, Rockaway	102	9	93
Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., Baltusrol	99	8	91
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway Hunt	100	6	94
James A. Park, St. Andrew's	94	0	94
Alexander Morten, Ardsley	102	8	94
J. M. Knapp, Westbrook	96	2	94
H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook	96	0	96
Devereaux Emmet, Oyster Bay	100	4	96
James A. Tyng, Morristown	97	0	97
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	96	2	94
G. E. Armstrong, St. Andrew's	99	0	99
J. R. Chadwick, St. Andrew's	99	5	94
J. C. Tappin, Westbrook	114	17	97
W. S. Edey, Westchester C. C.	114	14	100
E. W. Jewett, Dyker Meadow	111	10	101
J. C. Powers, Dyker Meadow	113	8	105
H. T. Shriver, Westchester Roads	115	9	106
Douglas Bonner, Staten Island	115	9	106
C. P. Henderson, Jr., Shinnecock	111	4	107
J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow	110	2	108
F. J. Phillips, Dyker Meadow	121	12	109
C. W. Barnes, Shinnecock	113	4	109
W. K. Fowler, Dyker Meadow	117	7	110

Consolation Cup Tournament.—Semi-Final Round—J. M. Knapp, Westbrook, beat Howard Townsend, Oyster Bay, 5 up and 4 to play; J. E. Armstrong, St. Andrew's, beat James A. Tyng, Morristown, 1 up, (19 holes played.)

Final Round—Knapp beat Armstrong, 1 up.

Among some of those present on the links during the day were the members of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's house party, including Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer, F. O. Beach, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Richard Peters, Winfield Hoyt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Bradish Johnson, George C. De Witt, Miss Evelin Burden, Miss Alice Strong, Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Devereaux Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. de Goicouria, C. L. Tappin, and Henry O. Tallmadge.

YALE'S TRACK GAMES.

Good Time Made in All the Events of the Day.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31.—Good time and distance were made in all of Yale's track games this afternoon. R. M. Graff, a freshman from Pittsburg, Penn., with two yards' handicap, made the best time of the day, covering the 100 yards in 0:9 4-5. The relay race, won by the seniors, was the most fiercely contested of any of the events of the day. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—R. M. Graff, '99, (2 yards,) won; C. C. Conway, '99, (8 yards,) second; R. W. Burnett, '97, (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—F. H. Warren, '99, (6 yards,) won; C. C. Conway, (6 yards,) second; D. C. Biers, '98, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:22 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Run.—T. E. Fisher, (scratch,) won; D. F. Buckingham, '99, (9 yards,) second; H. B. Johnson third. Time—0:52 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—A. S. Mann, '99, (50 yards,) won; G. S. Oliver, '99, (20 yards,) second. Time—2:04.

Mile Run.—E. H. Lewis, '99, (85 yards,) won; C. P. Palmer, '99, (35 yards,) second, H. M. Poynter, 1900, (25 yards,) third. Time—4:37.

120 Yards, Hurdle.—E. C. Perkins, '97, (scratch,) won; W. F. Berger, '99, (owe 4 yards,) second. Time—0:16 3-5.

220 Yards, Hurdle.—P. Van Ingen, '97, (owe 8 yards,) won; E. C. Perkins, (scratch,) second; A. Cheney, '98, (owe 9 yards,) third. Time—0:25 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle.—W. E. Kirk, '99, (scratch,) won; R. K. Howard, '98, (50 yards,) second; L. Tweedy, '99, (scratch,) third. Time—5:11 1-5.

Mile Walk.—J. L. Hitchcock, '97, (scratch,) won; W. Darrach, '97, (scratch,) second. Time—7:41 3-5.

High Jump.—W. F. Berger, '99, won; N. C. Bradley, second. Winner's jump, 5 feet 6 inches.

Pole Vault.—R. G. Clapp, '99, (six inches,) won; C. M. Perry, (18 inches,) second. Jump, 10 feet 7 inches.

Broad Jump.—H. D. Wescott, '98, (8 inches,) won; O. H. Dowell, '98, (18 inches,) second. Distance, 21 feet 1 inch.

Inter-Class Relay Race.—'97 won. Time, 3:38.

Bicycle Records Beaten.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31.—The record breakers smashed three bicycle records at Cumberland Park yesterday afternoon, though the team was not as successful as on former days in making a clean sweep of everything tried for. One record broken was the one-half mile, unpaced, tandem, the time being made by Phillips and Bradis, in 0:51 1-5, breaking the record of 0:52 4-5, made by Terrill and Taylor. John S. Johnson made a try for the one-quarter paced record of 0:23 4-5, made by Stephens, and knocked it out, making the distance in 0:23 2-5. Phillips and Wing then went out after the one-quarter mile tandem record, making the world's record 0:22 2-5.

B. Altman & Co.

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3d Floor.

New, exclusive and artistic Figure Decorations in Bonn Vases just received. Choice examples of Sevres, Vienna and Dresden Ware. Also rich Curio Cabinets, Onyx and Marble Pedestals. Bronzes, Clocks and Clock Sets. Unique specimens in Miniatures, Ivories, Enamels and Dutch Silver. Lamps, Silk Shades and Globes. Many suitable Wedding Gifts.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

NEW-JERSEYS WIN A GAME.

Played Excellent Football Against New-York University Team.

Much to the surprise of the New-York University's eleven, the New-Jersey Athletic Club's team turned the tables upon the college men in the return match at football yesterday afternoon on the New-Jersey oval, at Bergen Point. The New-Jerseys put up excellent play in the first half and tallied 10 points on two touchdowns made by Whyte and Ward, respectively, and a goal kicked by the former. In the second half the Jerseymen augmented their score with a dozen points tallied on touchdowns made by Barclay and goals kicked by Whyte.

The university players were blanked in the first half, but in the second they managed to work Foster across the line for a touchdown, from which Valentine was unable to kick a goal. The star play of the match was an eighty-yard run by Barclay, in the second half. The line up:

N. J. A. C.	Position.	N. Y. University.
Crear	Left end	Roper
Couch	Left tackle	Dyer
Murphy	Left guard	Carpenter
Moore	Centre	Risley
Cole	Centre	
Kindgen	Right guard	Nutter
Phyfe	Right tackle	Barringer
Pietz	Right end	Bergman
		Featherston
Simmons	Quarter back	Russell
Ward	Right half back	Foster
Barclay	Left half back	Keane
Whyte	Full back	Valentine

Score—New-Jersey Athletic Club 22, New-York University 4. Touchdowns—Whyte, Ward, Barclay 2, Foster. Goals kicked from touchdowns—Whyte 3. Referee—Walter Masterson, New-Jersey Athletic Club. Umpire—F. H. Cann, New-York University. Linesmen—E. Y. Davies, Bayonne Field Club, and E. L. Garvin, New-York University.

Played a Tie Game.

The Yale freshman football eleven played a close and exciting game with the Irving Club team of Brooklyn at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon, each side scoring ten points. The Yale team was somewhat heavier than the Irving eleven.

The line-up.

Yale Freshman.	Position.	Irving.
Young	Left end	Murphy
Francis	Left tackle	McKenzie
McC'm'k, McBride.	Left guard	Fox
Wickes	Centre	Robinson
Marshall	Right guard	Wreaks
Leary	Right tackle.	Beardsley, D'gh'ty
Eddy	Right end	Romig
Sullivan	Quarter back	Drakeley
Phillips	Left half back	Rowe
Luce	Right half back	Zimmerman
Brinley	Full back	Burt

Umpire—J. Miller, Yale, '97. Referee—J. Peddow, Irving Club. Linesmen—C. Olleby, Yale, 1900, and Harry Randall, Irving Club. Touchdowns—Zimmerman, (2.) Marshall, Phillips. Goals kicked—Zimmerman, Wickes. Injured — Rowe, McCormick. Substitutes—Weir, Beardsley, and McBride.

Fanwood, 26; Cutler, 0.

The Fanwood football team of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at Washington Heights, met and defeated the Cutler School eleven at the Columbia Oval 26 to 0 in two halves of twenty minutes each yesterday.

The teams were lined up as follows:

Fanwood.	Position.	Cutler.
Reiff, Marks	Left end	Pell
Avens	Left tackle	McElory
Allen	Left guard	Sands
Prinsinzing	Centre	Leech
McVea	Right guard	Delafield
Kiernan	Right tackle	Talmadge
Ellis	Right end	Benden
Izquierdo	Right half back	Greene
Cook	Full back	Kipp
Bachman	Left half back	Warren
Muench	Quarter back	Lee

Touch-downs—Cook, 2; Allen, 2; Izquierdo, 1. Goals kicked—Bachman, 3. Referee—Mr. Miller. Umpire—Mr. Hoffman. Linesmen—Messrs. Greene and Haardt. Timekeeper—H. Cooke.

On the morning of election day the Fanwoods meet the Lexington Athletic Club at the Berkeley Oval. Kick-off at 10:30 A. M.

Elizabeth, 52; Stevens, 0.

The Elizabeth Athletic Club eleven easily defeated the Stevens Institute team at the Elizabeth Oval, at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday afternoon by the score of 52 to 0. "Demon" Smith's running was the feature of the game. He made four touchdowns in the first half by runs of forty and fifty yards at a time.

The teams lined up as follows:

Elizabeth.	Position	Stevens Institute.
Folsom	Left end	Stanley
Williams	Left tackle	Buckley
Swart	Left guard	Davey
Stillman	Centre	Littlejohn
Schaeffer	Right guard	Beck
M. Coe	Right tackle	Munby
English	Right end	Tock
Denise	Quarter back	Hagstoz
King	Right half back	Christie
Smith	Left half back	Bradley
Langford	Full back	McGee

Touch-downs—Smith 5, King 2, Langford, 4. Goals kicked—Stillman, 4. Time of game—Two halves of thirty-five minutes each.

Pratt Institute Team Beaten.

The Manual Training High School football eleven of Brooklyn defeated the Pratt Institute team at Eastern Park yesterday morning by the score of 8 to 6. It was a hard-fought contest, and when time was called the Pratt Institute team had the ball dangerously near the Manual Training School's goal.

The teams lined up as follows:

Pratt Institute.	Positions.	Manual Training.
Haskin	Left end	Andrews
Fairbanks	Left tackle	Tischner
McLaren	Left guard	Millett
Wickham	Centre	Zolzer
Taylor	Right guard	Wilson
Nevins	Right tackle	West
Chapman	Right end	Gowdy
Warner	Quarter back	Vanderpool.
Webb	Left half back	Brekendorf
Bowie	Right half back	Willard
Chipp	Full back	Moore

Umpire—J. Lockhart. Referee—H. Beiser. Linesmen—J. Doucey, Manual Training, and H. Harkins, Pratt Institute. Touch-downs—Brekendorf, (2,) Bowie. Goal kicked—Chipp. Time of game—Two halves of 20 minutes each. Injured—Chipp. Substitutes—Fielder, Lacey, and Jones.

Brooklyn High School Won.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The Brooklyn High School football eleven played a fine game here to-day against the Peekskill Military Academy team. The Brooklyn boys won by a score of 6 to 0. The line up:

Peekskill.	Positions.	High School.
Pope	Left end	Butler
Morrison	Left tackle	Hawkins
Whitehouse	Left guard	Underwood
Burchard	Centre	Finnegan
Miller	Right guard	Van Wart
Boyer	Right tackle	
Smith	Right end	Van Wicklen
Ross	Quarter back	Weir
Sherman	Left half-back	Gierasch
Henston	Right half-back	Bannerman
Digio	Full back	Dickson

Touch-downs—Bannerman 1. Goal by Dickson. Referee—Steward. Umpire—Smith. Linesmen—Wing and Gilbert.

New Bicycle Records Made.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—At the Crystal Palace today McGregor and Nelson, on a tandem bicycle, broke the record for from thirty-two to fifty miles. They covered the latter distance in 1 hour 47 minutes 8 2-5 seconds.

At Catford, Colliver and Chinn established a new tandem record for a quarter of a mile, with flying start. Their time was 24 3-5 seconds.

Arnold Constable & Co.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS.

Eiderdown House Gowns, Matinées, Dressing Sacques.

SILK PETTICOATS.

Paris Lingerie, Corsets,

CHILDREN'S REEFERS,

Long Coats, Capes, School Frocks.

Broadway & 19th st.

TO REGISTER ATHLETES.

Scheme Proposed by President McMillan of the Amateur Union.

At a meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union to be held at the Astor House at 2 P. M. Nov. 16, the question of registering athletes will be considered.

This is a scheme of President Harry McMillan of Philadelphia. Mr. McMillan has traveled a great deal throughout the West and South and in many places complaints were made in relation to the men who competed, the claim being made that many of the athletes and managers of small clubs throughout the West did not know when entries were sent in whether the men were amateurs or professionals, and after careful investigation it was decided that some plans should be adopted to protect the athletes and do away with the possibility of the acceptance of entries from ringers and sleepers in athletic competitions.

President McMillan's scheme is to have the parent body of the Amateur Athletic Union organize a "Registration Bureau," which will tax each athlete a nominal sum, and in return give his card, duly numbered, (numbers being in rotation,) guaranteeing that he is an amateur according to the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union. The entry blank will also be revised and each athlete will have to sign his name and number, which must correspond with the number and name on the card. Copies of the numbers and names will be in the hands of each handicapper and secretary of associations throughout the country.

Wherever the matter has been discussed it has met with popular favor, and at a recent meeting of the Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, the matter was discussed fully, and they recommend that the delegates of the Atlantic Association bring it forward at the annual meeting for adoption.

Broke the World's Record.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Rollo Heikes of Dayton, Ohio, broke the world's record for rapid firing at clay pigeons at the Cleveland Gun Club traps yesterday. He broke 100 birds out of 105 thrown in three minutes and seven seconds. He broke sixty-three straight targets, and clipped one minute and thirteen seconds off the world's record for 100 birds.

Won by the Athletic Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 31.—The Orange Athletic Club defeated the Orange Young Men's Christian Association football eleven on the Orange Oval this afternoon by the score of 6 to 0. Gregg made the touch-down, and H. Marshall kicked the goal. The first half was prettily contested, neither side being able to score.

BETS ON THE ELECTION.

Many Wagers Made Yesterday on the Various Results.

Two days ago W. K. Stratton, the multimillionaire mine owner of Colorado Springs, offered to bet $100,000 to $300,000 that Bryan would be elected. N. B. Scott of the Republican National Committee said last night that a syndicate had secured the $300,000 to bet on McKinley. It was also stated that the Chemical National Bank was asked to take charge of the money, but that its officials declined on the ground that they did not care to have the bank act as stakeholder of a wager. Mr. Scott is still hopeful that the $300,000 McKinley money can cover Mr. Stratton's money.

Betting Commissioner Edwards bet $100 against $200 last night that McKinley would have 50,000 plurality in this county. He also bet $100 against $1,000 that McKinley would not have 190 Electoral votes. H. C. Cook bet $500 against $100, four times, that McKinley would carry the election. F. H. Brooks bet $4,500 against $1,000 on McKinley on the general result. He also bet $2,000 even that McKinley would carry both Illinois and Indiana, and $2,000 even that McKinley would carry this State by 150,000 plurality.

These were some of the bets offered down town yesterday on the result of the election: Kilbreth & Farr—$2,000, or any fraction, even, that McKinley has not 200,000 plurality in New-York State, and $1,000 even that he has not 15,000 plurality in the city. H. H. Hart—$5,000 to $1,000 that McKinley will be elected.

THE FLAG BURNED.

A Bryan Crowd in Missouri Insults the National Colors.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 31.—The Stars and Stripes were burned at Pleasant Hill, Cass County, this afternoon, by the followers of William J. Bryan.

A Bryan demonstration was being held in the town, and the sight of a sound-money excursion from Harrisonville set the Bryanites wild with rage. Little "Ollie" Wheeler, the five-year-old daughter of Samuel Wheeler, who had been singing sound-money songs on the trip, stepped upon the rear platform of the coach, bearing in her hands a small flag. Almost instantly a man carrying a Bryan banner snatched the flag and carried it a few feet distant to a spot where they were burning the sound-money literature that had been distributed, and the flag was consigned to the flames.

One wearer of a Bryan button, however, tore it from his coat and threw it to the ground, remarking: "This is a disgrace, and I'll never be caught in another Bryan crowd."

W. BOURKE COCKRAN HISSED

Cheers Overwhelmed the Disturbers and One Was Arrested.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 31.—W. Bourke Cockran of New-York this evening addressed an assemblage in Apollo Hall. As he made his appearance on the platform there was considerable hissing, that was drowned with cheers.

There was a strong police detail on hand, and Michael Hannah, who appeared to be the ringleader in the disturbance, was taken into custody and is locked up at Police Headquarters.

Mr. Cockran then continued his speech, and said that the attempt to prevent him from talking was only another show of Bryanism.

A Mysterious Spanish Warship.

NASSAU, N. P., Oct 27.—A Spanish warship has been cruising in the offing for twenty-four hours, but does not come into port. Her name is unknown.

Disease and death often lurk in a continuously neglected cold, when it might be speedily eradicated with a few doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Bros.

will offer to-morrow

Special Values in Blankets

10-4 Size at $2.25, $2.65 $3.75

11-4 Size at $2.85, $3.95 $4.50

12-4 Size at $4.75, $5.35

Also

250 Silk Comfortables

For Double Beds, New and Desirable Effects, Plain Silkoline back, $2.75

Regular price, $4.50

West 23d St.

PETIT LARCENY IS A FAD

MANY YOUNG WOMEN EAGER FOR STOLEN SOUVENIRS.

Spoons, Cups and Saucers, Plates and Glasses, Purloined from Fashionable Hotel Restaurants to Commemorate Luncheons and After-Theatre Suppers — Hotel Men Watchful, but Unable to Stop It—A New-York Girl's Collection.

It was after the play, and numerous theatre parties were strolling into the gorgeous and flower-scented restaurant. The lights were softened by silken shades of crimson and orange, and sweet melodies from a judiciously restrained orchestra enhanced the animation of the scene.

"This is my first visit to the W——" exclaimed a young woman as she sank gracefully into a seat at one of the cozy tête-à-tête tables.

"Indeed?" smilingly responded her male escort, "then we must make this a souvenir night."

"A souvenir night?" interrogatively, "I do not quite understand. Is it customary for the manager of this hotel to —"

"Oh, no, not at all," interrupted the man, laughing softly. "They do not give away anything here. I meant that I would steal a souvenir for you." Then perceiving the startled look in the maiden's eyes, he hastily continued: "I see you are not one of the petty larceny faddists, and I confess I am glad of it. Most of my girl friends have joined the ranks of souvenir collectors, and I am ashamed to tell the number of times I have committed petty thefts in order to keep up my reputation for gallantry."

"Petty thefts?" murmured the young woman, inquiringly.

"Yes, I have stolen spoons, oyster forks, cups and saucers, individual peppers and salts, bouquet holders, champagne glasses, butter plates, nutpicks, and lots of other things on just such occasions as this, simply to win a smile or a word of approval from some pretty girl who insisted on having a souvenir of the place."

Noting the shocked expression on his companion's face, the young man continued:

"Of course, not being one of the faddists, you think that such pilferings are awful, but what is a fellow to do when nearly all of the girls have the collecting mania?"

The remainder of this conversation was lost, the voices of the talkers being completely overwhelmed by the bustle, buzz, and clatter of the crowded resort. Its unique suggestiveness, however, furnished the incentive for some subsequent inquiries which were productive of interesting results. Ample proof was obtained that the desire on the part of a certain class of young women to obtain souvenirs from fashionable hotels and restaurants is causing serious annoyance and loss to the proprietors of such places. In spite of the constant watchfulness of managers and head waiters, and the employment of special detectives, the undetected abstraction of small articles from rooms and tables goes on steadily. The prevailing mania differs from the ordinary petty larcenies that hotel keepers have always had to cope with, in that the souvenir-seekers of the present day confine their pilferings to small objects—usually tableware and toilet articles. Spoons, small plates, and after-dinner coffees are most in demand, although occasionally a dainty cream pitcher, or sugar bowl, will be absorbed.

The young women who engage in this petty larceny diversion chiefly belong to highly respectable families, and in most instances the parents are undoubtedly kept in ignorance of the character and source of the "collections." Of course, the young women and their male abettors would feel grossly outraged if at any time they should be caught in the purloining act and actually accused of stealing. But there are at least four hotel men in New-York who would greatly like to get hold of a "souvenir collector" of the kind described, and one of them is Mr. Henry Roesser, manager of the Hotel Netherland.

"We are missing articles all the time," said he, "and it has become an unmitigated nuisance. There is scarcely a week that I am not called on to replenish some portion of our silver, china, or linen departments. Of course, many things are taken away by mistake. Everything we use here is stamped with the name of the hotel, and perhaps that fact would add to the value of an article as a souvenir. Why, Sir, we miss napkins as well as spoons and chinaware. Whether it be a fad or not, it is downright stealing, and I would like to catch somebody at it. I should certainly make an example of the culprit.

"Every hotel keeper knows from experience how strong the feeling is among women to desire, for a souvenir, anything on a hotel table that may strike her fancy. We frequently have applications from departing guests to sell a spoon or a cup or a glass, but such requests are refused as a rule. Occasionally, when old and well-known patrons are particularly importunate, we make them a present of the coveted article, and charge it to profit and loss. We stoutly object to any of our guests supplying themselves with souvenirs surreptitiously at our expense. The class of people that do that sort of thing, I imagine, are the transient patrons of the restaurant."

Representatives of the Waldorf, the Savoy, the Plaza, and the Imperial spoke in much the same strain as did the manager of the Netherland.

It is part of the fad scheme for the young woman who accumulates a collection of stolen souvenirs to decorate each article with a bit of ribbon upon which is described the place and date of the event commemorated. For instance, a dainty china plate might be ticketed "Waldorf, theatre party, Oct. —"; a quaint silver salt shaker, "Savoy, dinner party, Sept. —"; a cup and saucer neatly tied together by a pink ribbon, "Hotel Netherland, March —," and a silver-plated oyster fork marked "Astor" would recall a delightful down-town luncheon at the Astor House.

There is said to be a collection of such souvenirs in the possession of a young woman of this city which includes one or more articles from every first-class hotel and restaurant in New-York. Each article was procured for her by some male friend who possessed the larcenous dexterity essential to such feats of gallantry. One of the most highly prized souvenirs in this precious cabinet is a beer stein which commemorates "An evening with —— on K. Roof Garden." The gentle possessor of the afore-mentioned collection, while evincing a conscienceless pride in it, is ruffled with envy because she knows of another woman who has a similar assortment of stolen goods "almost wholly from European resorts."

It is not unlikely that some persons who spend money liberally in hotels and restaurants can bring themselves to the point of pocketing "a few little things" for souvenirs, on the mental plea that they have "paid enough" for them. Such persons would do well to ascertain, before the theft, whom they are about to rob, whether it be the proprietor or the waiter. In almost every first-class restaurant the table waiter is held personally responsible for each article intrusted to him. If at the end of the day he is short one or two spoons, a cup and saucer, or a nut cracker, the value of the missing articles is charged against his wages.

FF Flint's Fine Furniture

BIRCH MESSAGES.

"We have been drinking in sunshine and shadow for years in the deep silence of the forest, and now we have been fashioned by skillful hands and busy brains into designs so dainty and complete that we do not regret our sylvan homes, but rejoice to be put out into the great world."

These birch messages will appeal to you still more strongly when you call here and see how low factory prices are. Three-piece Suits in this beautiful wood for $20.00.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

Geo. C. Flint Co.

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 and 156 West 19th Street

A RECTOR'S ANNIVERSARY.

The Rev. Dr. Dunnell to be Congratulated To-day.

The Wardens and Vestry and the congregation of All Saints' Episcopal Church, at Henry and Scammel Streets, have for some time been making preparations to celebrate to-day the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration as rector of the parish of the Rev. Dr. W. N. Dunnell.

The festival of All Saints will be observed, according to the custom in the parish, with morning and evening services, and old and new members of the congregation will take advantage of the opportunity to extend to the rector expressions of their appreciation of his long and faithful service, similar acknowledgments having been already formally extended to Dr. Dunnell by the Wardens and Vestry.

As a substantial recognition of his ministrations in the parish, the officers of the church have also determined that the collections at all of the anniversary services shall be presented to the rector.

"Trovatore" at the Academy.

The competition of the parade and the holiday and the wonderfully fine weather had its effect upon the audience yesterday at the Academy of Music, but no visible effect upon the performance, which was very good indeed. It would have been perhaps more in the color of his enterprise if Col. Mapleson had put forward the "Trovatore" as the first work of his season. That "Aida" should have been given three times in succession, although one of the repetitions was accidental, had at least the effect of setting a standard for subsequent performances below which it is not safe to let them fall. And the production of "Trovatore" yesterday was up to the standard.

One of the lessons it inculcated is that there is a great difference between a good and a bad performance even of "Trovatore," quite apart from the merits of the principal singers. That one star differs from another in glory is a proposition the Italian opera goer accepts, but that a star, or even a constellation, is not all even of Italian opera is a truth that he needs to have borne in upon him. It was borne in upon him yesterday, when a very enjoyable performance indeed was had from a cast which was not a constellation. The orchestra was smooth and vigorous, the chorus sang lustily and in tune, and Signor Bimboni, the conductor, got all out of the music that there was in it.

De Anna and Scalchi took and divided the honors. Signor De Anna's Amonasro has agreeably refreshed our recollection of him, but yesterday was Mme. Scalchi's first appearance this year. She was warmly welcomed, and of course she earned her welcome. That remarkable violoncello, her voice, is one the tone of which is unpleasing to many, and it is undoubtedly peculiar; but nobody can dispute that she knows how to play it. After the great duet of the third act, Azucena and Il Conte were repeatedly recalled, and each gracefully indicated the other as the proper object of homage. Indeed, the performance of both was highly satisfactory throughout. Mme. Bonaplata-Baldi was indisposed, and justly so, after three performances of "Aida" within the week, and her place was taken by Mme. Dotti. Mme. Dotti is one of the few members of the company who have been heard here before, and she has thoroughly established her usefulness. It is needless to say that her Leonora was respectable without being thrilling. Signor Durot, on the other hand, was thrilling at the crises of Manrico, but maintained a dead level between them. However, he negotiated his high note all right at the end of the "Di quella pira," and was compelled to repeat it, retiring in the storm of applause which is of obligation.

Manrico	Signor Durot
Il Conte di Lima	Signor De Anna
Ferrando	Signor Dado
Ruiz	Signor Olivieri
Un Zingano	Signor Terzi
Azucena	Mme. Scalchi

(Her first appearance this season.)

Inez	Mme. Du Bedat
Leonora	Mme. Dotti
Conductor	Signor Bimboni

Didn't See the Prince.

Many Italians went to Madison Square Garden last night in the hope of catching a glimpse of Prince Louis of Savoy. A reception was given in honor of the officers and men of the Italian cruiser Cristoforo Colombo, which brought Prince Louis to this country, and it was expected that the Prince would be present. He did not attend, however. He was ill and remained aboard the Cristoforo Colombo all day. He did not even get a look at the big sound-money parade.

County Employes Unpaid.

There is a financial stringency in Hudson County, N. J. The 300 county employes have not been paid their wages for the last two months. The money appropriated a year ago for county expenses was exhausted in August.

Daniell & Sons.

CONTINUATION OF THE

GREAT RIBBON SALE

OF LAST WEEK.

We shall offer MONDAY MORNING, in addition to the balance of Last Week's offering, the following attractions:

Manufacturers' LOOM ENDS and Coupons of PURE SILK, 20,000 yards at - - - - - - 5c. per yard.

Rich MILLINERY RIBBONS at 10c., 15c., and 19c. per yard.

7, 8, and 10 inch PURE SILK SASH RIBBONS at - 25c. per yard

THE GREATEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

The Display Will be in the New Building.

In our SILK, DRESS GOODS, and MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS will be found everything that everybody wants at the lowest possible prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the crosstown line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.

BROADWAY, 8TH TO 9TH STREETS.

HIS FLAG TAKEN DOWN

POPOCRATS REVOLT AGAINST A CITIZEN'S LOYALTY.

George H. Cassidy, Who Lives at the Bartholdi Hotel, Displayed from the Window of His Room a Sound-Money Banner—Free Silverites Objected and It Was Removed in His Absence—He Charges Assault Against Two Bryanites.

There was no end of excitement in and about the Bartholdi Hotel yesterday morning over the taking down of a United States flag bearing the names of McKinley and Hobart, and a subsequent alleged assault on the man who had hung the flag out of his window. The flag was put out of one of the fifth-story windows on the Broadway front by George H. Cassidy, a Republican, who, with his wife, lives in the hotel. As the Bartholdi is headquarters for the Popocrats in this city—they occupy the entire second floor of the building—the flag had not been out long before it was vigorously objected to by a score of men connected in one way or another with the Popocratic Headquarters. So far as is known, the only persons directly connected with the dispute that grew out of Mr. Cassidy's flag flying were Mr. Cassidy, State Chairman Danforth, Sergeant at Arms "Jimmy" Oliver, Proprietor Roblee of the hotel, and a clerk in the Popocratic Headquarters, whose name is Healey

Mr. Cassidy's Statement.

Mr. Cassidy's story of yesterday's trouble, as told to a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter last night, follows:

"Some days ago I asked the proprietor, Mr. Roblee, if I might hang a flag out from my room window. He said that I could. So I bought a twelve-foot flag and a pole and had McKinley's and Hobart's names put on the flag. This morning I hung the flag out. Then I went down to my office for a short time. When I returned I found that my flag had been taken in. I went down to Mr. Roblee and he said that the Democrats objected to a McKinley and Hobart banner hanging from the hotel window, and that he had had it taken down. He asked me to go to see Mr. Danforth and talk with him about it.

Says He Was Assaulted.

"I went to Mr. Danforth and he said that a number of Democrats who had seen the flag had come into the headquarters and made a big fuss about it. He thought that, as a matter of courtesy to the committee, I ought to take the flag down. I told him that he might as well ask me not to vote for McKinley and Hobart as a matter of courtesy to his committee, because I happened to live in this hotel. That was all we had to say, and I got my flag and hung it out again. About half an hour later, while I was looking out of the window at the procession, two men entered my room without knocking. I knew them by sight. One was Oliver—'Jimmy,' they call him—and the other was a young man named Healey. They asked me to take the flag down. When I declined to take it down, Oliver said that if I didn't take it down, he would tear it down for me. I told them that I would do all I could to prevent it. Then hot words followed and both men called me vile names.

"Healey suddenly caught hold of my coat collar on both sides and thrust me down in a chair. Oliver pulled him back from me and I scrambled over to the mantelpiece and got my revolver and threatened to shoot them if they did not leave my room. They left in a hurry.

They Denied the Assault.

"As soon as I had recovered my strength and composure sufficiently, I went to see Mr. Danforth and Mr. St. John. I told them of the assault made upon me and pointed out my assailants, who were then in the rooms. They denied that they had molested me and began abusing me again. A tall man, whom I do not know, threatened to throw me out of the rooms. When I answered him, he made for me to strike me, but was caught by some of the other men. I left the rooms. I shall place this matter in the hands of my lawyer and have my assailants punished if possible."

Mr. Roblee's Explanation.

When Mr. Roblee was seen, he said that it was true that he had given Mr. Cassidy permission to hang a flag out from his window, but he never dreamed that he would make a big McKinley and Hobart banner out of the flag. A number of the Democrats from up stairs, he said, spoke to him about the flag, and he went up stairs and took it in, supposing that he could explain to Mr. Cassid

Sunday
November 1-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

OLD NEWS AMAZES LONDON

Bismarck's Treachery to Austria Has Been "Revealed" a Second Time.

ISOLATION NOW MENACES GERMANY

New Hints that France and England May Make Morocco the Basis of a New and Important Policy.

LIBERALISM TRIUMPHS IN HUNGARY

Discontent with Dr. Temple's Advancement—The State of Irish Politics—Dear Wheat Makes Dear Bread.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the anxious and even frightened state the nations of Europe are in than the prodigious fuss which has been made this week and is still making over Bismarck's disclosure that from 1884 to 1890 he was dealing with Russia behind the back of his partners in the Triple Alliance. I call this a disclosure because that name is given to it everywhere, but hardly anything about it is new. Its substance was printed in my "Young Emperor" book, second edition, in 1892, and was perfectly well known at that time, for the simple reason that Bismarck was engaged in telling it to everybody who would listen. So much has happened since, however, that it had been forgotten, and now, when Bismarck has again got his shouting fit on, and bawls it from the housetops once more, everybody is paralyzed with amazement.

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May Turn Austria Against Germany.

The excitement about this so-called revelation is, however, purely journalistic. The diplomats and Foreign Offices have known all about it for years, and they long ago discounted its importance. Austria, at the moment, is not very warmly disposed toward her German ally, but this reiterated proof of Bismarck's falseness has little to do with that fact. No Austrian statesman doubts that Emperor William, since he threw Bismarck out of office, in 1890, has behaved with scrupulous honor toward his allies, so far as double dealing with hostile powers is concerned. The trouble now worrying Vienna and Rome does not go back to Bismarck and the eighties, but belongs very much to the present. Little by little a new situation in Europe has grown up, in which the German Empire stands to lose a great deal, if not, indeed, everything, and has nothing to offer her allies that they cannot more easily obtain for themselves. Italy has perceived for some time, and not without hints from London, it may be guessed, that the German friendship for which she pays such an egregious price is really of more harm than good to her. Now it is apparent that Austria is asking herself if this is not true in her case, too, and the restatement of Bismarck's treachery comes to inflame Austrian popular opinion in an anti-German direction just at a moment when such an expression of public feeling provides the Austrian Foreign Office with an excuse in case it decides that it wants one for reconsidering its whole policy.

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German Attacks on England Cease.

If any other German than Bismarck had done such a thing as this at such a time, he would have been arrested and interned in a fortress over night. Unhappily, Bismarck cannot be silenced by any means, summary or other. There is a certain compensation, however, in the fact that Germans of all classes are shamed and disgusted by this particular performance of his, and are led to think better of England than they did, merely because he declares that his one object is to induce Germans to regard England as their sole enemy. Not only have the German press attacks on England ceased, but we hear of a sudden and excessive, almost painful, affability shown by German officials toward the British representatives at Berlin. This is what might have been predicted at any time in the past month. William's anti-English experiment was foredoomed to disaster. England had always more cards to play than he could have, and his efforts to isolate her, or, rather, to terrify her by the menace of isolation, have ended in his facing the likelihood of a concert of the powers against himself.

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That Hint About Morocco Recalled.

M. Hanotaux is to make a speech in the French Chamber the first of next week on the Eastern question, instead of postponing it, as it was at first understood he would do. This raises the presumption that he has something weighty to say, but expectation may easily be disappointed. It is not difficult to talk by the hour on this subject and still not say anything, as M. Hanotaux himself has shown before now. It is still suspected here, however, that the basis for an Anglo-Franco-Russian arrangement has been found, and that, very possibly, England's position in Egypt is going to be regularized by inviting France to occupy Morocco. Since this possibility was mooted in these dispatches a week ago, numerous hints to the same effect have been dropped in semi-official quarters, both here and abroad, and the suggestion is at least as well worth keeping in mind as anything the past fortnight has evolved.

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Apprehensions About Madagascar.

The revelation that Gen. Gallienne's new régime in Madagascar is to mean martial law in the most comprehensive form makes thoughtful Frenchmen more nervous than ever about the whole adventure in that island. The drumhead conviction and execution of two leading Hovas whom Gen. Laroche had specially invited to assist the French in restoring tranquillity is said to have amazed and depressed the European residents there, and it certainly raises apprehensions in France that Madagascar will turn out to be a bloody and ruinous incumbrance.

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An Able but Hated Statesman.

Challemel Lacour possessed such an extraordinary capacity for personal unhappiness that it long since became his principal claim to distinction in the eyes of the French public, and allusions to it could not even be kept out of the speeches made at his grave yesterday. When a youth his father was convicted of felony, and though this really created influential sympathy for the son, and made possible his splendid academic career, he always believed that people were thinking of nothing else. When he rose in Gambetta's wake to political eminence, his soured temper and surly manners quite neutralized the value of his notable intellect. He was too gifted to be denied official advancement, but people hated him the more as he progressed, and he returned the feeling with increasing virulence to the end. He was honest, and he died as he was born, in poverty. The republic will enshrine his memory as that of a Spartan democrat, but his hatred of the Church was about the only emotion he held in common with the Radicalism in later years.

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Comment on a Great Prelate.

Cardinal Hohenlohe was a striking contrast to Challemel Lacour. Though a millionaire Prince by birth, he grew in later life to be an extreme Liberal, and his sudden death is a knockdown blow to the progressive wing of the Sacred College. Hohenlohe would not, of course, have been its candidate for the Papal succession, but, both socially and politically, he was by far its most powerful supporter in Rome. He never dissembled his desire to have the Vatican come to terms with the Quirinal by abandoning its claim to temporal sovereignty, and after his brother succeeded Caprivi at Berlin this attitude of his became so important as to give the Papal Court much anxiety. His death leaves only six Cardinals created by Pius IX.

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Political Changes in Hungary.

The triumph of the Liberals in the Hungarian elections is far more sweeping than the most sanguine had expected. The Clerical Party, which made its fight on the civil marriage laws, lost heavily throughout the Magyar districts, and its anti-Semitic annex, composed of the men called Clerical Kossuthists, is practically wiped out of existence, having lost forty seats out of forty-seven. Although the real Kossuthists about hold their own, they are now hardly distinguishable from other Liberals, and it may be said of the election as a whole that it binds Hungary to Austria more closely and satisfactorily than has been the case since 1867. Oddly enough, a change in just the reverse direction is going on in Lower Austria, where the recent elections to the Diet among the fourth-class electors have given all of that class's seats except one to the Clerical and anti-Semitic combination.

Unpopularity of the New Archbishop.

The elevation of Dr. Temple to the Archbishopric of Canterbury has literally pleased no one. It is quite conceivable that he may create a big reputation for himself in his new place, for Dr. Temple is a man of unusual energy, with rude strength of character, but these qualities he has heretofore employed very scientifically to make personal enemies in all quarters. Even more than his unpopular individuality, his advanced age appeals as a grievance to the clergy, for promotion to and inside the hierarchy is tediously slow as it is, and if only septuagenarians are to get plums like this one at Canterbury, the clergymen feel that there is nothing left to live for. No secret is made of the fact that Dr. Temple was chosen principally with a view to the education fight which Lord Salisbury is intent on precipitating again when Parliament meets. The Premier is a splendid combatant, and it is rather naïvely assumed that his opposition to the rate-paid system, which was the solitary point of difference between him and the Government last Spring, will somehow evaporate during the Winter. No violent injustice will be done him by this assumption, because in the past fifteen years he has abandoned one by one practically every opinion he formerly held.

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Unchangeable Only as an Abstainer.

In one respect alone does Lord Salisbury seem likely to remain unchanged to the end. He has been for years the most influential advocate of total abstinence in England, and his speeches this week show that, on this point, at least, he will stand unshaken. That he will be able to secure any legislation in the direction of enforced temperance, let alone of prohibition, is, however, entirely unlikely. Several members of the present Government are personally friendly to the temperance cause, but the Tory Party as a whole would revolt at the mere whisper of such an idea as attacking the brewers and tied-house interests.

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Forecasting Next Year's Celebration.

The stories that the Queen has invited, or is going to invite, all the rulers in the world to visit London next Summer and take part in celebrating the sixtieth year of her reign are ridiculously false. No crowned heads will be asked to come here, but the various dynasties are to be represented, as in 1887, by princely relatives of the sovereigns. It is rumored that the Emperor of Austria is coming to England in the Spring for a little visit, but he will not be present at the jubilee ceremonies. It is intended, I hear, to make a special feature of the presence of a great number of Indian Rajahs and Princes with imposing suites, 1897 being the twentieth anniversary of the assumption by the Queen of the additional title of Empress of India. The prevalent understanding is that St. Paul's will be the centre of ceremonial this time, as Westminster was ten years ago. Inasmuch as honors are likely to flow with exceptional freedom, there is unusual strife all over the country for the office of Mayor. For this reason not so many peers will be Mayors next year as at present. The lords will have to step aside for ambitious commoners. Loud complaints are made that the Tories in many towns show an inclination to ignore the time-honored rules of non-partisan rotation, using their majorities to set aside Liberals who naturally would come into office and thrusting their own party workers forward instead. Horace Darwin, son of the great Darwin, makes his début in public life as Mayor of Cambridge.

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An Archbishop's Unfortunate Blunder.

Since Dillon's mock convention in Dublin there has been an absolute lull in Irish politics. This is quite the best thing that could have happened. It is really disheartening, however, to find a good man like Archbishop Walsh of Toronto breaking in upon the beneficent hush with such a speech as that reported by cable. He did not attend the convention himself, and it is evident that he has been grossly misled as to its character and spirit and as to the attitude of the Irish people toward it. Especially does the Archbishop misapprehend altogether the position of Healy and his friends toward the Parliamentary party. It is wholly false to say that they broke a pledge or assailed their colleagues with calumny. They merely declined to be parties to the ruin of Ireland's cause by a little gang of incompetent and dishonest plotters who got hold of the party treasury and openly used its funds to fatten their own heelers and to drive respectable and intelligent men out of Irish politics. The rule of this crew, if it were to be permanent, would put Ireland back to something worse than even the Sadlier-Keogh period, but there is considerable hope that it will not last much longer. If Ireland were left to itself, relief from this swindling clique would be even now in sight, but it is precisely the well-meaning people at a distance, like the Archbishop of Toronto, who in their ignorance take sides and raise money for the corruption fund of bosses in Dublin and so perpetuate the worst evils against which their countrymen at home are struggling.

***

Bitter Talk About the Price of Bread.

Both in England and on the Continent we are likely to hear a good deal that is unpleasant this Winter about the cost of bread. The recent advance in the price of wheat has been seized upon by bakers everywhere as warrant for an advance amounting to a cent on the four-pound loaf, and they let it be understood that a further rise is not improbable if wheat continues to go up. Unfortunately, it cannot be remembered that, when wheat began to drop five years ago, the bakers put down the price of their loaves in proportion, and there is naturally a lot of bitter talk about the rapacity of middlemen. This will not grow less as Winter comes on. Every European country, including England, has administrative machinery for regulating the size of loaves. To this a provision about the price of them could be fixed without much difficulty, and it is not improbable that a movement to have this done will obtain a good deal of momentum before Spring comes.

***

One of Hare's Charges Disproved.

Augustus Hare's autobiography, to which I alluded the other day, narrates, among other things, how he toiled for two years—1859 and 1860—over Murray's "Handbook of Oxfordshire," only to find himself paid "a pitiful sum" which was "not one-tenth of what it should have been." Hare characterizes the late John Murray as "a hard, dry taskmaster." To-day the present John Murray defends his father's memory and shows that Hare, after he had finished his work in Oxfordshire, begged and obtained the job of doing Durham, and that he was paid $700 for the former and $900 for the latter. These certainly were not "pitiful" prices then and would not be so considered now. Incidentally the publisher adds that at the elder Murray's death, a few years ago, the net loss on the Oxfordshire book had amounted to $750, and that on the one about Durham to $1,500.

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The Royal Academy Election.

Briton Rivière is said by Academicians who are willing to talk on the subject to be the candidate most likely to win the Presidency at Wednesday's Royal Academy election. The Queen has a powerful influence in Academic actions, and if it be true, as I am told, that Rivière is her candidate, he is certain to succeed. He is an excellent speaker, with a pleasing presence, is reasonably well off, and has a talent for courtly functions. The other two candidates really in the running are Prinsep and Calderon, each of whom has a number of votes. Watts and Gilbert are both too old and Orchardson has not money enough.

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"Little Eyolf" and "Mariana."

Elizabeth Robins, if the subscriptions warrant, purposes to present Ibsen's "Little Eyolf" and Echegaray's "Mariana" this Winter, and, since Mrs. Patrick Campbell has consented to play the Rat Wife in the Ibsen play, there should be no doubt about obtaining the money.

H. F.

TRAIN KILLED A CANDIDATE.

Coroner Mixsell, Democrat, Struck by the Naugatuck Express.

MAMARONECK, Oct. 31.—Dr. A. J. Mixsell, one of the Coroners of Westchester County and a candidate for re-election on the National Democratic ticket, was killed by a train on the New-Haven Railroad at Mamaroneck this morning. The Coroner attempted to cross the tracks to catch a train for New-York City, where he intended to do some business and to see the sound-money parade, when he was struck by the Naugatuck express. He was hurled a considerable distance and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Kraus Alumni Association.

The first Fall meeting of the Kraus Alumni Association was held at the Hotel San Remo yesterday. After the regular business Mrs. Maria Kraus-Boelte read a paper on "Kindergartens." There were a large number of Kraus graduates present from classes dating as far back as 1873. After some discussion on the paper read, the meeting adjourned.

HOWARD GOULD ARRIVES

WILL NOT RACE IN BRITISH REGATTAS AGAIN.

Says Very Little About the Trouble over the Water Tanks—Was to Have Built a Sixty-Footer for English Racing, but Will Now Race Niagara in German Regattas—Thinks Niagara Is as Good as the Other Boats in Her Class.

Howard Gould, the owner of the racing yacht Niagara, arrived yesterday morning on the steamship St. Louis. The Niagara has been racing during the Summer in the British regattas, and, considering that she is now two years old, has made a remarkable record this year against the new boats, and has more than held her own.

The past season's racing in England has, however, not been as pleasant as it might have been. The Racing Committee of the Yacht Racing Association paid a visit to Niagara one afternoon in the absence of Mr. Gould and examined the yacht's water tanks, which are built under the sofas in the cabin, and which are connected with a pipe. After the examination a letter was sent to Mr. Gould requesting that this pipe should be disconnected in order that those on the Niagara might not be suspected of shifting ballast by turning the water out of one tank into another. The only way this shifting could be of any service to the yacht would be by turning it from the tank on the lower, or lee, side to the tank on the high, or windward, side; in other words, to make the water run up hill. How it was possible to do this the committee did not say. Mr. Gould resented the intrusion on his yacht and the intimation of fraud, and wrote to the committee asking for an explanation. At the end of the season Mr. Gould wrote another letter, this time to the council of the association, reciting the history of the matter. He characterized the action of the committee as "discourteous and personally offensive." He said he did not object to the examination of the tanks, but to the mode of proceeding adopted. This letter was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Sept. 30.

Since then the council has held a meeting and sent a letter to Mr. Gould, in which it was said that "the council fail to perceive that any discourtesy was displayed toward you; certainly none was intended."

Mr. Gould was seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES as soon as he arrived. He said: "I prefer not to say anything more about the action of the committee and of the council. My feelings in the matter were expressed in my letter, and I will stand on that. The reply received from the council I have acknowledged, and that will end the matter as far as I am concerned."

"Those troublesome tanks were in the same position and had the same connection when the yacht was measured in 1895, were they not?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly they were, and I pointed out that fact in my letter, and why they should have been allowed for one season and objected to the next is more than I can understand. I have been criticised for racing throughout the season and waiting until it was all over before settling the matter. I was waiting, expecting that some action would be taken on my first letter, and if I had withdrawn Niagara I would have been criticised for doing so. However, I am through with the whole matter now."

"What are your plans for Niagara? Will you race her in England next year?"

"I will not race in English regattas again while the present council of the Yacht Racing Association is in power. I don't know when the present council goes out of power. They have a peculiar way of doing things over there. When a man gets on the council he seems to be a permanency. Next Spring, Niagara will be put in commission and will take part in the Kiel and Baltic regattas. After these are over I don't know what I shall do. I had intended to build a boat for the sixty-five-foot class, the old forty-raters. In this class are Queen Mab, now in these waters; Carina, Caress, and Isolde. I would like to race Niagara here, but I don't know of a boat in her class except Wasp, and Wasp carries more sail-spread than Niagara."

When told that four yachtsmen had agreed to build in the sixty-foot class here, and that the new boats were to be built under rules which would limit the draught and sail area, and that they would race without time allowance and from a one-gun start, Mr. Gould became very much interested. He said:

"Such a class ought to furnish rare sport. I am a great believer in these clases, and am of the opinion that the great success of English regattas is due to the class racing and the one-gun starts. Racing a big boat against a smaller one, and figuring out elapsed and corrected times, robs the race of lots of interest and makes it too complicated. The changes being made in the racing rules here are steps in the right direction, and should do much to give yachting a big boom."

"Why not turn Vigilant into a schooner and race her against Colonia? Yachtsmen here would be much pleased to see you on Vigilant."

Mr. Gould smiled, thought a little, and then, in Yankee fashion, replied with a question: "Do you think Vigilant as a schooner would beat Colonia?"

"She did as a sloop," was the reply.

"That is certainly so," said Mr. Gould, "and with proper alterations she should do it as a schooner. What fine racing that would make. Vigilant would make a grand schooner."

"Do you consider that Niagara has been outbuilt by the British designers?"

"I do not. In the firsty-two-foot class, the old twenty-raters, this year the Saint won 19 firsts, 8 seconds, and 1 third out of 41 starts; Niagara won 12 firsts and 8 seconds out of 43 starts; Penitent 13 firsts, 12 seconds, and 1 third out of 48 starts, and Alruda 6 firsts, 5 seconds, and 1 third out of 25 starts. The Saint, Penitent, and Alruda are new boats. By these figures it would seem that Niagara had been beaten, but it must be remembered that the racing rules relating to measurement and time allowance were changed last Winter. Niagara was built under the old rules, and the Saint, Penitent, and Alruda under the new rules. They are about four feet longer than Niagara, and carry about 400 square feet more canvas. Niagara spreads 2,600 square feet, and 400 feet more on such a small boat is quite a considerable item. Under the rules of 1895 new boats would have had to allow Niagara between 2½ and 3 minutes time over a thirty-mile course, and they can't do it. Under the new rules they only allow 18 seconds over the same course. So you see the new rules did not favor Niagara at all. Last Spring some slight changes were made in Niagara to get her in the class. About 8 inches were taken off her fin, and we thought that this year she was sailing faster than she did last year."

"From your knowledge of English yachtsmen, do you think that there will be a challenge for the America's Cup this Winter?"

"I do not think so. Sir George Newnes has announced his intention of finding a club to challenge for him, since the Royal London Club has declined to do so, and I think he can find a club if he means what he says. The general feeling, though, among yachtsmen is against arranging any international race just now. The relations between the yachtsmen of the two countries are rather strained just now. The Dunraven episode is not forgotten. I think it would be best to let time heal the breach."

"Has Lord Dunraven lost caste among English yachtsmen by his actions in the Defender-Valkyrie case?"

"You must excuse me, but I can't say anything about that."

A letter was awaiting Mr. Gould from the Secretary of the Royal Cork Yacht Club, notifying him that his name had been added to the list of honorary members of the club. This club is the oldest yachting organization in the world, and Mr. Gould appreciates the honor. Commodore George J. Gould has also been elected an honorary member of the Royal Cork Club.

HONORS FOR COMMODORE GOULD.

Elected a Member of the Royal Cork Yacht Club.

Commodore George J. Gould has received a letter from C. M. Harvey, Secretary of the Royal Cork Yacht Club, notifying him that he has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the club. The letter of notification is as follows:

"Royal Cork Yacht Club Clubhouse,
"QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 7, 1896.

"Dear Sir: I have the honor and great pleasure to inform you that at the general meeting of the members of the Royal Cork Yacht Club, held on the first day of October last, Admiral Right Honorable A. H. Smith Barry in the chair.

"It was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously that Mr. George J. Gould's name should be added to the list of honorary members of this club.

"I may say that it gives me most sincere gratification to be the medium of conveying this mark of distinction toward you from this, the oldest yacht club in the world.

"Believe me, Dear Sir,
"Yours faithfully,
"C. M. HARVEY,
"Secretary."

The Royal Cork Yacht Club was organized in 1720, and nearly all the most prominent yachtsmen on the other side are members. The headquarters are at Cork, and the course over which the yachts race in its regattas is partly in Queenstown Harbor and partly out on the ocean. When Commodore Gould was on the other side with the Vigilant, he raced his yacht in the Royal Cork's regatta, and when he came back he gave the club a $500 cup to be raced for at its next regatta.

SAVED FROM DISMISSAL.

The President Overrules a Court Martial Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The War Department to-day made public the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Capt. Charles G. Ayres, Tenth Cavalry, and the action of the President in the matter.

Capt. Ayres was court-martialed in March last on the charge of communicating directly with the War Department, accusing Capt. W. Davis, Tenth Cavalry, with drunkenness. His letter was as follows:

"FORT CUSTER, Mon., Feb. 13, 1896.
"Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

"General: I have the honor to state that some time since Capt. W. Davis, Tenth Cavalry, was granted a leave of absence, and since that time, although ostensibly remaining here on account of sickness in his family, in reality he has been on several drunks with some of his citizen friends. In order to reduce his chances of being found drunk on duty to a minimum, he has required the Lieutenant of his troop to do all the duty, in order to reduce his chances of his being found drunk on duty, signing the morning report himself so not to be dropped on leave; for days at a time he has been where he could not be found; to be brief, he arranged everything for a quiet drunk. I write this to corroborate former statements relative to this officer. He is not fit to hold a commission, and from my experience while on recruiting service, I know of no officer enlisting such a man would and should be court-martialed.

"This is sent direct, as I do not think it would reach your office otherwise."

This communication was followed by others of a similar character. The court-martial found Capt. Ayres guilty of a violation of the sixty-first article of war, and recommended that he be dismissed from the service of the United States. The President overrules the finding of the court in the following letter:

"Executive Mansion,
"WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1896.

"The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court-martial in the foregoing case of Capt. Charles Ayres, Tenth Regiment, United States Cavalry, are hereby disapproved and set aside.

"Grave questions arise upon the record concerning the organization of the court-martial and the correctness of its proceedings, which, in my opinion, justify my non-concurrence in its judgment and sentence.

"On the merits of the case as developed by the evidence, while by no means excusing the conduct of the accused, I have reached the conclusion that the punishment awarded by the court is far too severe, and that the arrest and confinement to which he has already been subjected may well be considered, in view of the testimony, as sufficient punishment for his wrongdoing.

"To avoid further unseemly contention and disturbance, the Secretary of War is directed to detach Capt. Ayres from his present surroundings."

The final order in the case reads as follows:

"By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. Charles G. Ayres, Tenth Cavalry, will proceed from Fort Assiniboine, Montana, to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the commanding General, Department of Texas, and to the commanding officer of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty at that post."

Girl of Eighteen Kills Herself.

MALDEN, Mass., Oct. 31.—The body of Miss Maud Brassington of 143 Maple Street, was found on a lawn on Hawthorne Street this morning. There was a bullet hole under her heart, and she had evidently been dead some hours. A revolver with one shell empty was found near her. The girl had been despondent and had threatened suicide. She left home yesterday afternoon, and last night the Boston and Malden police were notified. An active search was made, but it was fruitless until this morning.

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GIFTS TO THE MUSEUM

MANY ADDITIONS TO THE METROPOLITAN GALLERY.

The Principal Contributors of Paintings Are Joseph Jefferson and George A. Hearn—Two Fine Loan Collections, Which Include Canvases by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Daubigny, and Corot—Gifts of Vases, Armor, and Idols.

Patrons of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have this year contributed more generously to its great collection than at any other time during its history. Their gifts have wrought a great change in the picture galleries, which are now crowded with works of the great masters, while other departments of the museum have also received many contributions.

George A. Hearn and Joseph Jefferson are the principal contributors of the year to the picture galleries. Mr. Hearn has presented to the museum eight paintings of the old English school, which have been added on a panel in Gallery 5 to eight other canvases previously contributed by him. There is also on an opposite panel in the same gallery a loan collection from Mr. Hearn, comprising several important pictures. Among them is a landscape by Thomas Gainesborough, remarkable for its color and chiaroscuro. On the right of this painting hangs a portrait of Mrs. Angelo, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. On the left is a portrait of Lady Ellenborough, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. There is in this collection a sunny landscape by Richard Wilson, presenting a characteristic castle ruin in the distance. A "Portrait of a Lady," by Sir William Beechey, bought at the King sale last Spring; a portrait by John Constable; "The Weary Wayfarers," by Morland; a portrait by Zoffany, a Spanish scene by John Phillip, one of the best colorists of the British school, and a "Portrait of a Lady," by John Russell, are other pictures in Mr. Hearn's loan collection.

Mr. Jefferson's loan collection, which occupies the west wall of Gallery 2, comprises examples of Jozef Israels; "Mme. Cardon," by Rembrandt; "A Portrait of John Philip Kemble," by Sir Thomas Lawrence; "The Return of the Flock," and "Tired Out," by Anton Mauve, and two portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by himself, at the ages of fifty and seventy-five years.

"On the River Cise" and "Dieppe," by Daubigny, are two notable examples in Mr. Jefferson's collection. The latter is considered one of the best that ever left Daubigny's easel. Corot, Vollon, Couture, Hoppner, and Eugene are represented in this collection, and "A Wood Scene," with trout brook, painted by Mr. Jefferson himself, displays much ideality and knowledge of technic. A fine example by Emile Van Marcke is entitled "Cattle, with Landscape."

"The Harvest Festival," by Loloir, loaned by A. Blumenstiel; "The Cavalier," by C. L. Elliott; "Jeanie's Pet" and "A Wreath of Wild Flowers," by John T. Peele, loaned by Mrs. Moss; "The Rivals," by Carl Becker; "The Quarrel," by Innocenti; an "Interior with Figures," by Jaccoricci; examples of Schaeffels, Richet, Braun, and Spring, loaned by the estate of W. H. Hall; a portrait of John C. Calhoun, by Chester Harding, loaned by Major Edward Willis; "Mrs. Hartigan," by Gilbert Stuart, loaned by Mrs. Emma G. Lull; "The Embarkation of King Charles II. on His Return to England After the Restoration," by Van de Velde, loaned by George H. Story; "Conway Castle," by J. M. W. Turner, loaned by Thomas Moran, and "Le Rat qui S'est retire du Monde," from Fontaine's Fables, by J. F. Dolph, loaned by the artist, complete the list of important changes in the collection.

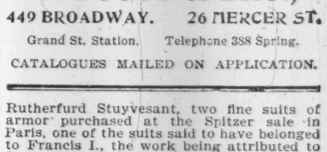
The acquisitions of the year in other departments of the Museum were equally large and varied. They include, from Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, a collection of Japanese silks, containing 2,109 patterns; from Mrs. Amelia B. Lazarus, a tea set of old silver and two spoons, added to her collection in the Gold Room; from Mrs. John Crosby Brown, 107 musical instruments, added to her collection; from Mrs. Lucy S. Scribner, a gold necklace decorated with Egyptian scarabs, a mandarin vase, and an Indian shawl, presented in the name of her mother, Mrs. Joseph R. Skidmore; from Mrs. J. W. Drexel, an oil painting, portrait of Joseph W. Drexel; from A. Van Horne Ellis and his mother, a valuable collection of arms and armor, containing 160 pieces, as well as two pieces of tapestry.

Other additions to the collection are as follows: From V. Everit Macy, 364 fine Japanese vases, for permanent exhibition; from Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, two fine suits of armor purchased at the Spitzer sale in Paris, one of the suits said to have belonged to Francis I., the work being attributed to Benvenuto Cellini; from Mrs. Sigried E. Magnusson, a collection of Icelandic gold and silver objects, containing eighty-one pieces; from Mrs. Margaret Gibert, fourteen Mexican antiquities; from Israel Putnam, twenty-one Chinese idols in bronze, three idols in wood, three terra cotta tiles, and two incense burners; from William Baumgarten & Co., a large tapestry representing the "Port of Marseilles"; from Louis Petich, formerly Minister to Mexico, sixteen Mexican antiquities, added to his collection; from John Wells, eleven pieces of old English silver.

Sixty-six additional plaster casts have also been placed on exhibition.

FORTY-FOURTH SEASON.

F. BOOSS & BRO.



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CANVASS FAVORS M'KINLEY.

John A. McCall's Correspondents Give Him a Good Majority.

The returns made to President John A. McCall by the correspondents of the New-York Life Insurance Company in all the States were tabulated yesterday. They show the estimates of 52,693 persons, indicating the correspondents' opinions as to the Electoral result in the States in which they are situated. The following table shows the result:

	Bryan.	McKinley.
Alabama	395	2
Arkansas	459	1
California	700	941
Colorado	500	2
Connecticut	101	705
Delaware	18	57
Florida	301	18
Georgia	752	14
Idaho	98	1
Illinois	435	2,172
Indiana	347	883
Iowa	204	1,875
Kansas	490	296
Kentucky	604	554
Louisiana	835	58
Maine	6	445
Maryland	234	303
Massachusetts	26	1,803
Michigan	341	1,314
Minnesota	159	555
Mississippi	405	7
Missouri	2,364	388
Montana	88	1
Nebraska	247	267
Nevada	46	...
New-Hampshire	10	88
New-Jersey	142	1,967
New-York	704	14,042
North Carolina	109	41
North Dakota	55	128
Ohio	164	2,221
Oregon	36	203
Pennsylvania	61	3,177
Rhode Island	1	77
South Carolina	249	10
South Dakota	48	64
Tennessee	580	73
Texas	1,858	50
Utah	191	14
Vermont	1	438
Virginia	1,002	55
Washington	98	71
West Virginia	283	288
Wisconsin	107	1,233
Wyoming	27	30

This canvass gives McKinley twenty-four States, with 266 Electoral votes, as follows:

Connecticut	6	New-Jersey	10
Delaware	3	New-York	36
Illinois	24	North Dakota	3
Indiana	15	Ohio	23
Iowa	13	Oregon	4
Maine	6	Pennsylvania	32
Maryland	8	Rhode Island	4
Massachusetts	15	South Dakota	4
Michigan	14	Vermont	4
Minnesota	9	West Virginia	6
Nebraska	8	Wisconsin	12
New-Hampshire	4	Wyoming	3

SHOT THE OFFICER.

Italian at Cliffside Used a Shotgun with Serious Effect.

A number of Italians employed in the quarries at Cliffside, just beyond Hudson Heights, quarreled Thursday night. One of them obtained a warrant for Giuseppe Fabanni, on a charge of assault. Fabanni said he would shoot any one who attempted to arrest him. He had in his shanty a double-barreled shotgun, which he loaded with shot and slugs.

Deputy Marshal James Hannon of Hudson Heights was given the warrant yesterday. When he went to arrest Fabanni, the latter ran into his shanty and seized the gun. Hannon followed. As he entered the door, Fabanni fired at him. The charge lodged in his breast, almost tearing away his left lung. Fabanni escaped to the woods and when last seen was in the neighborhood of Fort Lee. The Bergen County authorities were notified.

Dr. Justin, who was called to attend Hannon, said last night that he could not live twenty-four hours. He said it was useless to probe for the slugs, because Hannon's lung was destroyed, and it was useless to add to the torture.

Armenians Sent to New-England.

One Hundred and twenty-eight of the 170 Armenians who were released from Ellis Island Friday, and taken to the Salvation Army Headquarters, in West Fourteenth Street, were sent yesterday to the following points of distribution, from where they will be scattered as much as possible: Forty to Providence, R. I.; 25 to Portland, Me.; 25 to Lynn, Mass.; 8 to Centre Falls, R. I., and 30 to Worcester, Mass. The remaining 42 will remain at the Army Headquarters until to-morrow, when they will also be sent away.

SOCIETY

In the shadow of the most momentous election day in many years the doings, even of the members of the gay world, who are supposed to lead lives of idleness and pleasure, are affected by the prevalent deep interest and suspense, and the chronicle of the week past has to deal with less of incident and interest than is usual at this time of the year. The great parade of yesterday effectually stopped all plans for entertaining and entertainment in the suburbs, and took even the golf players from the links. The interest of the society, as of the business and political worlds of New-York, was centred in the great demonstration in behalf of National honesty and honor, and country clubs were for the day deserted, while society flocked to town. There will be an exodus again of society people to Tuxedo, Hempstead, and the other suburban resorts now most in favor this morning, and these places will be gay until after election, or rather until the afternoon of election day, when the men for the most part will return to the city to vote and to be present when the returns are received at the leading clubs.

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With Tuesday's elections over and with the now generally anticipated victory of law and order and honesty, it is probable that the society world will feel the influence of the long anticipated and hoped-for better times, and will prepare for the first event of the Winter season—the Horse Show, which will begin on Nov. 9—with eagerness and energy. The annual auction sale of the best seats and boxes, which took place on Wednesday last in the assembly rooms of the Garden, was, for the first time since the inauguration of the Horse Show, hardly a success, both in point of fashionable attendance and in financial results. It was predicted in this column some Sundays ago that unless conditions changed for the better, the Horse Show of 1896 would not be as brilliant or fashionable as its predecessors. Hard times, with consequent depreciated incomes, the absence, mourning, and illness of many prominent men and women, and a gradual waning of interest in what has now ceased to be a novelty, have all combined this year to make the outlook for the Show less rosy than usual. The mere fact of the comparatively small attendance of the distinctively fashionable element in society at Wednesday's auction sale would not of itself necessarily mean that society had withdrawn its support from or lessened its interest in the Show, for the custom has been growing of buying boxes and seats through brokers or representatives at this sale, rather than personally; but when the corrected list of the real purchasers and the consequent occupants of the boxes and seats is studied, it will be seen at once that the distinctively fashionable element will not be as largely represented at the Show this Autumn as it former years. The increase in the number of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and even Chicago people, who have procured prominent boxes and seats for the Show, is an added indication of the fact that it is no longer the most popular event of the year in the New-York society world. The names of Astor, Vanderbilt, Goelet, and others of equal prominence are conspicuously lacking in this year's list of box-holders, while fewer men and women than usual, even of the so-called hunting set, who are always to the fore at the Show, have secured places. Mr. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg, Messrs. Bryce-Allan and Herbert Sears of Boston, and other well-known people from other cities are prominent in the list, while the New-Yorkers who have secured and will occupy the best boxes are Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. Isidor Wormser, Mr. George Gould, Mr. George C. Boldt, Mr. Frederic Benedict, and others. From the equine standpoint, the Show cannot fail to be a great success. The entries are more numerous than ever, and are in many of the classes higher in quality than have been displayed heretofore, while several new special exhibits which cannot fail to interest and amuse have been arranged for. The story of the appearance of a vaudeville artist and the entry of her horse, which she is going to ride in the competition in its class, is generally regarded in the clubs as an advertisement, and it is not thought probable that she will really present herself at the Show in the manner that is now indicated. But a week may change conditions very decidedly, and it is possible that the managers of the Show may find some other attraction to take the place of last year's Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, than that which is now suggested.

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While it was generally regretted that the managers of the Tuxedo colony placed the annual Autumn dance on Friday evening last instead of next Friday, when the election and its excitement would have been over, the many guests who were bidden to the dance by the cottagers and club members managed in some way to arrange their affairs so as to be present, and the event was even prettier and more enjoyable than it was last year. The handsome and convenient circular ballroom was very simply but tastefully decorated with Autumn leaves, and the dance from start to finish had a life and "snap" that dances in town rarely possess. As usual, several handsome dinners were given in the club restaurant in the early evening, and dancing began about 11 o'clock, while the cotillion started soon after midnight. This was participated in by fifty or sixty couples. The favors, although simple trifles, were unusually pretty. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Warren, and the other prominent young married and unmarried members of the Tuxedo colony, all had guests staying with them for the occasion, while Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Frederic H. Benedict, and other New-York matrons took parties up from the city. There was little sleep for some of the men, and, indeed, for some of the women who attended this dance, for early trains had to be taken to the city yesterday morning by those who wished to participate in or to witness the great business men's parade. Those who did not come to town rose late and devoted the afternoon to golf, bicycling, and driving. Those who came to town, for the most part returned to Tuxedo last evening, and will remain there until Tuesday afternoon.

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Not only at Tuxedo, but at Hempstead, Westchester, Ardsley, Orange, Morristown, Cedarhurst, and on Staten Island, has the beautiful Indian Summer weather of the past week been enjoyed and its opportunities for outdoor sports been taken advantage of by the members of the gay world. Hunting has been, of course, the chief diversion on Long Island, on Staten Island, and in New-Jersey, and the meets and runs of the Meadowbrook, Far Rockaway, Essex County, and Richmond County Clubs have been unusually successful and well attended. The meets of the Meadowbrook Club in particular have brought out the largest fields of riders in the club's history, and the runs, which, fortunately, were without serious accidents, have been most spirited. Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg and Mrs. Kinsley Magoun were foremost among the women riders on these runs, and finished in each case well in the lead. Of course, golf has been more played, if possible, than ever, during the warm, bright mornings and afternoons which have blessed the land since Sunday last, and local tournaments have been almost numberless. The scarlet coats which the more swell element, both men and women, now affect on the golfing links, as well as in the hunting field, have dotted the landscape or through the suburbs, and have accentuated, if possible, the brilliant Autumn foliage of the surrounding trees. A modern American golf player, fully attired for the fray, and with his attendant "caddie," is now a picturesque object, indeed.

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Even election time, with its attendant interests and excitements, has not seemingly abated the matrimonial epidemic which has raged this Autumn, and, although the important weddings of the past week were comparatively few in number, there were still few churches, either in city or country, which did not witness the celebration of one or more marriages during the week within their walls, while the matrimonial programme for the next month is indeed a crowded one. The comparatively few guests who were favored with an invitation to the wedding of Mr. C. Temple Emmet and Miss Alida Chanler, which was celebrated in the pretty little Episcopal Church at Red Hook, N. Y., with a following reception at the near-by country place of the Chanler family, Rokeby, were fortunate in that the journey was taken on one of the most beautiful of Indian Summer days, and up the valley of the Hudson, aglow with color. Miss Chanler, who is a handsome young woman, made an effective bride, and her small group of bridesmaids, who were Miss Muriel White, Miss Richards, Miss Marshall, and Miss Cornelia Rogers, were an unusually fine-looking set of young girls. The beauty of the day and the simple richness of the wedding breakfast, with Rokeby's atmosphere of hospitality and good cheer, made the occasion one long to be remembered. The first of the larger November weddings will be that of Mr. Charles C. Nott, Jr., and Miss Julia Jerome Hildt, granddaughter of the late Addison Jerome, at the Church of the Holy Communion in this city on Nov. 10. On the following day, Nov. 11, Mr. Arnold Wood and Miss Ethel Hartshorn, daughter of the late James M. Hartshorn, will be married at the residence of the bride's mother, 30 Madison Avenue, and Mr. F. V. S. Crosby and Miss Julia Floyd Delafield will be married at the Church of the Holy Communion. Miss Delafield's bridesmaids will be the Misses Cornelia and Elizabeth Delafield, Elizabeth Scriven, Elizabeth King, Caroline Lee, and Meza R. Wood, while Mr. Crosby's best man will be Mr. Arthur Turnbull, and his ushers Messrs. Walter Berry of Washington, D. C.; Holker Abbott, and Amory Gardner of Boston, and James Appleton and Edward Delafield of this city. On Nov. 17 will be married Col. Robert M. Towsend and Miss Edyth Earle, in St. Thomas's Church, and Mr. William Floyd-Jones and Miss Lillian L. Ferris, stepdaughter of Mr. Oliver Livingston, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. T. K. Wilmerding, in this city. Mr. Samuel Riker, Jr., and Miss Frances Townsend will be married on Nov. 18 in St. John's Church, Far Rockaway, L. I., and on the same day Mr. Eugene Lentilhon and Miss Rose Buchanan will be married in Christ Church, at Rye, N. Y., and Mr. Henry M. Shrady and Miss Harriet E. Moore will be married in St. Bartholomew's Church, in this city. Calvary Church will witness the wedding of Mr. Ernest Adee and Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald on Nov. 24, and the Church of the Incarnation that of Mr. Robert Dun Graham and Miss Edith Sands on Nov. 25, while Mr. Robert E. Emmet and Miss Louise Garland, daughter of Mr. James A. Garland, will be married at the residence of the bride's father, in this city, on Nov. 25.

There seems to be no doubt of the engagement of Mr. Hallett Alsop Borrowe and Miss Annie Corbin, the youngest daughter of the late Austin Corbin, while the engagement has been publicly announced and not denied of Mr. James Arden Harriman and Mrs. George French, formerly Miss Adele Lesher. The engagement is also announced of Mr. Guy Thompson of this city and Miss Lucy Follett Uhl, daughter of Edwin F. Uhl, Ambassador to Germany, and of Mr. Homer T. Cummings of Stamford, Conn., and Miss Helen Smith, daughter of Commodore James D. Smith.

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Many invitations have been issued by Mrs. Frederic Goodridge for a dance at her country place at Riverdale, on the Hudson, on the evening of Nov. 6. The guests will be taken up to Riverdale and returned by a special train, and if the night is fine there will probably be a large attendance of New-York people, for Mrs. Goodridge's popularity and her always enjoyable entertainments make every one who is invited anxious to attend them.

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The opening night of Col. Mapleson's opera company at the old Academy of Music on Monday did not bring out the society attendance that had been expected, and the few representatives of New-York society present found themselves decidedly in the minority.

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Preparations for the season's entertainment are being announced daily by dancing organizations and social cliques. "The Students'" dramatic and dancing events are scheduled as follows: The first play will be produced at Carnegie Lyceum Dec. 14 and 15. This will be preceded by a dance on Dec. 9 at the Hotel Majestic. Two other dances will be given. The dates of the dramatic performances have not yet been made public, nor has the name of the first play been announced. The list of patronesses this year is, as usual, representative of up-town society. The patronesses are Mrs. John Elderkin, Mrs. Minthorne T. Bundage Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Amelia W. Heffernan, Mrs. George Harvey Smith, Mrs. Archibald Turner, Mrs. Asa Alling Alling, Mrs. Jacob P. Miller, Mrs. Cord Meyer, Mrs. Joseph N. Collins, Mrs. Stephen P. Pinckney, Mrs. Joseph Cornell, Mrs. Henry Aplington, and Mrs. Louise M. Swart. P. R. Robinson of 324 West Fifty-sixth Street remains Secretary this year, and Dr. R. G. Reese of 41 East Twenty-second Street is Treasurer.

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The "Autumn Leaf Reunion" of the Mount Minsi Dancing Club, at Mount Minsi, Delaware Water Gap, was held on Saturday, Oct. 24, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Nightingale. The weather was all that could be desired, and from the start of the special train from Hoboken on Saturday until its return on Monday morning, the reunion was a most enjoyable affair. The festivities at the Nightingale home commenced with a turkey dinner on Saturday. Later in the evening dancing began. The old stone mansion was profusely decorated with cut flowers. The Nightingales made their guests comfortable for the night after the dancing had concluded. On Sunday the entire party took a trip up the river on the little steamboat Kittatiny. Before darkness settled on the river the party climbed to Childs's Arbor on the mountain. The return was made by moonlight. The evening was spent around the wide fireplace. In the group were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allen, Miss Rose Daly, F. B. Casey, R. P. Moore, Miss Kate E. Hanley, Miss Julia A. Hanley, Miss Elizabeth F. Darragh, the Misses Delaney, T. H. Kimmelman, D. Lee of New-York, Charles Burnett of Plainfield, N. J.; Miss Ida F. Hobby of Arlington, N. J.; Charles Young, J. Harbinson, R. Taylor of Westfield, N. J.; Col. C. K. Moore of Fanwood, N. J.; Mrs. John Burnett and Miss Marguerite Burnett of Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Myer Zulick, Mrs. Frank Ramsey of Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John Burnett of Plainfield, N. J.; J. Bosworth of New-York.

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The Wednesday cotillions will be continued at Sherry's during the coming season. The patronage list contains many more metropolitan names than in any previous season. The dates of the cotillions are Dec. 9, Jan. 20, and Feb. 3 and 17. The patronesses are Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. William S. Livingston, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence. The patrons are Dr. William M. Polk, Hugh S. Thompson, W. Hunt Tilford, Charles A. Deshon, Dr. Robert C. Myles, T. M. Logan, John R. Abney, Samuel Spencer, William Toel, William L. Trenholm, John Burling Lawrence, Archie M. Quarrier, and W. De H. Washington. The Governors are George H. Sullivan, Henry Wilson Hodge, Minturn Post Collins, Henry C. Adams, James L. Johnson, Gano S. Dunn, and Heth Lorton. The list is practically the same as last year. The names of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent are missing this season from the list of patrons and patronesses. A number of Southern belles and débutantes are expected in New-York this season, and the Wednesday cotillions will come in for a good deal of popularity on account of their inevitable attendance. Alexander M. Hadden will lead all four cotillions. Among those who have been enrolled among the members this season are Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price, Dr. and Mrs. William M. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Berry, Dr. and Mrs. J. Harvie Dew, Mr. and Mrs. William Chandler Casey, Mr. and Mrs. William Toel, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Garden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Deshon, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Laidlaw, Col. H. C. Corbin, United States Army; Mrs. George Howard Marvin, Mrs. Ellen Bassett Washington, Mrs. George R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wise, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Egbert A. Brinckerhoff, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Earle E. Corlies, Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Field, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Temple Gwathney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Townsend Edson, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Holloway, Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Myles, Mr. and Mrs. Loring Reynolds Millen, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Prichard, Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby W. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. W. de S. Trenholm, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Hughes, Lieut. Henry M. Hodges, United States Navy; Mr. W. De H. Washington, Mr. Heth Lorton, Mr. George Bolling Lee, Mr. Robert E. Lee Lewis, Mr. Godfrey Phelps Koop, Mr. Gano S. Dunn, Mr. Gouverneur Morris, Mr. Wesley Hunt Tilford, Mr. George Gordon Battle, Mr. John R. Abney, Lieut. Echols, United States Army; Lieut. Freeman, United States Army; Lieut. Smith, United States Army; Mr. W. De La M. Van Norden, Mr. George Dana White, Lieut. M. C. Butler, United States Army; Mr. G. Tarlton Goldthwait, Mr. T. Cary Hutchinson, Mr. Lucius Trowbridge Martin, Mr. Theodore H. Price, Mr. Edward C. Hartshorn, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Branch, and Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Logan.

Some of the younger men are Mr. Howard H. Brouck, Mr. Stephen W. Collins, Mr. Andrew G. Dickenson, Mr. Archie Quarrier, Mr. Francis T. S. Junkin, Mr. Gilbert Kennedy, Mr. Robert L. Livingston, Mr. William W. Miller, Mr. Joseph C. MacGregor, Mr. William E. Peters, Mr. E. A. Selfridge, Jr., Mr. Thomas Dallom Toy, Mr. Clark Williams, Mr. J. F. Alexander, Mr. H. C. Adams, Mr. W. D. Buckner, Dr. W. M. Berkeley, Mr. Harden Lake Crawford, Mr. Frank D. Denton, Dr. Arthur L. Doremus, Mr. Henry B. Eddy, Mr. Arthur S. Fairchild, Mr. Frederick B. Guest, Mr. Sydney Haight, Mr. Francis Parker Huger, Mr. James L. Johnson, Mr. James L. Laidlaw, Mr. Andrew J. Miller, Mr. Samuel D. McGourkey, Mr. L. H. Newkirk, Mr. Herbert D. Peck, Mr. Reed Sturgis Rankin, Mr. H. Gansevoort Sanford, Mr. Albert B. Strange, Mr. Waddy Thompson, Mr. Arthur H. Van Brunt, Mr. Arthur King Wood, Mr. Samuel Willets, Mr. Harford Pinckney Walker, Mr. Spotswood D. Bowers, Mr. Willis Browning, Mr. Benjamin Lord Buckley, Dr. David D. Jones, Mr. E. Franklin Elmore, Mr. Andrew E. Foye, Mr. Richard Hartshorne, Mr. Walter Jones Hewlett, Mr. Edward Kidder, Mr. Thomas Colston Kinney, Mr. Charles La Rue Kingsley, Mr. Harold C. Mathews, Mr. James Clark McGuire, Mr. Edward L. McLaughlin, Mr. J. Lynch Mendergast, Mr. Edward C. Parish, Mr. Percy H. Stewart, Mr. E. De Forrest Simmons, Mr. Evert Banker Smedes, Dr. J. P. Thornley, Mr. Hugh S. Thompson, Jr., Mr. Julien Thornly, Mr. Kieth Pinckney Walker, Mr. Arthur S. Wily, Mr. John S. Wise, Jr., Mr. H. D. Wise, Mr. Robert Stewart Edson, Mr. C. Stanton Devlin, Mr. Robert Gibson, Jr., Mr. Laird Goldsborough, Mr. Franklin Edson, Mr. H. M. Hawksworth, Mr. Henry Wilson Hodge, Mr. John Sprunt Hill, Mr. Telfair M. Minturn, Mr. Julien J. Mason, Lieut. H. D. Wise, United States Army, and Dr. J. P. Winston.

Among some of the young women may be mentioned Miss Sallie Atterbury, Miss Catharine Clarke, Miss Emily Coddington, Miss Ida Dumont, Miss Emily Delafield, Miss Katharine H. Earle, Miss Louise Green Freeland, Miss Hull, Miss Lelia B. Harrison, Miss Estelle Hawkins, Miss Lizzie Hedden, Miss Edith Johnson, Miss Eleanor D. Johnson, Miss Ella Francis Johnson, Miss Anna Keitt, Miss May Lyman, Miss Alice Laidlaw, Miss Isabel D. Lockwood, Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, Miss Carlotta Nicoll, Miss Louise Peck, Miss Mary E. Price, Miss Mary Pell, Miss Mattie Belle Quarrier, Miss Adele Sturges, Miss Verona M. Spencer, Miss Sadie Sturges, Miss Helen Sahler, Miss Grace Talcott, Miss Turner, Miss Trenholm, Miss Ruth Underhill, Miss Florence Toel, Miss Constance Trenholm, Miss Josie Valentine, Miss Cora Van Norden, Miss Annie Louise Watts, Miss Eva Douglas Wise, Miss Florence Ward, Miss Louise D. Adams, Miss Anita Beil, Miss Caroline F. Baker, Miss Nannie D. Adams, Miss Mary L. Bosher, Miss Lucy Carter Byrd, Miss Mary Hopeton Drake, Miss Winnie Davis, Miss Ethel G. Domenick, Miss Alene Griffin, Miss Mathilda Gossler, Miss Elizabeth Harrison, Miss P. E. Hewlett, Miss Louise Wellington Johnson, Miss Grace Kidder, Miss Louise Lyman, Miss Jessie Laidlaw, Miss Julia Lewis, Miss Helen Louise Maynard, Miss Louise Macbeth, Miss Virginia Patteson, Miss Florence Southerland, Miss Annie Southerland, Miss May Toel, Miss Helene Trenholm, Miss Wickham, Miss Ella G. Walker, Miss Edith A. Baker, Miss Florence Bacon, Miss May Fitzhugh Breckenborough, Miss Edith L. Black, Miss Lydia H. Bell, Miss Aurelle De Mauriac, Miss Edith Edson, Miss Eddy, Miss Olga Louise Gossler, Miss Marion Graves, Miss Ethel Edson Miss Elena Hartshorne, Miss Mary Hoyt Hays, Miss Alice Ham, Miss Ann C. Johnston, Miss Louise E. Jones, Miss Lizzie Harrison, Miss Agnes Laidlaw, Miss Lizzie Leigh, Miss Nannie Marvin, Miss Zarka Slocovich, Miss Ruby G. Simmons, Miss Elizabeth Marvin, Miss Verona M. Spencer, Miss Sadie Sturges, Miss Caroline Thompson, and the Misses Logan of Virginia.

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Cards have been issued for the wedding of Miss Emily Augusta Price to August Lawrence Furnald of the banking house of Marquand & Parmly. The date set is the 11th of November.

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The first entertainment of the West Side Amusement Club occurs on Friday evening, Nov. 13, at the Hotel Winthrop One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. The entertainment will be progressive euchre. The usual handsome prizes will be given. The club is anxious to secure permanent quarters in Harlem.

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Miss Lillie Bergh will give an informal at home on Monday afternoon at her studio, in "The Vira," 110 West Thirty-ninth Street.

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Prof. A. Wisner will lecture on French history at Sherry's on Dec. 17 at 3 o'clock, in aid of the Country Home for Convalescent Babies, which is being built at Sea Cliff, L. I. The lectures will be under the patronage of Mrs. Henry Sloane Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. C. S. Abercrombie, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. H. C. De Rham, Mrs. S. D. Ripley, Mrs. B. Welles, Mrs. H. F. Kean, Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer, Mrs. H. Parish, Jr., Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Mrs. V. G. Hall, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. H. J. Hayden, Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, and Miss Louise Taylor. Tickets may be obtained at Sherry's after Nov. 15.

Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand Pinney Earle will celebrate their silver wedding on Nov. 6 by a family dinner at their home, Earle Cliff, Washington Heights. Their union has been blessed with four children, the oldest of whom, Ferdinand Pinney Jr., is in Paris, studying art. The General and Mrs. Earle will hold an informal reception during the day.

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LAKEWOOD GROWS LIVELY.

The Hunters and Golfers—Arrivals and Amusements.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 31.—Outdoor pleasure has continued throughout another week of fine weather. The chief incidents were the annual meeting of the Golf Club and the first run of the Ocean County Hounds. The meeting of the Lakewood Golf Club for the election of officers was held Monday evening at the residence of Jasper Lynch. Robert Bage Kerr was elected President; John Miley, Vice President; Jasper Lynch, Secretary; Clarence C. Curtiss, Treasurer; Dr. Paul T. Kimball, Captain. The following members form the Board of Governors. James Converse, Francis P. Freeman, Frank M. Freeman, George W. Stockly, Jasper Lynch, James W. Morey, Sherwood B. Ferris, the Rev. D. L. Schwartz, John Miley, Clarence C. Curtiss, Paul T. Kimball, and Robert Bage Kerr.

The days selected for the Autumn tournament are the last Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday in November, when, in all probability, the Laurel House will give two handsome cups, one for men and one for women. An important feature of play over the links this week is the ladies' handicap tournament, played to-day for first and second prizes. In a foursome, played Wednesday, Dr. Kimball and Willie Norton beat James Converse and Horace Rawlins by two holes.

Francis A. Walthew, the golfer of the Knollwood Club, arrived at the Laurel House this week, with Mrs. Walthew, Miss Walthew, and Miss Phyllis Walthew. They will remain at the hotel until the Stevens cottage in Madison Avenue, which they have taken for this season, is ready for their occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, with their five children, Mrs. Kingdon, and Miss Mabel Turnbull, returned Monday to Hilltop. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris opened their Forest Avenue cottage this week. Miss Wheeler of New-York will occupy Miss Sarah Davis's Madison Avenue cottage this Winter, and Col. and Mrs. A. Jackson Smith, Miss Turner's new house in Third Street.

The season of cross-country riding at Lakewood was inaugurated this week, when George J. Gould and James Converse followed the hounds on a private run. J. J. Dwyer, the huntsman, and two whips also followed over a favorite course through the North Woods, across to the Le Compte farm, which is leased by Mr. Gould, returning by the Freehold Road. The hunts, with the exception of one each Saturday, are to be private this season. The meet of the first public hunt will take place this afternoon on Laurel House lawn.

The first shoot of this season will take place to-day at the traps of the Country Club, between George J. Gould and Dwight M. Harris.

This week has also marked the opening of the social season at the Country Club. A luncheon was given last Sunday by Miss Kenney, who had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, Miss Ethel Kenney, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Browning, and R. W. Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch took a driving party composed of Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, and John Miley over to the club for tea.

Miss Crocker gave a pleasant reunion of the Lakewood people at her studio last evening. Games and pastimes formed the motive for an enjoyable meeting of people back from their Summer outing before the Winter gayeties begin. The company included the Misses Davis, the Misses King, the Misses Ferris, Miss Lillian Crouse, Miss Laura Kimball, the Misses Marsh, the Misses Hinsdale, Miss Turnbull, and Miss Groet.

The Misses Farrington gave an informal tea at their home, the Oaks, Wednesday afternoon, that a few of their older pupils might meet former pupils now at Lakewood, together with other young people.

Miss Alice W. Kimball is visiting Francis P. Freeman, at Edgemere, this week.

Mrs. Coleman and the Misses Coleman of Canandaigua, with Mrs. Peter Decker of San Francisco, are the guests of Mrs. Samuel S. Beard, at Laurella, this week.

Mrs. J. McVickar, who has spent the past few days visiting Mrs. H. Lawrence Sheldon, has returned to her home in New-York.

The McKinley and Hobart Sound Money Club held a mass meeting Thursday night. The large carriage house of Buckelew & McCue, which the proprietors gave for the occasion, was decorated with bunting, flags, and pictures of the candidates. Frank Bergen of Elizabeth and Col. Charles W. Fuller of Jersey City made interesting speeches to an audience composed of cottagers, town people, and wage earners that filled the room to the utmost. Dr. Isaac H. Platt of Lakewood, who was to have spoken, was unable to be present, and his speech was read by John Miley. Music by the Lakewood Band and the Lakewood Orchestra, with singing by a campaign glee club, added to the enthusiasm.

The Bryan and Sewall supporters held a meeting Friday evening in the carriage room of Bergen's stable. The address of the meeting was made by the Hon. Thomas Kays of Sussex County.

The Laurel House welcomed back a number of guests of former seasons this week. Prominent among them were Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Fagan of Hartford, Mrs. J. R. Harris of New-York, who, with Miss Harris and Miss March, have just returned from Europe, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Castle of Springfield. Horace Porter, who spent the Summer abroad, is now at the Laurel House, where he will remain until his house opens, later in the season. The first special concert of this year will take place next Wednesday morning in the octagon sun gallery. Half-past eleven has been chosen the hour for these concerts, which were the source of much pleasure to cottagers and guests last season.

Among New-York arrivals at the Laurel House this week are Dr. and Mrs. S. O. Vanderpoel, Charles De Kay Townsend, Mrs. N. W. Meserole, Miss Ethel A. Findley, Miss Madeleine Anthon, Mrs. J. R. Harris, Miss C. B. Harris, Miss March, Ferdinand P. Smith, Henry M. Brookfield, J. H. Brookfield, John Clay, Thomas H. Faile, Mrs. George F. Meeker, Mrs. J. H. Henshaw, Mrs. Bennett J. King, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Anable, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Dater, James McLean, Robert D. Graham, Mrs. William S. Brown, Charles Skinner, John L. Hamilton, William L. Findley, Miss Wald, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Schauffler, F. P. Kimball, Miss Myers, Mrs. E. L. Dalzell, Mrs. James Kildieff, Miss Luisita Leland, Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Walthew, Miss Walthew, Miss Phyllis Walthew, Mrs. W. H. Pomroy, Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Mrs. A. Schaff, Miss Schaff, Dr. H. Newton Heineman, Leander H. Crall, Miss Crall, Miss Sigourney Stone, Miss Agnes O'Connor, H. V. Brown, and John C. Whitredge.

From Brooklyn are Mr. and Mrs. R. Hoagland, Mrs. J. C. Hoagland, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gedney, Mrs. E. D. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Thomas P. Hurlbert, M. T. Davison, Mrs. Charles D. Bigelow, and Mrs. F. A. Neergaard. Arrivals from other cities are Mr. and Mrs. George L. Caines of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Torrance Parker of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Brooks, Miss Bethune of Philadelphia, Mrs. John O. Chamberlain and Mrs. Augustus Funk of Washington, Mrs. H. H. Porter and Miss Janet A. Greene of Chicago, Francis J. Grable of Omaha, the Hon. and Mrs. Charles R. Fagan of Hartford, Col. Johnston L. de Peyster of Tivoli, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Castle of Springfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Reeve of Camden, Edward T. Ward of Newark, Irving L. Roe of Princeton, and Charles Churchill of London.

Palmer House arrivals from New-York include Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. David C. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. William Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. T. Schaeffler, Joseph Schaeffler, F. Schaeffler, Mrs. M. A. Hopper, Miss S. C. Hopper, Miss E. Becker, Dr. E. Schlegel, and John C. Gulick. From Brooklyn are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Powers and H. W. Chapman. Mr. and Mrs. E. Scott Owens of Portsmouth, W. Jennings of Philadelphia, and W. S. Robinson of Chicago are also here.

CLOSING DAYS AT LENOX.

Mrs. Stokes's Christening Party—The Week's Social Events.

LENOX, Oct. 31.—Nearly all the men here will go to New-York to vote next week. It is rare to find a silver man among those who have Summer places here; in fact, nine-tenths of the men will vote for McKinley. Several of the cottagers are planning to close their houses soon after or just before election, and most of the people will be away by the end of next week. There will be, however, quite a colony left, as the pleasant weather the last part of the week caused a number of the cottagers to invite house parties to enjoy the Indian Summer weather.

The most important social affair of the week was given by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes Saturday, when her grandson, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, was christened. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation, New-York, who was officiating clergyman when Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt were married a year ago Saturday, came on to christen the boy. Several of the bridesmaids and many of the people who attended the wedding were also present, and it was a very enjoyable occasion. The ceremony, of christening took place at noon and luncheon was served. During the afternoon and evening the Stokeses kept open house for their friends, and there was informal dancing during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane have been visiting this week with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, who gave dinners and driving parties for them.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook will remain at Wheatleigh for two weeks longer. Their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, are still here.

George H. Morgan will close Ventfort Hall Monday, and he and his daughter, Miss Caroline Morgan, will go to their town house for the Winter.

John S. Barnes took a long drive with his four-in-hand before leaving Cold Brook for the season. He and members of his family and house party drove up into Vermont and were gone two or three days.

Miss Furniss gave a dinner Monday evening, with a dozen covers. She also gave a luncheon Thursday for Miss Boardman of Washington, who is her guest for a few days. She has entertained a great deal all through the season.

Charles Astor Bristed will close Lakeside in a few days, and will spend the Winter on Staten Island.

J. J. Van Alen will remain at the Eddy cottage for a week or two longer. He is out in his four-in-hand every day, and takes a good deal of exercise on horseback. He rides a large bay thoroughbred. He is immensely enjoying this region up here, and thinks there is a fine chance for a hunt club.

A four-in-hand driving party from Boston made their headquarters in Lenox this week. The party included Rufus R. Wade, Mrs. Ames, John P. White, Joseph Duran, Thomas Hawley, F. W. Merriam, and Joseph Moore.

Mrs. R. Woodworth and Miss Woodworth of New-York are visiting in Lenox this week.

Charles S. Cox of New-York, the famous long-distance driver, has been playing golf on the Lenox links this week. The grounds will be kept open another week. Many improvements will be made before next season. The lower part of the ground is now being drained, and a new bunker will be placed at No. 1 hole. The trees that have annoyed the players so much at holes 1, 5, and 7 will be cut out. Manager Honeyman will spend the Winter in Southern California, laying out links for a club there and giving lessons in golf playing.

Edward Wharton of Newport is visiting his sister, Miss Wharton, who is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Kingsland of Summit, N. J., are guests of Mrs. Ambrose Kingsland, at her country place, Village View.

Miss Kneeland gave a five-o'clock-tea Tuesday, which was attended by all the cottage set.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven and Miss Marion Haven have been spending the week here. They did not open Sunnycroft. They were guests at several dinners, the largest being that given by Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes.

Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty has purchased eighteen acres of land of the syndicate controlling the Woolsey estate. It adjoins her property, and includes a hilltop and some wooded lands through which she can extend her fine driveway on the west side of the highway.

It is expected that after Miss Edith Sands's marriage to Robert Graham, Nov. 25, the young couple will spend their honeymoon at the Sands country place, Glad Hill, which is now being put in readiness for them. The Sands have not been here this season.

Robert Fulton Cutting has closed the Bacon cottage, which he has occupied all Summer, and gone to New-York. Others who have returned to town are Brayton Ives, J. W. Burden, and John E. Parsons.

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THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

DE KOVEN'S NEW OPERETTA AND A MOTHER GOOSE PLAY.

Story of "The Mandarin"—Something About "Jack and the Beanstalk"—Robert Hilliard in "The Mummy"—Changes in Various Departments of Big Olympia—Herrmann at Palmer's—Other Changes in Theatres and Music Halls.

Election week will not be devoid of theatrical novelties. De Koven and Smith's new comic opera, "The Mandarin," will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre; Robert Hilliard and his company will appear at the Garden Theatre in "The Mummy," a new farce; Rice's burlesque company will supplant the acrobats and song-and-dance "artists" at Olympia, who will be removed to the Winter Garden on the roof; the new Mother Goose spectacle, "Jack and the Beanstalk," will be done at the Casino, and, after election, Auguste Van Biene will act and play the violoncello in "The Broken Melody," at the American Theatre.

In the De Koven and Smith operetta, one Loo Chow, a Mandarin, has a "double" named Fan Tan. Loo Chow falls in love with Fan Tan's wife. He dresses like a workingman, such as the real Fan Tan, and tries to make the woman believe he is her husband. Now, Fan Tan has been cutting capers, and the police are after him. Loo Chow is arrested in his stead and cast into prison. Fan Tan is mistaken for the Mandarin and led to the palace. One Hop Sing, whom he offends, accuses him to the Emperor of having more wives than his royal master, which is a capital offense. The charge is not true, but an investigation being in progress, Jesso, the single wife of Fan Tan, appears and makes the baker's dozen. Then Fan Tan is condemned to death.

But nobody dies, and after many amusing complications this new version of the Abon Hassan story of "The Arabian Nights" comes to a happy ending. The cast will include Henry Norman as the Emperor, George Honey as the Mandarin, G. C. Boniface, Jr., as Fan Tan, Bertha Walzinger as Jesso, and Adele Ritchie as Ting Ling, the Mandarin's favorite wife.

***

R. A. Barnet's "Jack and the Beanstalk" at the Casino will have original music by A. B. Sloane. The story introduces a dozen heroes and heroines of the nursery. Jack, who climbed the magic beanstalk; King Cole, Contrary Mary, the Forty Thieves, the Giants, the goose with the golden eggs, the Marquis of Carabas, Sindbad, and Mother Hubbard will all be on view. Madge Lessing will be Jack, H. V. Donnelly King Cole, and Edward Girard Sindbad. Some of Ernest Albert's new scenic pictures represent a forest on an autumn morning, the garden of Mother Hubbard, the giants' palace and courtyard, the giants' cliff, and the beanstalk.

***

"The Mummy," which Robert Hilliard will present at the Garden Theatre to-morrow night, is an English farce in three acts by Allen Reed and George D. Day. The mummy of Rameses, an Egyptian monarch, is owned by a scientific person, Prof. Garscop, who has invented an electrical machine for restoring mummies to life. An American girl, Hattie Van Tassell Smythe, applies the electricity to the mummy, who comes to life and behaves, with a difference, like Gilbert's Galatea and Paulton's Niobe. He falls in love with the colored housemaid, Cleopatra. He drinks Scotch whisky, smokes cigars, and plays cards.

Mr. Hilliard will be the vivified mummy. Other parts will be played by Amelia Bingham, Carolyn Kenyon, Frances Whitehouse, Raymond Hitchcock, Russell Bassett, Cecil Butler, and Roy Fairchild.

***

At the American Theatre next Thursday night Auguste van Biene, described as the "actor-musician," will make his first appearance in the United States as Borinski, in a romantic drama called "The Broken Melody," by Herbert Keene and J. T. Tanner. Van Biene has acted this rôle more than 1,000 times in England.

Borinski is a poor musician, in the toils of a wicked Duchess, who loves him. She separates him from his wife. She nurses him when he is wounded in a duel. But her evil power is overcome and Borinski and his faithful wife are reunited. Van Biene's violoncello is prominent throughout the play, which was, in fact, written around the musical instrument.

***

Herrmann, the worker of illusions, will begin a fortnight's engagement at Palmer's to-morrow. Mme. Herrmann will introduce several new lantern dances. Herrmann's bill will be made up of old and new tricks. A new fantasy is called "The Lily of the Orient."

***

The new German play at the Irving Place Theatre Thursday night will be "Papa Nitsche," a four-act comedy by Walter and Stein, which was produced three weeks ago in Hamburg. Papa Nitsche is the head clerk of the firm of Friedberg, which position he has held for two generations. Devoted to the interests of the house, he at first refuses the hand of his daughter to his young employer, as he wishes to avoid the appearance of using his business influence to form a closer connection with the Friedberg family, and only gives his consent so as to oppose his daughter's prospective mother-in-law, who, being born as an aristocrat, looks down on her simple bourgeois daughter-in-law and whom Papa Nitsche hates most cordially.

The difficulties of the young married couple, a love affair of the second daughter of Papa Nitsche with the bookkeeper of the firm, a traveling circus artist who juggles and dances on swords, a brother of the aristocratic Mrs. Friedberg, nee von Hampel, and some heavy Stock Exchange transactions of young Friedberg are involved in the plot. The climax is the announcement of bankruptcy of the firm made by the overanxious Papa Nitsche. This fortunately proves a mistake, young Friedberg demonstrates to his pessimistic head clerk the continued prosperity of the firm, and everything ends happily. In the cast are Mesdames Husz, Schlueter, Braga, Forst, Pitsch, and Messrs. Reusch, Pfeil, Strobl, Senius, and Link.

On Friday Hauptmann's "Die Weber" will be played at popular prices, and Saturday afternoon and evening "Papa Nitsche" will be repeated. To-morrow and Wednesday "Die Erste" will be given, and Tuesday at popular prices, "Der Compagnon" of L'Arronge.

THE NEW ORDER AT OLYMPIA.

Auditorium, Winter Garden, Vaudeville, and the Bal Champetre.

To-morrow night what has been the Music Hall of Olympia will become the Auditorium. Edward E. Rice will there present his "Evangeline-Up-to-Date." All the puns of 1874 have been eliminated. The aerial ballet has been amalgamated with the burlesque. The principal performers will be Henry Dixey, Theresa Vaughn, Violet Potter, Cheridah Simpson, George K. Fortescue, Frederick Solomon, Charles Bigelow, and Yvonne La Guerre. Mr. Rice expects to have his new fairy spectacle, "Alice in Wonderland," ready by Thanksgiving Day. He and Joseph Herbert are working together on it.

The Winter Garden on the roof will also be opened to-morrow night. It will be lighted by 2,800 electric lamps, Japanese lanterns, calciums, and colored fires. Confetti, the missiles of the Italian carnivals, will be on hand in abundance. It will be a gay place, but Mr. Hammerstein insists that it must be decent and decorous, or it will be closed after the first night. He wants to import the color and gayety of the Mabille and Jardin de Paris, without the immorality. Perhaps he can.

In the dances a large troupe of professional dancers will occupy the floor. The de Forrests, the Rono troupe, a company of buffoons, Miles. Bessignani and Travalcotti, sixteen quadrille dancers, and a large number of agile supernumeraries will be there. The dancing will begin at 11 o'clock. Before that hour the regular variety performance will be given by the Hanlons, Alexandra Martens, Papinta, May Howard, Amann, and others.

The fiftieth performance of "Santa Maria" will be given in the theatre of Olympia next Wednesday night, Nov. 4. The new finale of Act II and quartet of Act III. will then be introduced.

A vaudeville concert will be given in the Auditorium to-night. Rachel Walker, Dutch Daly, Amann, the Poluskis, Alexandra Martens, James Thornton, Bessie Gilbert, J. F. Hoey, and May Howard will appear.

RICHARD MANSFIELD'S PLANS.

Plays to be Presented in His Garden Theatre Engagement.

Richard Mansfield and his company will begin a four weeks' engagement at the Garden Theatre Nov. 23, the same night selected for the beginning of the regular season at Daly's and the Lyceum Theatres. If Mr. Mansfield wants a large representation of "first nighters" at his opening performance, his selection of a date is unfortunate. Nevertheless, Mr. Mansfield's "time" is about the best in the year. It includes Thanksgiving week, the actors' and managers' most profitable period.

Mr. Mansfield is ready to produce, handsomely, "Richard III." and "The Merchant of Venice," and he announces two new plays, namely, "Castle Sombras," by G. Greenhaugh-Smith, editor of The Strand Magazine, and "Gentleman Waife," by Henry H. Adams and Lorimer Stoddard. In "Castle Sombras," Mansfield's rôle is Sir John Sombras, who lives in an impregnable castle and has his lovely ward, Thyrza, well under lock and key. The castle is besieged by a troop of King Charles II.'s soldiers, in command of Hilary Dare, who loves Thyrza. Sir John lures him into his castle, and it is with what then occurs that the play deals. This is promising stuff. "Gentleman Waife" has been in the process of making several years. Mr. Mansfield says he also has two other new plays.

But whether he produces any new plays or not in his forthcoming engagement, his reappearance, after seven years, as Gloster, and his revival of "The Merchant of Venice," will suffice. His portrayal of Gloster and his magnificent production of "Richard III." are treasured in the memory of art-loving theatregoers. Mansfield's irritability and whimsicality frequently provoke even his warmest admirers, and his seeming lack of ordinary business sense has frequently placed him in unfortunate positions. But he is an actor of great possibilities and splendid achievements; an artist of exquisite taste, uncommon attainments, astonishing versatility, and refreshing originality. He has a large following now, and he will increase it slowly, in spite of his eccentricity, as long as he retains his powers. He would be popular, in the broadest sense of the word, if he would more frequently avoid "entrance to a quarrel" and keep his private opinions of men and measures to himself.

The idea that any one man or combination of men can control the will of the American people in matters theatrical is preposterous. There is plenty of room in New-York and all other American cities for Mr. Mansfield and a dozen other able actors of equal rank. He will undoubtedly have a cordial welcome here this Autumn.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Circuit of the Stars—Plays in Other Cities—Changes of Bill.

"The Geisha" is still filling Daly's Theatre.

—"A Florida Enchantment" persists at Hoyt's.

—"Secret Service" continues at the Garrick Theatre.

"My Friend from India" is still successful at the Bijou.

—"The Two Little Vagrants" will be presented at the Academy of Music Nov. 25.

—"Lost, Strayed or Stolen" is as popular as ever at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

—"The Cherry Pickers" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre will continue there indefinitely.

—E. H. Sothern in "An Enemy to the King" will remain at the Lyceum Theatre three weeks longer.

—Election day matinées will be given in nearly all the city theatres, and in the evening election returns will be read.

—"Brian Boru" has proved a popular success at the Broadway Theatre, and has settled down for a long run.

—John Drew in "Rosemary" remains at the Empire Theatre. Ethel Barrymore has been selected as understudy for Maud Adams.

—This will be the last week of Francis Wilson at the Knickerbocker Theatre in "Half-a King." Next week "The Sign of the Cross" will be presented.

—May Irwin, in "The Widow Jones," will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week. These will be the final performances of the farce in New-York.

—Ada Rehan and Mr. Daly's company will fill an engagement in Washington this week, presenting "London Assurance," old comedy, and Shakespeare. Miss Rehan will make her reappearance in New-York Nov. 23.

—At the new Murray Hill Theatre this week "Too Much Johnson" will be the attraction. Next week "Pudd'n Head Wilson" will be presented, with Theodore Hamilton in the title part. James O'Neill will begin an engagement Nov. 30.

—The performance at Proctor's Pleasure Palace will be continued on Tuesday night until 1 o'clock and election returns will be read to the audience. In the company this week will be half a dozen foreign performers and the vitascope will be seen for the last times.

—Johnstone Bennett and S. Miller Kent will be seen for the last times at Proctor's Theatre this week, as will also the vitascope. The vaudeville company is large, and on election night the performance will be prolonged until 1 o'clock to permit the acceptance of late election returns.

—These plays and players will be seen in Chicago this week: Columbia Theatre, "Under the Polar Star"; Haymarket, "In Old Kentucky"; Chicago Opera House, continuous vaudeville; Hooley's, "Sue"; Grand Opera House, Richard Mansfield in repertory; McVicker's, William H. Crane in "The Senator."

—At the annual benefit of the New-York Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Thursday afternoon, Nov. 12, Meade Detweiler, Grand Exalted Ruler of the order, will make a short address. An auction sale of boxes and seats will be held at the lodge rooms, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, next Sunday afternoon.

—Aubrey Boucicault will make his début on the "continuous" performance stage at Keith's Union Square Theatre to-morrow night. He will appear in a farce called "Wanted, a Widow," supported by Helene Lowell and William Bernard. The cinematographe will continue on exhibition, and a long list of vaudeville artists will appear.

—James A. Herne will appear at the Harlem Opera House to-morrow night in his successful play of "Shore Acres." Many members of Mr. Herne's new company are strangers to New-York. Miss Lucy Morrow will appear as Helen Berry and David M. Murray as Dr. Warren. Miss Morrow is a young actress who has been advancing rapidly in her art lately.

—In Boston this week these bills will be offered: Hollis Street Theatre, Empire stock company in repertory; Boston Theatre, Fanny Davenport in "Fedora"; Keith's, continuous vaudeville; Museum, "The Two Little Vagrants"; Tremont, Fanny Rice; Park, "Chimmie Fadden"; Castle Square, "The Mikado"; Bowdoin Square, "The Land of the Living."

—These bills will be presented in the Philadelphia theatres this week: Chestnut Street Opera House, De Wolf Hopper in "El Capitan"; Walnut Street, "The Sporting Duchess"; Broad Street, E. M. and Joseph Holland in repertory; Bijou, continuous vaudeville; Park, "A Parlor Match," with Anna Held; Girard Avenue, "Mr. Potter of Texas"; National, "A Naval Cadet."

—Fanny Davenport is in Boston this week, Georgia Cayvan in Brooklyn, Julia Marlowe in San Francisco, Otis Skinner in Michigan cities, William H. Crane in Chicago, Robert Mantell in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Richard Mansfield in Chicago, Sol Smith Russell in St. Louis, the Hollands in Philadelphia, De Wolf Hopper in Philadelphia, Della Fox in New-Orleans, Frank Daniels in Philadelphia, and Lillian Russell in Kansas City.

—"The Horrors of the Spanish Inquisition" group which was placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée last week will receive important additions to-day, which will make it a complete record of all the methods of torture employed during the Inquisition. The number of figures has been increased from nine to eighteen and a dozen or more methods of torture added. The afternoon and evening concerts are gaining in popularity.

—The ten acts at Koster & Bial's Music Hall this week employ twenty-six performers. The programme is headed by Werner and Rieder, operatic duetists, who will make their first appearance in America. These singers have appeared in all the leading cities of Europe. Other newcomers

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ARNHEIM,

Broadway and 9th St.

are Tommy O'Brien and Blanche Havel. This is the last week of the flying Jordans, and the American biograph continues to create roof-raising applause nightly. Williams and Walker have made themselves at home. Cissy Fitzgerald returns and promises a new dance. The Barrison sisters will sing two new songs. The management announces an election-day matinée and complete election returns will be read from the stage between each act at night.

NOTES OF THE MUSICAL SEASON.

The Mapleson Programme—Metropolitan Opera House Announcements.

—Young Bronislaw Hubermann, the violinist, will take part in forty concerts in this country. His tour begins Nov. 21 at Carnegie Music Hall.

—Victor Herbert did not get away to Europe this Fall, as he desired, to see his "Wizard of the Nile" put on at Vienna, having been engaged directing what is still known as "Gilmore's Band" in daily concerts since May 30. More than 300 concerts have been given. The next tour will begin at Troy Nov. 12, and continue until the holidays. The band has been engaged for the whole duration of the St. Louis Exposition, September and October of next year.

—Gregorowitsch, the Russian violinist, sails from Southampton Nov. 11. He will make his début at the first concert of the American Symphony Orchestra, Chickering Hall, Nov. 24, when he will play the Wieniawski concerto. His performance of that work is said by some European critics to surpass that of any other living violinist. This is in some measure accounted for by the fact that Gregorowitsch, being Wieniawski's last pupil, mastered the work under the personal supervision of its composer.

—The deferred performance of "La Traviata" will be given at the Academy of Music to-morrow night, with Mme. Haricleo Darclee as Violetta, and Signor Randaccio as Alfredo. Tuesday night "Il Trovatore" will be sung by Duroi, Bonaplata-Bau, and Scalchi. Wednesday "Les Huguenots" will be given with the young tenor, De Marchi, as Raoul. He is a Milanese, and, though not yet thirty years old, has been very successful. Friday Mlle. Josephine Huguet will make her début here as Amina in "La Sonnambula." She is the coloratura singer of the troupe.

—Most of the artists of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau company left Havre yesterday, with Maurice Grau, and will arrive here next Saturday. The season at the Metropolitan Opera House will begin Nov. 16, with "Faust," the cast including Melba, Mantelli, Bauermeister, Jean, and Edouard de Reszke, and Lassalle. "Die Meistersinger," with Eames, the de Reszkes, Plançon, Bispham, and Campanari; "Tannhäuser," with Eames, Marie Engle, Gogny, Plancon, and Lassalle, and "La Favorita," with Mantelli, Cremonini, Plançon, and Ancona, will fill out the first week.

—"Terecita" is the title of a new waltz just composed by Rudolph Aronson. He has dedicated it to Mme. Teresa Carreno, the pianist, who plays in this country under Mr. Aronson's direction. The last mail steamer carried orchestra and band parts of the "Terecita" waltz to Edward Strauss, the leader of the Vienna Court Ball Orchestra. Mme. Carreno will also receive orchestra parts of this waltz, which she will carry to Gregior Ferdervich, the leader of the Imperial Musical Society of St. Petersburg. Mme. Carreno gives twenty-five concerts in Russia before sailing for America.

Forthcoming New Plays.

—"Roaring Dick & Co.," the play in which Maurice Barrymore will act, under W. A. Brady's management, at Palmer's Theatre, Nov. 16, is a drama of English life. Barrymore, it is said, has a picturesque and congenial rôle. One of the scenes will be a children's feast, with dozens of youngsters on the stage. The cast will include Edith Crane, W. J. Le Moyne, and Leslie Allen.

—Beerbohm Tree will be supported during his forthcoming tour by Kate Rorke, James Taylor, Laurence Cautley, Nina Boucicault, Marguerite Sylva, Frances Ivor, Lionel Brough, and others. A King Charles spaniel is cast for a prominent part in "The Seats of the Mighty." This play is in five acts, with scenes as follows: Act I., The Pompadour's Room at Versailles; Act II., The Courtyard in the Citadel, Quebec; Act III., The Council Chamber, Quebec; Act IV., the same; Act V., The Treasure Chamber (temporarily converted into a chapel.) The dresses are very beautiful, the embroidery on one alone requiring the patient work of six women for more than two weeks.

Notes of the Foreign Stage.

—Coquelin will shortly act Don Caesar de Bazan in the Dennery play at the Porte St. Martin for the first time in Paris.

—Nansen's journey in quest of the north pole is the subject of dramatic representation at the Alexander Platz Theater, in Berlin.

—Edgar Pemberton, one of the authors of "Sue," has made a free adaptation of the "Edmund Kean" of Dumas, for Edmund Compton.

—The newest plays in London are "His Little Dodge," adapted from the French of Feydeau and Hennequin, by Huntly McCarthy, at the Royalty, and "A Brace of Partridges," by Robert Ganthony, at the Strand. Both are farces.

—The new Theater des Westens, in Berlin, so far has been a failure. The latest fiasco is Kirchbach's "Junggefreit," which ended amid mocking laughter and hisses from the spectators. The wearisome four-act comedy was intended as a satire on the new woman movement.

—Rudolph Lothar's new historical drama, "A King's Idyll," has been produced at the Royal Theatre, in Berlin. Its scene is laid in Hungary in the fifteenth century. The mounting is handsome and the Hungarian dances characteristic. And the Kaiser has praised the play. Still there are folks who declare that it is terribly dull.

—Julia Neilson is now playing Princess Flavia in "The Prisoner of Zenda" at the St. James's Theatre in London. Her acting is highly commended. Miss Neilson is an important figure on the English-speaking stage at this moment. She has, after a long apprenticeship, become mistress of the technique of her art. She can act.

—Edward Terry has produced at his theatre in London Louis N. Parker and E. J. Goodman's new comedy called "Love in Idleness." Terry's character is a good-natured, easy-going, middle-aged man with a singular habit of procrastination. Bella Pateman plays the lady in whose heart the memory of her idle lover has always been green.

—William Archer has fun with one passage in Edward Rose's dramatization of "Under the Red Robe." Richelieu, he says, "is docked of his Lyttonian opulence. But he has one priceless saying. Two minutes after he has received the King's missive restoring him to power, 'It shall never be forgotten,' he says to Berault, 'that you were my one client on the Day of Dupes!' This reminds one of the play in which Napoleon, being tempted to do something unworthy of the page of history, checks himself with the words, 'No! not on the eve of Austerlitz!' or of the college essay in which the Athenians were said to have 'enjoyed the inspiring consciousness of living in the fifth century B. C.'"

IN NOVEMBER HEAVENS

A MOST INTERESTING MONTH FOR STAR GAZING.

The Annual Visit of the Meteor Ring, with Its Celestial Fireworks—The Romance of a Comet Dating Back to the Year 126—The Constellations Which Are Brightest This Month—The Sun Moving South—The Conjunctions.

The fitful, dwindling days and the crimson hectic of the leaves warn us that November is here, which is but too well confirmed by the pale lustre of the sun and the land of clouds that at this season are often so leaden, drear, and dismal. The sharp winds blowing through the trees and whirling away the falling leaves seem to be calling Winter as they rush by us. Toward sunset, however, the clouds that are so apt to keep the sun in thrall are wont to break away, and reflect in richest colors the brilliancy of the royal captive they so recently screened from our view, who threads them with gold and steeps them in mellow light.

November is an interesting month for star gazing, particularly if one can reinforce the naked eye with a good opera glass or a field glass. At 10 o'clock in the early evenings of the month and 8 o'clock at its close, some of the finest constellations are above the horizon, while over us and about us is a host of smaller objects, interesting to study even with unassisted vision. Facing the north, at the hour indicated, we may see the Great Dipper, or, as our English friends prefer to call it, the Plow, barely above the horizon, directly beneath the pole star.

Above the pole and nearly overhead is Cassiopeia, "The Lady in her Chair," a constellation easy to recognize from the configuration of its five brighter stars, which give one the idea of the chair part of the figure. On our right, midway between the horizon and the zenith, is Capella, or the Kid, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Auriga, and on our left, nearer the horizon, is Vega, in the Lyre, also a star of the first magnitude.

The Pleiades in the East.

As we face the east, bringing Capella on our left, we have directly in front of us the Pleiades, about half way up from the horizon, and below this cluster and slightly to the right is Aldebaran, "the Bull's Eye," the principal star in the group called Taurus. Orion is now rising in the exact east, with its three brilliants forming the "belt," almost perpendicular to the horizon.

Toward the south the lone star Fomalhaut, in the Southern Fish, is the only conspicuous object, while low in the west, Altair, in the Eagle, and to the right of this star, and at a higher elevation, is the splendid constellation Cygnus, the Swan, sometimes called the Northern Cross. The great square of Pegasus is nearly overhead.

November has a feature that no other month can equal, for the earth during its passage plunges through the November meteor zone, whose perihelion rests upon the portion of her orbit that she passes about the thirteenth of the month. This zone is an immense ellipse, containing an innumerable number of meteors, clustering around or following in the track of the comet of some thirty years ago, now undergoing a process of disintegration, of which the meteors seem to be the result.

Display of Celestial Fireworks.

The meteors make a revolution in about thirty-three years. The earth in ordinary years does not encounter the great shoal or swarm, but she passes in the period above mentioned through the midst of it, and there is a superb display of celestial fireworks. The meteors are spreading far and wide through the zone or ring, and in the distant future will fill every portion of it, when there will be larger showers every year, and the grand display will cease.

The November meteors have a history that may be called the Romance of a Comet. In the year 126 of the Christian era a stray comet made a visit to the sun's domain, coming from the infinite depths of space and intending to return to them. It chanced to come too near to Uranus, when the giant planet made it a prisoner by force of attraction, changed its orbit into an ellipse, and it has ever since continued to wander within the limits of the solar system and give a grand exhibition to terrestrial observers about three times in a century.

The last exhibition took place in 1866-7, and the next is expected three years hence. The long-looked-for shower will then appear, when the heavens will be on fire, and shooting stars will fall to the earth by millions! These tiny meteors are called Leonids because their radiant point is in the constellation Leo.

It is well to look for them about Nov. 13, for the earth captures every year a few stragglers along the path. They are easily known, for they move swiftly, have a greenish or bluish tint, with vivid and persistent trains. A few may, perhaps, be picked up in the darkened sky in the evening when the moon happens to be eclipsed.

The Sun Moving South.

The sun is almost half way to its far southern limit, the Winter solstice, and moves 7 degrees in declination to the southward in the course of the month, its velocity sensibly slackening toward the month's close, when it moves at not more than half its present speed.

The proportions of the sun are quite commensurate with his importance, and astronomers are actually able to measure them, in spite of his dimensions being so great as to tax our imagination to realize them. The diameter of the sun, or the length of the axis, passing through the centre from one side to the other, is 865,000 miles.

Yet this bare statement of the dimensions of the great globe fails to awaken an adequate idea of its vastness. If a railway were laid round the sun, and if we were to start in an express train moving sixty miles an hour, we should have to travel night and day for five years without intermission before we had accomplished our journey.

Lesson from Iron in the Stars.

The iron which enters so largely into the framework of things material, enters, as is well known, in no inappreciable quantity into the structure of the human body. Is there not some story of the materials for a medal of pure iron having been extracted from the mortal remains of some illustrious individual? At all events, iron is always or in various combinations is often associated with organic phenomena of the earth, and appears to be widely distributed through space.

Even such distant stars as Aldebaran or Arcturus have been made to disclose the fact that iron enters into their composition in a very significant manner. If, therefore, there should not be life in the other planets, its non-existence cannot apparently be attributed to the absence of such suitable materials as life requires to build up its physical abode. So far as our knowledge goes, we are obliged to admit that such materials are certainly present on other globes besides the earth.

Progress of the Planets.

The moon is new on the 5th, passes to its quartering on the 12th, is full on the 20th, and is at its last quartering on the 27th. There are seven conjunctions with the planets during the month, most of which have much too large an amount of clear space between the two heavenly bodies to be of much interest to us.

On the 12th, Saturn is in conjunction with the sun, and thereafter for the rest of the year numbers with the morning stars, the vacancy thus created among the evening stars being taken on the 28th by Mercury, which on that date is in superior conjunction and moves toward its far eastern swing, in which motion it is continuing as the year closes.

Uranus, on the 16th, also passes from evening to morning star, so that November witnesses a more than usual number of changes in the celestial ranks. Venus is impressing her loveliness upon us every evening, shining with increasing size and brilliancy in the western sky soon after the twilight glow deepens into night. She is in conjunction with the moon on the 7th.

Jupiter is now plainly visible as the herald of the morn, and remains at his post to usher in the day until his bright light is forced to succumb to the more powerful rays of the sun. He is gradually attracting the other planets, and before the month is over will have the majority ranged under his banner. On the last day of the month he reaches the position of quadrature, or 90 degrees from the sun, the half-way post between conjunction and opposition.

Mars, on the 22d, and Neptune, on the same day, a few hours earlier, are in conjunction with the moon, the event in which Mars figures being the nearest approach of planet and moon for the month; but the moon's disk is too large and her light too brilliant to give us a satisfactory tableau.

DESERTED HIS FRIEND'S BOY.

Elijah Stone, After Promising Work, Left Him Penniless.

Agent Wilson of the Gerry Society yesterday appeared before Magistrate Kudlich in the Morrisania Court, having in his custody George Choate, fourteen years old, of Careyville, Mass., who was deserted in this city by Elijah Stone, also of Careyville, who the boy says brought him to this city on the pretense of getting him work as an office boy.

The boy is a bright, plucky little fellow, and after being left alone Friday went from store to store looking for a place until late at night, having failed, he went to a policeman and asked for something to eat and a place to sleep.

In court young Choate said that his father, Charles M. Choate, is a teamster in Careyville, and has a large family. Times were hard and last Tuesday Stone, who keeps a grocery and grain store in the town, offered to take young George to New-York and get him work where he could earn enough money to support himself.

On Wednesday he went about with Stone and on Thursday went out by himself, looking for work, but failed in getting any.

Thursday night Stone, it is said, went home, leaving him without a cent. The boy will be cared for by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children until word is got to his parents.

Whales Seen off Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 31.—While E. P. Stiles and ex-Mayor Hildreth were fishing three miles off shore to-day for sea trout, they were startled by a school of four huge whales, which were sending fountains of water into the air. The terrified fishermen were drenched to the skin by the water thrown by the whales and their boat also had some water in it. They bailed out the boat and then pulled for the shore to escape a second downpour. They say that the whales were sixty feet in length.

Highwaymen Kill a Victim.

ELKO, Nev., Oct. 31.—Charles Mead was found lying in the street yesterday, with his skull crushed. He died within a few minutes after being found. His pockets had been rifled. When last seen he was in the company of two strangers. He had displayed considerable money Thursday afternoon, part of which he had deposited with a business firm. One of the strangers, William Houghton, was arrested. His clothes were spotted with blood.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15,
THIRD POPULAR CONCERT.
THE N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor.
SOLOISTS.
ALICE VERLET, Soprano.
WILLIAM MERTENS, Baritone.
Programme: WEBER, Jubilee Overture. LEONCAVALLO, (a) Prologue to Pagliacci, (Wm. Mertens;) (b) Intermezzo Pagliacci. VERDI, Aria Traviata, (Mlle. Verlet.) BRAHMS, Academic Festival Overture; BRAHMS, Serenade, (Inutile.) GRIEG, Chanson de Solveigr. (Mlle. Verlet.) BEETHOVEN, Allegretto, from VII. Symphony. WAGNER, Ride of the Valkyries. Songs, (Wm. Mertens.) SVENDSEN, Carneval in Paris.
All Reserved Seats 50 cents.
Box Seats $1.00. Box Office open all day.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
First Concert Friday Afternoon, Nov. 6, and Saturday Evening, Nov. 7.
In Memory of PETER TSCHAIKOWSKY
Died Nov. 6, 1893.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF '95.
ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS OF 300.
Soloist: Mlle. Camille Seygard, Paris. (her first appearance.)
PROGRAMME: Marche Slave, Jeanne d'Arc, for Soprano Solo, with orchestra. Two choruses a Capella; a, Paternoster; b, Legend Symphonie Pathetique.
Seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes, $12, now at the box office; also Season Tickets.
700 Seats in Balcony at 50 cts.

CARNEGIE HALL. 24th Season 1896-97.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
First Concert: Verdi's Requiem.
Second Concert: Handel's Messiah.
Third Concert: Mendelssohn's Elijah.
Soloists: Mme. Lilian Nordica, Mr. H. Evan Williams, Mr. Ffrangcon Davies, Mr. David Bispham, and other artists.
The subscription sale for the three afternoon and three evening concerts, Nov. 27 and 28, Dec. 28 and 29, March 26 and 27, NOW OPEN at the box office. C. L. GRAFF, Bus. Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL. ROSENTHAL.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 10, AT 8:15.
FIRST APPEARANCE.
ROSENTHAL.
The N. Y. Symphony Orchestra.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....CONDUCTOR
Orders for seats now at Schuberth's music store. Steinway Piano used.

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Subscriptions for Season 1896-1897 on sale at Carnegie Hall. Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
ELECTION DAY MATINEE. AT NIGHT. ELECTION RETURNS FROM THE STAGE.
First Appearance in America.
WERNER & RIEDER
Continued Success of
LONA SISTERS BARRISON.
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"Best of them all."—Tribune.
AND ALL THE FOREIGN STARS.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. 11 to 11 Constant Come Any Time. 25c., 50c.
Last week Johnstone Bennett and S. Miller Kent; Spink & Spink; Bertoldi; The Vitascope; others.
PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St. & 3d Av.; 12 to 12
Constant Vaudeville, 25c, 50c.
The Pholtes, Kaply, Lieut. Nobel, Jean Clermont's Animals, Vonare, Lawrence & Harrington, Fitzgibbon Trio; last week Vitascope.
Election Night, Tues., Nov. 3, constant show, both houses, until 1 A. M. Full returns read.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at Madison Square Garden will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on Friday, the 6th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av.
To-night, 8:15. EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY.
Election returns read from stage Election night.
THE CHERRY PICKERS.
By Joseph Arthur, author of BLUE JEANS, &c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE....H. Conried, Mgr.
Mon, The First One. Tu, (Pop. Pr.) The Campagnon. Wed, The First One, Thrs, 1st time, Papa Nitsche. New Comedy. Frid., (Pop. Pr.,) Die Weber. Sat. Mat. (Pop. Pr.) and Eve. Papa Nitsche.

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AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE
B'way & 35th St.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Regular Matinée Saturday Only.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
THE DE KOVEN-SMITH OPERA CO.,
Chas. E. Evans & W. D. Mann, Props. & Mgrs.,
IN A NEW CHINESE OPERA.
THE MANDARIN,
Music by REGINALD DE KOVEN. Libretto by HARRY B. SMITH.
Produced under the stage direction of RICHARD BARKER.
CAST OF CHARACTERS.
THE EMPEROR OF CHINA....Henry Norman
THE MANDARIN OF FOO-CHOW..George Honey
FAN-TAN, a vagabond...George C. Boniface, Jr.
HOP-SING, leading tragedian of the Imperial Theatre.....Joseph Sheehan
THE COURT PHYSICIAN.....Samuel Marion
JESSO, the wife of Fan-Tan...Bertha Waltzinger
TING-LING, the Mandarin's favorite wife. Adele Ritchie
SING-LO, formerly a wife of the Emperor, now chaperon to the Mandarin...Alice Barnett
PING-TEE, one of the wives of the Mandarin.....Helen Redmond
KWEI-TSO, valet to the Mandarin, Claudia Carlstedt
PEKO.....Vila Sayne
BOHEA.....Amy Hartley
SOUCHONG.....Belle Harper
OOLONG.....Helen Redmond
JASMINE..... Mildred Meade
LOTOS LILY..... wives of Louise Harlowe
CHRYSANTHEMUM Mandarin Louise St. Cyr
CHERRY BLOSSOM.....Della Niven
OFFICERS OF THE GUARD.....Edna Lyle
.....Etta Montross
TURNKEY.....Florence Pemberton
POLICEMEN.....Benj. Follett
.....David Marion
FEE-FUM... companions of ...Samuel Marion
WUN-WING Fan-Tan, ...Wm. H. Corliss
.....J. A. Wallenstedt
IMPERIAL HERALDS.....J. H. McQuaid
.....Walter H. Langley
HI-TI..... twin sons of Isabel Barriscale.
WING-LEE Fan-Tan and Jesso Louise Ravel
Nobles, tradesmen, imperial guards, attendants of the Mandarin, nurserymaids, wives of the Mandarin, &c.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
(By Frederick Dangerfield.)
ACT I.—A street in the City of Foo-Chow.
ACT II.—The garden of the Mandarin's palace.
ACT III.—Public square during a feast of Lanterns.
Costumes by Dazian, from designs by Mrs. C. F. Siedle. Properties by Jas. Caldwell, property master of the Herald Square Theatre.
The Dances arranged by Mr. Samuel Marion.
The Umbrella Dance in the Act III. by the Misses Winship, Briscoe, Lyle, Harlowe, Willey, and V. Montross, and the Marion Brothers.
50... CHORUS 50
30... ORCHESTRA ...30
Under the direction of Sig. A. DE NOVELLIS.

Murray Hill THEATRE. LEX. AV., BET. 41ST & 42D ST.
FRANK B. MURTHA.....MANAGER
COMMENCING TO-MORROW, NOVEMBER 2.
3 Matinees This Week.
Election Day, Wednesday, and Saturday.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY
The greatest comedy of the age,
Too Much

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OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

ALL SOULS', PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton, 11 A. M.; the Rev. A. N. Henshaw, 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS', UNITARIAN, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—The Rev. George Batchelor of Boston, 11 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Madison C. Peters, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Van Dyke, 11 A. M.; holy communion at close of service.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CONGREGATIONAL, corner of Thirty-fourth Street.—The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton of Princeton, N. J., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST, Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, morning and evening.

CALVARY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.—Holy communion and reception of members, 10:30 A. M.; the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, Fifty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. S. Merle Smith, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.—The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, 11 A. M.; the Rev. John Williams, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, UNITARIAN, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.—The Rev. Minot J. Savage, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Mercer Street, near Eighth.—The Rev. Dr. Guerrant of Louisville, Ky., 11 A. M.; the Rev. A. B. Simpson, 7:45 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue.—The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, 11 A. M.; joint communion of all Collegiate churches, 4 P. M.; the Rev. Edward B. Coe, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—The Rev. David James Burrell, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Edward B. Coe, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Second Avenue and Seventh Street.—The Rev. John G. Fagg, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, University Heights.—The Rev. N. H. Van Arsdale, 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST, 6 West Forty-sixth Street.—The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, corner of Fifty-fifth Street.—The Rev. John Hall, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.—The Rev. Howard Duffield, 11 A. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, corner of Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. John R. Davies, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST, corner of Fifty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST, corner of Thirty-first Street.—The Rev. Henry M. Sanders, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. Parry, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL, corner of Sixtieth Street.—The Rev. Andrew Longacre, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; holy communion at morning service.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, corner of Fifty-third Street.—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—The Rev. Edward Judson, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM, (SWEDENBORGIAN,) Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues.—The Rev. S. S. Seward, 11 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN, Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. Robert Russell Booth, 11 A. M.; the Rev. John Gillespie, 8 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.—Prof. Felix Adler, 11:15 A. M.

SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Roderick Terry, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue.—The Rev. J. O. Wilson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East Forty-second Street.—The Rev. Dr. McGrew, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.—The Rev. David H. Greer, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; the Rev. J. W. Brown, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST, corner of Lexington Avenue.—The Rev. H. B. Bosworth, 11 A. M.; a native preacher from Arimathea, 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN, corner of Tenth Street.—The Rev. George Alexander, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Readers of the Sunday Times should make sure that they receive the illustrated Magazine Supplement with each copy.

TWENTY PAGES
AND MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 1, 1896.

It would be a public misfortune and a disgrace to the city and the State if FRANKLIN BARTLETT should fail of election in the Seventh Congressional District, including Staten Island and Lower New-York. He is a candidate for whom Democrats and Republicans alike can vote with unmixed satisfaction. He is the nominee of the National Democrats and the Republicans. Any voter of that district who is intelligent and a patriot will unquestionably vote for BARTLETT. JOHN MURRAY MITCHELL, nominated by the National Democrats and Republicans in the Eighth District, should have the support of all sound-money men. CALVIN TOMKINS, the candidate of the National Democracy in the Tenth District, is running against MEADE (Rep.) and CUMMINGS, (Bryanite.) He is incomparably their superior and ought to get the vote of every decent man in the district. CONNOR in the Eleventh and MADDEN in the Thirteenth District, both National Democrats, are worthy of earnest support. CHARLES V. FORNES, in the Fourteenth, is a business man of excellent standing, whose nomination will afford to the sound-money voters of that district a welcome alternative to QUIGG, who is a blind partisan, wholly unacceptable to Democrats and reasonable Republicans. In Low and LAWRENCE of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Districts the National Democrats have a chance to vote for candidates of exceptional worth, who would creditably represent these north-end constituencies. The election of LAWRENCE in the Sixteenth would be a most fortunate issue of the quarrel between the Platt and anti-Platt factions, represented by WARD and FAIRCHILD.

THE CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Presidential campaign really began in St. Louis, in the second week in June, in the strenuous and gallant struggle to plant the Republican Party and its candidate fairly on the maintenance of the gold standard. There were anxious hours in that brief and hot contest, when not merely the fortunes of the party, but the honor of the country, seemed to be trembling in the balance. This was due to the fact that up to the moment of the incorporation of the gold standard in the official declaration of the principles of the party it was not publicly known what was the position of the man who was sure to be the candidate. Once the declaration was made, however, Mr. MCKINLEY's friends, and, shortly, Mr. MCKINLEY himself, gave the most explicit assurances, which became more and more emphatic after the Chicago Convention had taken its stand.

In the Democratic Party a like struggle had been going on, but with less energy and far less systematically led, on the part of the friends of sound money. When the St. Louis Convention had committed the Republicans without reserve to the preservation of the gold standard until an international agreement can be obtained with the leading nations of the world, the efforts of sound-money Democrats were redoubled. But it was too late. Partly from overconfidence, partly from the demoralization of the heavy defeats of 1894 and the party divisions that led up to these, the sound-money Democrats had allowed the free-silver faction to seize the machinery of the party and choose a large majority of the delegates to the National Convention. When the convention met, its character and purpose were unalterably fixed. Nothing was left for the minority but to protest and to take such action as would relieve it from responsibility for the anti-Democratic course that had been determined on. When to the declaration for unlimited silver coinage were linked the threat to the Supreme Court, the practical indorsement of the Altgeld doctrine of State rights and riot, and the appeals to class and sectional passion, and when on this platform Mr. BRYAN was placed, the Democrats loyal to the principles and traditions of the party organized under the just and happy title of the National Democratic Party and put in nomination Gen. PALMER and Gen. BUCKNER. The platform on which they stood was, in sober truth, as far superior in every element of political soundness to that of the Republicans as was the Republican platform to that of Chicago. It embodied the negative declaration as to free coinage and it added to that a positive and definite declaration for the reform of the obvious and proved evils of our financial system and the establishment of that system on a firm and rational basis. And it included a clear and strong statement of the doctrine of revenue reform, which is that of old-time Democracy and also that by which the country, soon or late, is bound to be guided.

Yet, while faithful and intelligent Democrats and all that strong body of independent voters who, in 1884, brought the Democratic Party into power and in 1892 renewed their support recognize the immense value of the Indianapolis movement, it has become more and more plain with every passing day that the one issue on which the country would vote would be Bryanism. In every State where the votes of National Democrats are seen to be needed to defeat BRYAN they will be given. For if he be not defeated, the principles of the National Democracy will have indefinitely to be deferred. It is a curious spectacle that is presented this Sabbath morn, when so few hours separate us from the momentous National decision—a people numbering 70,000,000, more prosperous than any like number on the globe, among whom the standards of general education and morality are relatively high, preparing to decide whether the successor of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON and JACKSON and LINCOLN shall be an obscure young stump speaker, who advocates a foolish, ridiculous, and dangerous financial policy and appeals openly to the prejudice and passions of the ignorant. But, strange and shameful as the experience is, two things must steadily be borne in mind. One is that this sore trial and humiliation has been incurred by the cowardice and ambition of the leaders of both of our great parties, bidding against each other for the votes of the silver faction. The other is that since the trial has come it must be met once for all. We must not merely defeat BRYAN, but crush Bryanism. The vote on Tuesday must be such that not again in this generation shall the American Nation have to make the National honor a political issue. The vote of the Nation can only be the votes of individual citizens. On each of us rests an undivided, indivisible responsibility. The field of duty is the voting booth, from which none of us must skulk.

THE BRYAN DOLLAR.

The gap between gold and silver will be closed, and therefore a silver dollar and a gold dollar will be of the same value, whether melted or coined here or anywhere in the world.—[Mr. BRYAN, Oct. 30.]

This is Mr. BRYAN's answer to the question whether the railroad companies, paying interest on bonds in gold, receiving revenues in silver, and unable to increase transportation rates, would not be compelled to reduce the wages of their employés. In reply he asserts that the mere fact that a citizen could take 53 cents' worth of silver to a mint in this country and have it stamped with the dollar mark would increase the market value of all the silver in the world ($4,055,700,000 in money alone) and pull down the market value of all the gold ($3,965,900,000 in money) until the two values should meet. With all its absurdity, however, this is an admission that the purchasing power of the employé's wages would be cut down.

In trying to answer the question whether, under free coinage, a merchant would not be compelled to increase the prices, in dollars, of goods bought under the gold standard, he said, on the same day, that free coinage would increase the quantity of money, and then went on as follows:

"It is true that when you have more money, then the purchasing power of a single dollar will be reduced, but remonetization will not take out of the dollar any more purchasing power than demonetization put into it."

ALTGELD, WILLIAMS, and all the other leading Bryanites have repeatedly explained that the "demonetization of silver" has doubled the value of the dollar now in use, and that "remonetization" will take half the present value away. If Mr. BRYAN could be induced to speak frankly and plainly he would, we suppose, make the same explanation.

YESTERDAY'S PARADE.

"The stars in their courses fought against Sisera." There could not have been a more favorable setting provided by nature than she did provide for the last and by far the greatest demonstration of this campaign. New-York has never seen before such a sight as she saw yesterday, and she could not have seen it to more advantage. To find the nearest parallel to it, we must go back twelve years to the demonstration of the business men in behalf of CLEVELAND. But that fell very far short of being a complete parallel. The main difference is that while a very great number of Republican business men undoubtedly left their party on the issue of that campaign, the majority of such business men persuaded themselves or were persuaded that it was their duty to vote for BLAINE in spite of the manifest objections to him. That is to say, although the demonstration in favor of CLEVELAND contained a large unpartisan element, it was in the main a partisan demonstration, a Democratic uprising for the regular Democratic candidate.

Such a demonstration has always, until this year, been able to enlist a very respectable number of paraders in this city. The unpartisan element added to the regular Democratic strength in 1884 gave that demonstration a considerable part of its unusual number and the greater part of its unusual impressiveness. But both the number and the impressiveness were immensely exceeded yesterday, when there was no partisan element in the parade. A part of the regular Republicans were constrained by conscience to the support of the Democratic candidate in 1884. The whole Democratic Party, it may almost be said, joined with the Republican Party yesterday in the demonstration for sound money, being constrained thereto by the interest and the honor of the Nation. What the spectators saw was the inspiring spectacle of "a noble and puissant nation rousing herself, like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks."

In point of number this was far beyond any political procession ever seen before in New-York or in this country. During the hours that elapsed between the arrival of the van and the rear of the column, that kept steadily in motion from before noon till after dark, it seemed that half the legal voters of New-York must have passed in review before the other half. But the character of the paraders was even more remarkable and even more significant than their number. There were arrayed and embattled, in defense of the National interest and the National honor, the business men of New-York, from the most eminent to the humblest. Every one of the great industries that have been built up here by the progress and prosperity of the American people was not so much represented as assembled. So far as the leisure would permit of a holiday which seemed to be universally observed in every industry in which it could be observed, the parade seemed to have enlisted all New-York, except those, by a large majority of the female sex, who assembled to look at it.

The badges borne in the procession showed a perfect comprehension of the significance of the occasion. Partisan mottoes, cries, and devices there were none. The emblems that were seen, and seen alone, were the National colors and the yellow of the monetary standard of civilized mankind, and these were visible, it is not an exaggeration to say, by the hundred thousand. It was a wonder to every onlooker how, for the purposes of this procession, art could have produced so many American flags and nature could have produced so many yellow chrysanthemums.

Forty years ago RUFUS CHOATE wrote: "We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." That is the sentiment of New-York to-day, and it is the sentiment of the country. ALTGELD flaunting the imported badge of European Anarchism in Chicago, and TILLMAN, with his rude, home-made "Jolly Roger" of the pirate's skull-and-cross-bones in South Carolina, instead of attracting the American people, have aroused their indignation. The parade yesterday in New-York was the most conspicuous manifestation of that indignation that has been made thus far, and it foreshadows the still greater manifestation of it next Tuesday.

FOR BUSINESS, RATHER THAN FOR SPECULATION.

While the use of capital in trade and the industries has been greatly restricted for some time past, speculative investments in marketable securities have recently been quite attractive to those who are accustomed to trade on the Exchanges, owing to their confident expectation that BRYAN will be decisively beaten. Manufacturers have been unwilling or unable to go beyond orders already on hand or in sight, and the demand for products has been weak, owing to the cautious attitude of consumers. Confident speculators, however, have desired recently to make their confidence profitable by purchasing securities for the advance which they foresee. But the securities could be bought and carried only with the assistance of large sums of borrowed capital. The needed capital has been withheld or has been available only at heavy cost, and so it has come about that speculation has been checked.

It is fortunate that the stock market has not "discounted" the election of MCKINLEY by such a sharp upward movement, attended by wild speculation and disturbing fluctuations, as would have taken place if money for the use of traders buying for the rise had been offered in abundance and at low rates. Everybody knows why it has not been offered freely. There is plenty of it, but those who own or control it have been unwilling in the last days of this extraordinary campaign to risk it upon the ventures of other persons. A great speculative buying movement would have caused untimely speculative excitement, drawn in more or less capital which should be reserved for other uses, and insured, we think, an injurious reaction after the election. The discouragement and restriction of speculation, on the other hand, has had a good effect in many ways. Confidence has not been weakened, operators have not been permitted to suffer, the market is firm and reasonably strong, and injurious excitement has been avoided.

It was desirable that large quantities of capital should not be attracted to the Stock Exchange at this time. The reserved money of the country is waiting for the day, now near at hand, when it can be poured safely into all the channels of trade and centres of industry. No considerable part of it should have been diverted into speculation in securities before the election. The distribution and use of it having been deferred until confidence shall have been restored by the decision at the polls, we shall see nearly all of it invested in manufactures and commerce—in the business of the American people. The golden stream will irrigate dry places throughout the land. It will touch the stock market, of course, but we think American securities would advance in the near future even if additional domestic capital should be withheld from them, for in these securities fresh foreign capital will be invested.

A very great sum is held by our people in reserve. We suppose that not less than $100,000,000 has been "hoarded" within the last three months, in gold, contracts calling for gold, or foreign exchange. The greater part of this will be released and set at work, and there will be added other large sums supplied by financial institutions at home and capitalists abroad. How will this money be used? In the erection of new factories and the enlargement of old ones; in the construction of buildings in our cities; in public improvements, long deferred by municipalities which have been unable to borrow; in the construction of new railways and the improvement of those now in operation; in many other projects, all of which, like those already mentioned, will involve the employment of labor. In Chicago alone $12,000,000 will be expended without delay in the erection of buildings, the plans of which are completed, while the contracts for a majority of them, conditioned upon the election of MCKINLEY, have been made. It is estimated by good authorities that $50,000,000 will be expended in Ohio and $25,000,000 in Missouri within the year following the decisive rejection of Bryanism by the American people. From all parts of the country comes the same story of large sums and important projects waiting for the day when the shadow of threatened repudiation, robbery, and currency degradation shall disappear.

BISMARCK AND THE DREIBUND.

The effect of BISMARCK's disclosure of the secret treaty between Russia and Germany has been that which might have been expected and which its author no doubt intended it to produce. It is not necessary to attribute to him on this occasion a cynical or a mischievous intention. The contrast is indeed comic, between his attitude in the early days of the present Kaiser's reign and his attitude now. Then he was fulminating threats against the editor and publisher and everybody else concerned in the publication of the views of the late Emperor FREDERICK on the ground that such a disclosure of State secrets was a hanging matter, or very near it. Now he appears as having himself betrayed State secrets more important and immeasurably more irritating beyond the boundaries of Germany than any that were revealed by the indiscretion of Prof. GEFFCKEN or "the English woman." But there is no doubt that BISMARCK sincerely believed and believes that a close alliance with Russia was the surest pledge of peace for Germany, and he may very easily have conceived it to be a patriotic duty to push Germany as far as he could in the direction of such an alliance, and to detach Russia from France even at the cost of weakening the Dreibund.

The official reprehension of BISMARCK's course was the most injudicious thing that the Kaiser and his advisers, if he has any, could have done. They have in effect admitted that the statement was true, and have had nothing to say except to rebuke the ex-Chancellor's indiscretion in making it public. Undoubtedly the effect of the revelation is to weaken the Dreibund and to diminish the chance that it will be renewed next year. Or rather it is to impair what seemed to be the certainty that it would be renewed next year. It tends, at least, to leave the powers freer to form new combinations than they would otherwise be. But, after all, their new combinations must be founded, as are the present combinations, upon the views of their respective interests held by the contracting parties. The Dreibund is a combination which has effectually secured its members against attack and thus preserved the peace of Europe. An alliance between Russia and Germany, to the exclusion of Italy and Austria, might be as effective for defense, and would carry a more distinct threat of danger against other powers, against Great Britain in particular. But the truth is that the disposition of Russia is unknown, and that the expression of the "precious ties," used by the Czar at Paris, may mean anything or nothing. Germany certainly has no intention of renouncing the support of Austria and Italy until she is sure of an equivalent elsewhere.

Meanwhile the threats made against BISMARCK at Berlin are quite idle and are born merely of the exasperation of the moment. The prosecution of a man of eighty-two, who is recognized as the most eminent of living Germans, because he has been blabbing State secrets ten years old, would be too scandalous an enterprise for even the present Emperor to undertake.

CONTROLLER, NOT COMPTROLLER.

We propose an amendment to the Revised Statutes of the United States, of the State of New-York, and of every State in the Union where the need of it exists. It is to this effect, namely:

That the official title Controller, in all laws, public records, and documents, be spelled Controller, that being historically and etymologically the true and right spelling; and that the false and offensive form "Comptroller," born of ignorance and continued in darkness, be discarded.

The word Controller came into the English language through the old French from the mediaeval Latin contrarotulator, the keeper of a duplicate roll, register, or check list. It is not derived from the Latin word computare, or the French compter, and it has nothing to do with "counting."

Let us examine the evidence and the authorities. The case was admirably stated by T. R. LOUNSBURY, Professor of English in Yale University, in the Scribner's Monthly for October, 1879:

"A conflict between a true and a false spelling is now silently going on in the case of the word Controller, more usually written Comptroller. This latter orthography is in utter defiance of the derivation, the original meaning of the term, and its present pronounciation. Its history makes this at once clear. Controller is in Norman-French countrerouler, in law Latin contrarotulator; and these again were taken from the Latin contra, against, and the diminutive rotulus, rotula, a little wheel, which in the Middle Ages acquired the meaning of roll. The Controller, in consequence, was the one who kept the counter-roll, or register, by which the entries or some other roll were tested. How naturally the possession of such an office would be apt to give him holding it 'control' over certain others, in the modern sense of the word, it needs but a glance to see plainly. But as early as the sixteenth century, some members of that class 'neither accomplished scholars on the one side, nor yet wholly without the knowledge of all languages, save their own, on the other,' got the notion into their heads that the word came from the French word compter, to count, the original of which was the Latin computare. From this absurd derivation sprang the absurder spelling Comptroller, and the two forms have existed side by side to the present time; but the latter, in spite of its defiance of etymology and pronunciation, is coming to be the one generally preferred."

We quote now from the great dictionary of the English Philological Society, edited by Dr. MURRAY, the story of the word:

Controller. Forms: 4-5 counter, conter-, cownterroller, counterolle, countrollour, 5 cowntroller, 6 controwler, 7 (contrerollour, -rouler,) 6-9 controuler, 6- controller. Also 5- comptroller. (In Middle English, counterroler, -our,) adopted from Anglo-French, contrerollour, countreroullour, = Old French contre-rolleor (= mediaeval Latin contra-rotulator,) agent-noun from Old French contre-roller, mediaeval Latin type contrarotulare: see Control. (Examples of the agent-noun as name of an official apparently occur earlier than those of the verb.) Already in the fifteenth century often reduced (as in contemporary Fr. contrôleur) to counterollour, countrollour: the first syllable of this was mistakenly supposed to be count, etymologically compt, and the word was spelt comptroller; this erroneous way of writing the word was especially affected by official scribes, and hence became the established form in connexion with various offices; in these its retention has probably been partly due to a desire to separate the title from the general modern sense of control.

1. One who keeps a counter-roll so as to check a treasurer or person in charge of accounts.

(1292 Britton I. ii. 16 en presence del viscounte qi nous volums qe soit soen countreroullour en tut soen office.) 1333 Langl. P. Pl. C. XII 298 Selde..falleth the seruant so diepe in arerages As doth the reyue other the conterroller that rekene mot and accounte. c 1450 Bk. Curasye 550 in Babees Bk. (1868) 317 ther-fore tho countrollour..Wrytes vp tho somme as euery day. 1551 T. Wilson, Logike, 47b, Comptroller or any other officer in the common weale. 1780 Burke Sp. Econ. Ref. Wks. III. 293 There is taken away.. the treasurer, the comptroller (for a comptroller is hardly necessary where there is no treasurer,) &c.

2. Hence a title of office:

a. A household officer whose duty was primarily to check expenditure and so to manage in general; a steward. Now chiefly used in the household of the sovereign, and in those of members of the royal family, and spelt comptroller.

1141 Hen. VI. in Ellis Orig. Lett II. 85 I. 107 Sir Thomas Stanley, countrollour of oure householde. 1461 Paston Lett. No. 411 II 43. The sewer wyll not tak no men no dyschys till they be comawndyd by the Cownterroller. 1538 Leland Itin VI. 2. One Fogge.. that was Countrowlar to Edward the Fowrthe. 1613 Shaks. Henry VIII., I. iii. 69 For I was spoke to, with Sir Henry Guilford This night to be Comptrollers. 1641 Hinde J. Bruen XXXV. 110 Her Father.. (was) with that honorable Person-age Henry Earle of Darby, being Controller of his house. 1710 Swift Lett (1767) III. 7 Sir John Holland, comptroller of the household. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. I. 200 The archbishop sent his comptroller to the Prior of Christ Church.

b. An officer having similar duties in various public offices. In some of these the spelling is at present controller, in others comptroller.

It appears that the earliest perversion of the word noted by the readers for Dr. MURRAY was in WILSON's "Logic," in 1551, and that SHAKESPEARE and BURKE employed the wrong form.

The Century Dictionary, tracing the etymology from the mediaeval Latin contrarotulator, and defining it as "literally the keeper of a counter-roll or check list," says that it is "often written comptroller, in accordance with a false etymology from compt, an old spelling of count." The judicious and exact STORMONTH gives controller as the preferred spelling.

The Standard Dictionary gives the preference to controller—"originally one who kept the counter-rolls or check accounts"; but says it is written also comptroller.

In SKEAT's Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, a work of high authority, the derivation is given in the following entry:

Control. Control is short for contra-roll, old form of counter-roll—old French contrarole, a duplicate register used to verify the official or first-made roll. Latin contra, against, rotulus, a roll. Comptroller, another spelling of Controller.

JOHNSON spelled it controller. In Italian it is controllore. In French and in German it is contrôleur. According to VAUGELAS, RONSARD (1524—1585) was the first to write contrôleur instead of contre-roler or contre-roleur. LITTRE defines the word contrôle as "a duplicate register which is kept for the verification of another," and Contrôleur as "a functionary charged with the keeping of a register of certain things, or with making a verification." Nowhere save in the English form of the word as perverted by the meddling scribes does it take on any signification of "counting."

Back of all these and the source of them all is the official use of the word during the Middle Ages when Latin was the language of Courts. In DUCANGE'S great Glossarium of mediaeval and late Latin (Paris, 1733,) we find the following entry: "Contrarotulator. Qui praeest adversis rationibus," that is, one who is charged with keeping a duplicate set of accounts, and DUCANGE quotes from the records of HENRY IV. of England in the year 1399: "Rex de eo, quod sibi per testimonium Contrarotulatoris Regis ibidem sic solveret," &c., indicating that bills will be paid on the warrant of the Royal Controller.

The false spelling of this title had early official sanction in this State in the Constitution of 1821. The blunder was repeated in the Constitution of 1846 and that of 1894. The statutes, of course, have followed the spelling of the Constitution. The spelling "Comptroller" appears in the Connecticut Constitution of 1818. That is the form employed by the Federal Government in designating the officers of the Treasury Department who bear that title. In Chapter VI., Title 1, of the Consolidation act the duties of the Controller of this city are defined: "The Finance Department shall have control [why not comptrol?] of the fiscal concerns of the corporation. All accounts rendered to or kept in the other departments shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the officers of this department." It is plain that the lawmakers had a correct understanding of the meaning of the term they so maimed in the spelling. It is time this blunder were corrected. The trail of ignorance ought not to run through our statute books for ever. Comptroller has no defense, no reason for existence, and should be summarily abolished. The evidence in support of the other and true spelling is absolutely conclusive. We appeal to the Legislature of New-York to take up this abused word at its next session and grant the relief which orthography and good English demand.

Little attention has been given to candidates for the Assembly in this city, partly because more important matters have occupied the public mind and partly, no doubt, because of a feeling that the Assembly will be overwhelmingly Republican any way, and it does not greatly matter whether a few such Democrats as are generally put in nomination in this city get elected or not. But there are Democrats and Democrats, and the Republican candidates are apt to be rather a poor lot, too. Leaving out of account the parts of two districts in the newly annexed section of the Twenty-fourth Ward, there is a Republican candidate, a Tammany candidate, and a National Democratic candidate in all but four of the thirty-five Assembly districts. In three of the four exceptions the National Democrats have "indorsed" the Republican candidates and their names will appear upon both tickets. In the other, which is the Twenty-second, the National Democrats for some unaccountable reason accepted the Tammany candidate, though he is an avowed Bryanite, but there is really no ground for preferring the Republican, who was dismissed from the Department of Public Works for neglect of duty and falsely claiming to be an honorably discharged soldier. We see no reason why voters generally should not vote their straight tickets, so far as candidates for the Assembly are concerned.

It should be said, however, that GEORGE H. EPSTEIN, National Democrat, in the Fourth District; JOHN G. NORMAN, National Democrat, in the Ninth; CHRISTIAN H. LOOS, National Democrat, in the Tenth; WILLIAM VOLKEL, Republican, in the Sixteenth; D. FRANK LLOYD, Republican, in the Seventeenth; MICHAEL J. KELLY, National Democrat, in the Eighteenth; ALFRED A. WHITMAN, National Democrat, in the Nineteenth; JOHN M. THOMPSON, National Democrat, in the Twenty-third; PATRICK H. MURPHY, Republican, and JULIAN B. SHOPE, National Democrat, in the Twenty-fifth; FRANK A. SOVAK, Republican, in the Twenty-sixth; FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER, Republican, in the Twenty-seventh; MARK M. SCHLESINGER, National Democrat, in the Twenty-ninth; HARVEY T. ADAMS, Republican, in the Thirty-first, and PHILIP W. REINHARD, Jr., Republican, in the Thirty-fourth, are men of good character and qualifications, and in that respect are preferable to the other candidates in their several districts. The average of material in personal qualities and fitness for the office is on the whole higher than usual. This hardly applies, however, to the Tammany candidates, who are of the usual type.

Discontent which seeks to better its condition by honest labor is American enterprise, a spirit to be commended. The discontent which seeks to tear down the prosperity of others is not the spirit of American patriotism, but the spirit of European anarchy. [BOURKE COCKRAN'S Brooklyn speech.]

Commended as a terse and wise utterance that is worth all their pestilent philosophies to the diligent attention of W. J. BRYAN, BEN TILLMAN, J. P. ALTGELD, HENRY GEORGE, and other agitators for anarchy.

YELLOW AS GOLD.

All day long it was a city of gold. Yellow was the comman wear.

Great yellow chrysanthemums, the golden flower, bloomin, on every lapel.

Yellow badges and buttons of every design and the yellow ribbons of the ladies' bonnets.

Golden insects as big as terrapins, sprawling upon the waistcoat or cravat.

Big sunflowers in the shop windows and the gold-lettered signs above them.

A Spaniard upon whose parchment and Andalusian complexion the prevailing hue was indelibly impressed.

A Bryanite Connecticut Yankee, victim of the frying-pan and pie, looking bilious and sick as he gazed upon the marching legions.

A yellow dog and a "creamer horse," both holding up their heads, proud to be in the fashion.

Autumn leaves worn upon ladies' gowns or the lapels of men in the procession.

Here and there in the Bowery three gilded spheres over a closed shop door.

The Old Professor, turning to admire a robust young woman of great natural beauty and golden hair of indisputable authenticity—

"Quis multa gracilis * * * *
Cui flavam religas comam."

And yet further—

"Qui nunc fruitur credulus aurea."

The yellow-hearted chestnuts opening in the Dago's pan.

Over all the sun, uncommonly yellow, favoring the great parade with his unclouded sanction and filling the air with golden light.

Jerusalem the Golden might yesterday have yielded to New-York City her musical title.

The Times's Election Returns.

THE TIMES will display the returns and result of the election next Tuesday evening upon the Printing House Square face of THE TIMES Building, and at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, where the stereopticon screens upon which the bulletins will be displayed can be distinctly read by the tens of thousands of persons who will come together in Madison Square. The bulletins will be transmitted from the office of THE TIMES to Twenty-third Street by special wire and telephone, and will be printed on the lantern slides by typewriters, so that the figures and text, as enlarged upon the screen, will be clearly legible from every part of Madison Square and for a great distance up Fifth Avenue.

Confidence Better than Money.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The following extract from a speech of James Madison before the Convention of the Commonwealth of Virginia on the adoption of the second section of the Federal Constitution, June 20, 1788, is especially applicable to existing business conditions:

"Industry and economy are the only resources. It is vain to wait for money, or temporize. The quot desiderata are public and private confidence. No country in the world can be without them. Let the influx of money be ever so great, if there be no confidence, property will sink in value and there will be no inducements or emulation to industry.

"The circulation of confidence is better than the circulation of money.

"Compare the situation of nations in Europe when justice is administered with celerity to those where it is refused or administered tardily. Confidence produces the best effects in the former. The establishment of confidence will raise the value of property and relieve those who are so unhappy as to be involved in debts."

JOHN L. BRANCH.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1896.

Once and Forever.

Susan Coolidge in Sunday School Times.

Our own are our own forever, God taketh
not back His gift;
They may pass beyond our vision, but
our souls shall find them out
When the waiting is all accomplished, and
the deathly shadows lift,
And glory is given for grieving, and
the surety of God for doubt.

We may find the waiting bitter and count
the silence long;
God knoweth we are dust, and He pitieth
our pain;
And when faith has grown to fullness and
the silence changed to song,
We shall eat the fruit of patience and
shall hunger not again.

So, sorrowing hearts, who dumbly in darkness and all alone
Sit, missing a dear lost presence and the
joy of a vanished day,
Be comforted with this message, that our
own are forever our own,
And God, who gave the gracious gift, He
takes it never away.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to The Mobile Register there has been no fusion between the Populists and the silver Democrats of Alabama and prophecies as to the result of the election in that State, if based on the reported agreement to divide the Electoral ticket in the proportion of seven Democrats to four Populists, will turn out to have had no foundation in fact.

—Tin, too, seems to have been the victim of a "crime." At any rate, the price of it is now lower than at any time for almost twenty years. Cornwall is feeling the effects of this severely, for its miners, unable longer to earn a living at home, are emigrating in large numbers. Since January over a thousand of them have gone from the Camborne and Redruth districts to one English colony or another, and last

year no less than 2,086 Cornishmen went to South Africa alone. Thus drained of its brain and muscle, it is feared that the coming Winter will be a period of trial and want for Cornwall.

—A Boston doctor says that when a person begins to have doubts about the spelling of common words, to write an unnaturally small hand that shows a tendency to waver above and below a straight line, and to grasp the pen with unnecessary force, especially at the end of a long word, then that person is suffering from brain exhaustion, and ought either to take a complete rest or else to find work of an altogether new and different kind. Doctors, in Boston and elsewhere, are always saying absurd things like that, things not the less irritating because they are more or less obviously true. If the givers of advice would only recognize that "ought" is not always or even often controvertible into "can," they would be heard with respect and patience.

—Two memorials in regard to the admission of women as students at Cambridge, England, have just been received by the university authorities. The first, which is signed by 1,992 members of the University Senate, earnestly deprecates giving to women the privileges men now enjoy there, and especially advises against the bestowal on them of any degree given to men. The second memorial has 1,369 signatures, and advocates a middle course, between admission and exclusion, and conferring some title which does not imply university membership on women who, having satisfied the requirements of the university, have already passed, or shall hereafter pass, a tripos examination. Of the people signing the first memorial, 1,124 also put their names on the second.

—Harvard's Board of Overseers is determined to force preparatory schools to relieve the university of the task of teaching students to write decent English. The board has just advised the Faculty to require from every candidate for admission convincing evidence that he can express his thoughts on paper with reasonable facility in words correctly spelled and grammatically arranged. There has long been a contest between the college and the schools as to which was to blame for the wretched papers presented at entrance examinations, the college charging the schools with gross neglect of this important branch of instruction, and the schools replying that the students were subjected by the college to absurdly academic, cut-and-dried tests of their abilities. One has only to read The Crimson to be convinced that real cause for complaint exists, whoever may be to blame for it.

—St. Louis is considering the advisability of substituting the incandescent electric light system for gas in its streets. The project is a most unwise one, according to two prominent members of the American Gaslight Association. JOHN P. HARBISON of Hartford tells The Republic that though incandescent lamps are very good when new, they soon deteriorate, a sixteen-candle light falling to eleven candle power in ninety days. ALBERT H. BRANCH of Denver says that his city, after giving incandescent lamps a thorough trial for four years, has decided that they are failures and now uses only arc lights. Both say that gas, especially if used in burners provided with the new refractory "mantles," is cheaper and more trustworthy than any kind of electric lighting. All of which will doubtless fail to convince people who are interested in the newer illuminant. Whether it will convince St. Louis remains to be seen.

—The Syracuse Standard is in a state of intense and probably just indignation because the Aldermen of that city are showing an inclination to give away three valuable franchises, gas, electric, and telephone, to corporations in which JAMES J. BELDEN is more than suspected to be financially interested. The Standard weakens its cause, however, by a demagogic attempt to stir up class hostilities. It prints a picture of the new Hotel Manhattan, describing it as "J. J. BELDEN'S palace in New-York." In big type its readers are informed that TURNER'S frieze in this building cost $10,000, and then The Standard asks: "If a Syracuse workingman could get to New-York, could he get a peep at this great painting? Would he not be stopped at the entrance by a liveried flunkey and asked his business in such gorgeous surroundings?" It is excessive charity to characterize rot like this as imbecile.

PERSONAL.

—In one of VICTOR HUGO'S recently published letters the poet promises everlasting fidelity to CHARLES X. in terms which the most obsequious courtier would not disavow, while in another the future author of "Napoléon le Petit" proclaims himself the stanchest supporter of the Napoleonic dynasty.

—W. J. GREEN, a Pittsburg grocer, having had his supply of city water shut off as the result of a dispute with the Rate Assessor, bethought himself of a well in his yard and a tank on his roof. To fill the one from the other seemed to necessitate a lot of work, done either by Mr. GREEN or by his coal heap, but, after prolonged study of the situation, he rigged up a swing over the well, connected it in some subtle manner with the pump handle, and then invited the children of the neighborhood to come and have lots of fun. They came, had it, and the tank keeps full all the time. So, at least, says The Pittsburg Mercantile Journal.

—HENRY LAURENS DAWES, United States Senator from Massachusetts was eighty years old on Friday. The veteran statesman can look back with justifiable pride over a record of continuous public service that began in 1848, when he was first elected to the Legislature of his State. He entered the lower house of Congress nine years later, remaining there till he went to the Senate as CHARLES SUMNER'S successor in 1875. The value, though not the importance, of his work in connection with the tariff is a matter on which opinions differ, but all can unite in appreciation of his efforts to establish a system of Indian education, and the present efficiency of the Weather Bureau is undoubtedly the result of his early and persistent advocacy.

—Judging from editorials in the Georgia papers, that State is provided with an amazing number of ideally perfect candidates for the Senatorship which only death prevented ex-Speaker CRISP from getting without opposition. While there are wide and somewhat vehement differences of opinion as to just which of these statesmen best deserves the honor, each of them is eulogized by one journal or another with true Southern enthusiasm. The Columbus Enquirer Sun says that WILLIAM YATES ATKINSON, who has just been re-elected Governor, must resign his present office and go to Washington, where his brilliant abilities will be of inestimable value to Georgia and the Nation. The Augusta Herald sees the hand of manifest destiny pointing at the Hon. PATRICK WALSH. The other aspirants have equally confident advocates.

M'KINLEY SURE TO WIN

BRYAN MAY NOT RECEIVE ONE HUNDRED ELECTORAL VOTES.

Opinions of an Independent Newspaper Canvasser—Government Clerks Not Afraid to Have Political Opinions—Washington Longs for More Fire Bells—Southern Bryanites Have Not Requited President Cleveland's Favor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Out of the West there came to-day a newspaper correspondent who has served a prominent Western paper here with much care and who has acquired a well-earned reputation for sound judgment of political tendencies in various contests. He made calculations about the delegates to the Republican and Democratic Conventions of this year that were closer and earlier than those published by the managers of those parties. He saw the McKinley success clearly and before Gen. Grosvenor was able to declare it positively and excessively. The sound-money tendency of the Republicans was ascertained by him before Mr. Hanna decided not to attempt to prevent it. Mr. Albert Miller of The Kansas City Star was sent by his newspaper through many of the States, thirty-four of them, and has traveled some 25,000 miles in making an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of Republican defection, of Democratic desertion, and of the comparative strength of the leading candidates. His instructions for Indiana, Illinois, and other States were that he should avoid cities and prosecute his inquiries as far as possible in towns of not more than 400 population. Having twice completed his round he has an opinion. He believes that there is to be a landslide, and that it will be for McKinley. The Republican defection has in his estimation been grossly overestimated, while there has been underestimation of the strength of the gold Democracy. He speaks with unhesitating confidence about the result. Republican States will remain Republican, and Democratic States will be lost to that party. Of Ohio he says it will be Republican, but not by a great majority. He is sure that Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware will reject Bryan, and believes it possible that Tennessee will do likewise. The table of Electoral votes which he will print presently will give Bryan less than 100 in the Electoral College, a minority smaller than that of Harrison in 1892. Cleveland's majority over Harrison in the Electoral College was 132. The prospect made out by the observer referred to here will give McKinley something like 350 majority. The accuracy of this canvass and estimate will be tested in a few days. If it prove to be sound it will illustrate the usefulness of careful, independent, and industrious work by a man free from obligation to any campaign committee.

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A remarkable state of things exists in the departmental service here, observable by all who have had opportunity to compare the conditions of the service prior to 1893, and since the thorough establishment of the civil service regulations. The service is made up of members of both parties, of all parties, in fact, including some organizations that could not expect to hold places if the spoils system once in vogue were regulating appointments or retentions. Upon the platforms and candidates now before the people and soon to be voted upon there is a decided difference of opinion among the employes. In the offices held by persons not within the classified service there may be a majority of persons who adhere to the "regular" platform and candidates adopted at Chicago. The Bryan men have not all taken to electioneering, but some of them have taken the stump to secure the election of the men who were named upon a platform that impliedly denounced the Administration under which these employes serve and to the favor of which they are indebted for employment. In the classified service, made up largely of persons appointed regardless of party opinions, there is also difference of opinion, but the hostility of the Chicago platform and of Mr. Bryan to the civil service law and the enforcement of the merit system of appointments has made nearly all the clerks opponents of the Bryan cause. But with Bryan men and McKinley men in the service there is apparent a freedom from fear that is an indication of security from the penalties of opposition that would have been visited swiftly a few years ago. Advocates of either side now discuss their reasons for supporting one policy or another with unchecked freedom, much to the indignation of some persons who have got in, but who have not yet fully approved the system that enabled them to get in, perhaps, during the control of the Administration by a party with which they were not in political sympathy. This would not have been tolerated before the civil service law was passed or the merit system put in operation. One man in a prominent position said of this matter a few days ago that when he was serving in the department to which he belongs some years ago, it was perfectly apparent that the man who did not subscribe to the opinions and the contribution funds of the party in power might be prepared at any moment to lose his head. The result was that there were no political discussions. There was political assent only.

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It was a long time ago that New-York learned to get along happily without being notified, every time there was a fire, by the clanging of fire bells. The equipment of a capable Fire Department removed the necessity for the alarms, which were sounded years ago, to summon the volunteers from their business to help extinguish fires. Washington has a paid Fire Department, and a good one, and it is operated along lines similar to those followed in New-York. But there are still fire bells, and the rush of the engines is preceded by alarms from a diminishing number of tocsins. A large number of persons have not outgrown the habit of running to fires, and in order to gratify their curiosity there are printed, for advertising purposes, partly, cards bearing lists of the fire districts and their location. Whenever a bell rings, this card is consulted by thousands of alarmed people and if the fire be near enough there is a race of the populace to watch the fire and the efforts of the firemen to subdue it. Just now there are paragraphs in the newspapers, inspired by anxious citizens who desire to have more fire bells. The new Post Office Building, which has a very high tower, is suggested as a proper place in which to install a large and loud bell, that will wake half the city, to inform it that the firemen are wanted to put out a blaze somewhere. There is something humorous in this, for in no city of its size, perhaps, are there so many persons continually writing letters to the editor, to complain of roosters that crow, of peddlers who ring or shout, of cable-car bells that clang, of milkmen who make noise, in spite of the fact that their bells have long since been silenced, and who would be highly gratified if every church bell could be forever hushed.

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After this election has been over for a short time, and the Democrats of the South have had leisure to consider some phases of the campaign, it is likely that some of them will regret that it was deemed necessary to the welfare of the country, and particularly of the South, to make the keynote of the Bryan cause hostility to the President. There will be time enough, between the election and the swearing in of the successor to Mr. Cleveland, for Southern men of the Democratic habit to reflect upon what Mr. Cleveland has done during two terms of the Presidential office to politically rehabilitate the South. Not for many years, until his first Administration, did any Southern man of prominence count upon obtaining public office by appointment, and there was much anxiety among Northern Democrats when he began to select many Southern men for highly honorable positions. Even Northern Democrats were not quite prepared for the liberality of treatment accorded by a President who was far in advance of his party in his determination to make no discrimination between sections. Mr. Cleveland continued his patriotic course during his second term, and every Democratic Senator in the circle that now flocks in an almost unbroken ring about the silver standard of Bryan, knows that the President was only mistaken in too often relying upon their advice in the selection of persons. Some of the heartiest enemies of the President in the Senate and the House obtained at his hands about everything in the way of patronage that they requested and that seemed proper to give. It did not make friends, however, either in 1888 or in 1892. Should Mr. Bryan chance to be elected, these hungry men will fawn upon him for all the crumbs of patronage he can offer. When it is all gone, they will be ready to turn upon him and to favor another who may promise them the prospect of new appointments to win new favor and influence in their homes.

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Members of Congress, Senators, as well as Representatives, do not enjoy a high reputation for nice regard of their small obligations to the Government. If they were in the habit of paying postage due bills, which they are not, according to an employe of the Senate Post Office, Tom Watson's letter to the Populist National Committee, which was sent one day last week from Georgia to this city, would not have been detained over Sunday in the Senate Post Office, and made the subject of discussion, which suggested doubt as to whether Watson had ever written or sent a letter. Mr. Dobbins, the Senate employe referred to, is quoted as saying that members of Congress never pay postage due accounts. Some one must pay them, for the stamps go as so much cash out of the hands of those who handle them before they are applied. If members of the honorable Senate or the House do not at once turn the money over upon the receipt of the mail with postage due stamps affixed, the assumption is that they never pay for them, and the charges, small in amounts, must be paid by clerks, either in the city Post Office or in the Post Office of the branch of Congress in which the person addressed happens to belong.

IN DANGER OF LYNCHING.

Sound-Money Democrats Return from the South.

The delegation of sound-money Democrats that held meetings throughout North Carolina last week returned to New-York yesterday morning. Their experiences in North Carolina will never be forgotten. From one place to another they were hooted and jeered, and in several instances they were threatened with personal violence. The demonstration against them went so far in Fayetteville, N. C., that three were in danger of being lynched.

The party consisted of William G. Peckham, De Lancey Nicoll, District Attorney Eaton of Albany, Col. Burton Harrison, and McReady Sykes. They paid their own expenses.

The party was divided into two sections. Messrs. Peckham, Harrison, and Sykes spoke in Winston, Salem, Mount Airy, Fayetteville, Durham, and Chapel Hill, while the others held meetings in Asheville, Charlotte, and Wilmington.

"I have had experiences that I will remember," said Mr. Peckham to a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon. "Our trip was certainly not devoid of incidents.

"The party organized with the especial aim of not offending any one in North Carolina by its personnel. Col. Harrison was the private secretary to Jefferson Davis, Mr. Sykes is a Virginian, Mr. Nicoll has long taken an interest in the South, while I, myself, am interested in land down there.

"While we had no wish to offend, we were determined to tell the people of North Carolina the plain truth about repudiation. The cry was immediately raised in the newspapers and on the streets that we were there to establish negro rule. This was seized upon by the Populistic element to incite opposition to us. We held no meetings that we were not interrupted by disorder of all kinds. It was difficult at times to get on at all, but we came back to our mission. The surprising part was the way we were treated by the newspapers. With but one exception they exhausted against us every resource in invective. We were called dudes, Anarchists, paid political tramps, lick-spittles, and even worse than that.

"As an instance I quote you the conclusion of a two-column editorial in The Fayetteville Observer of Oct. 29: 'There were threats of lynching the Anarchists'—they called us Anarchists there—'but wiser counsels prevailed and they were allowed to depart in peace. This fact testifies to the law-abiding character of this community, for their manner, no less than their false accusations against the honor of our people, are described as being insulting to the last degree. The only explanation of their conduct is that they were sent to provoke a riot.'

"This was the usual course of the papers, with the exception of The Charlotte Observer, which, though a Bryan organ, spoke in highest praise of us."

Mr. Peckham said that the meetings were all very largely attended. All the mill owners and the dry tobacco men are against silver. Sound-money organizations throughout the State are making an active fight. Indeed, there is every probability, says Mr. Peckham, of the State going for McKinley unless some surprising form of coercion is sprung between this and election day.

"I would like to warn the Republican National Committee," said Mr. Peckham, "that there should be greater efforts made for the National ticket down there. The energies of the committee seem directed more toward the State ticket."

When asked whether the movement against the sound-money delegation was inspired by any organization, Mr. Peckham said that in most cases it rather seemed an outburst by the lower classes. In several instances, he said, the delegation knew that word had been given by the local organization to break up the sound-money meetings.

A Raleigh newspaper, whose editor is very close to the State Popocratic Committee, was very bitter in his attacks upon the sound-money men.

Big Cotton Presses.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

Of the many cotton presses which were in operation in New-Orleans sixty years ago, the two principal ones were the Levee Cotton Press and the Orleans Cotton Press. They were large and massive buildings, each occupying, like most of the others, a square of ground. The Levee Cotton Press was built in 1832 by a company bearing the same name at a cost of $500,000, and was two stories high. It compressed some 200,000 bales of cotton a year. The Orleans Press, also fronting on the river, occupied an area of 632 feet by 308, the buildings nearly covering the whole space. This press, which was begun in 1833 and completed in 1835, cost over $753,000, compressed about 150,000 bales per annum, and could store 25,000 bales of cotton. Its immense length gave it a very imposing appearance from the river.

Alligators Twenty Feet Long.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

Alligators were formerly one of the chief animal life tenants of Red River and the bayous of Louisiana, where, before steamboat navigation came to interrupt them, they could be seen by hundreds huddled together on the banks, or massed on the floating or stationary logs—especially of Red River—waking the solitudes of the forest with their bull-like bellowings. Their length was generally between eight and twelve feet, although they sometimes grew to be twenty feet long. Their hides were once used extensively for the making of shoes, but the leather, not proving of sufficiently close texture to keep water out, shoemaking from this material was abandoned.

Overreached Himself.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

That story of a Caribou potato raiser who refused an offer of 48 cents a barrel for eleven barrels of potatoes, declaring that he would have $5 or nothing for the load, is matched by a yarn that comes from Grand Lake Stream of a man who recently went after a calf that he had pastured out all Summer and asked what he owed for the pasturing. "Well," says the farmer, "I've got a bill of $7 against you, but I will take the calf and call it settled, providing you are willing." "No, Sir," was the answer. "I will not do that, but I will tell you what I will do: You keep the calf two weeks longer, and you can have her."

NOW IT'S VAN DE CARR

AGAIN HE IS IN CHARGE OF THE TOMBS PRISON.

Under a Classification of the Civil Service Board the Tombs Is to Have Two Wardens, One for the Day and the Other for the Night—Van De Carr Rules During the Day, While Fallon Is Relegated to Duty at Night.

Despite the fact that the Court of Appeals handed down a decision that John F. Fallon was to be reinstated Warden of the Tombs, and as a result was placed in charge of that institution last Friday afternoon upon the order of Commissioner Robert Wright of the Department of Correction, Warden John E. Van De Carr, Commissioner Wright's personal friend and appointee, is again practically in charge of the prison.

Under a classification of the Civil Service Board, the Tombs is to have two Wardens—one in charge during the day and the other at night. Both day and night Wardens will receive the same salary.

As required by the mandatory order of the Supreme Court, based upon the decisions of the higher tribunals, Commissioner Wright on Friday afternoon reinstated Mr. Fallon as "a" Warden of the Tombs, but not as "the" Warden, provisions having been made by the Civil Service Board during the litigation for both a day and night Warden.

On Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Mr. Fallon presented his order from the Commissioner, and had the wardenship of the prison turned over to him by Mr. Van De Carr. The latter, however, did not relinquish his post, and at 7 o'clock the same evening assumed the duties of "night Warden."

Yesterday afternoon a few minutes after 3 o'clock, Mr. Fallon, having been Warden twenty-four hours as required by law, received a letter from Commissioner Wright, stating very briefly that the following assignments had been made in the Tombs: "Warden Van De Carr to day duty and Warden Fallon as night Warden."

Upon receiving the notice, Day Warden Van De Carr asked Mr. Fallon for the keys to the warden's desk, and also stated that should he, as Night Warden, desire to use the desk in the Warden's private office at any time, he would always find the office open and at his disposal. This is the same room that Mr. Fallon locked on Friday afternoon within a few minutes after taking charge, despite the fact that he had nothing in the room but his overcoat and cane, while the desk contained all of Warden Van De Carr's private papers, and his overcoat also was in the room.

After reading Commissioner Wright's letter, Warden Fallon said that he would like to be excused for the remainder of the day, and that he would report for night duty at 7 o'clock on Monday night. Warden Van De Carr, in reply, said that that would be "all right," and arranged for the absence of the Night Warden.

As Day Warden, Mr. Van De Carr's position remains practically unchanged, all of the responsibility resting upon the shoulders of the Warden in charge during the daytime.

One of the first acts of Warden Van De Carr was to restore the orders he had posted upon the bulletin board, and which were torn down on Friday afternoon by Warden Fallon.

Shortly before leaving the prison, after receiving the orders of the Commissioner, Warden Fallon was asked if he had anything to say regarding the change. "Nothing at all," he said.

The appointment of the dual Wardenship was made possible through the resignation of Night Warden Col. Middleton, who was appointed only a few months ago. Col. Middleton passed an exceptionally good civil service examination, and is, besides, a war veteran, and could not have been removed except upon charges. He is, however, a close friend of Warden Van De Carr and Commissioner Wright, and the Colonel's resignation, which took place late on Friday evening, made the appointment of the two Wardens, as designated by the Civil Service Board, possible.

Warden Van De Carr was busy yesterday afternoon receiving the congratulations of the keepers, clerks, and other attachés of the prison, with whom he is very popular. In the woman's prison, the inmates, upon learning that Warden Van De Carr would remain in charge and was not to be replaced, gave three hearty cheers. The demonstration was led by an old offender, who spends more of her time within the dingy walls of the prison than without. Similar scenes were enacted all over the prison.

It is possible, although not probable, that Mr. Fallon will take some steps to force Commissioner Wright to place him in charge of the prison. Although the Commissioner has fully complied with the orders of the Court of Appeals, and reinstated Mr. Fallon a Warden of the Tombs, lawyers say that he might make temporary trouble if he was so inclined.

Deputy Warden O'Shea, upon whose charges Fallon was removed, was asked yesterday what he thought of the situation. "It promotes me," he said, "for before I was only deputy to one man. Now I am deputy to two!"

Night Warden Fallon will commence his duties at 7 o'clock to-night.

WAS MR. ADAMS INDICTED?

Grand Jury Said to Have Investigated Kings County Treasury Deficit.

Much excitement was caused among Brooklyn politicians and office holders yesterday by a report that the October Grand Jury had voted Friday evening to indict Harry H. Adams, former County Treasurer, who left office Jan. 1, 1895, with a deficit of $89,000 on his books.

It was generally believed last week that the Grand Jury was taking testimony regarding the deficit, and that Friday night a ballot was taken to decide whether an indictment should be found. Yesterday it was rumored that the decision was affirmative, and that it was agreed to hand in an indictment to-morrow. Other persons besides Mr. Adams were mentioned as likely to be included in an indictment in connection with the shortage.

Dispute of Jersey City Officers.

An exciting discussion was held in the Jersey City Post Office yesterday morning between Postmaster Jordan, a Democrat, and Mayor Wanser and City Treasurer Samuel D. Dickenson, who are managing the Republican campaign in Jersey City. The Republicans accused Mr. Johnson of partisanship for his failure to distribute 70,000 circulars sent to the office Thursday by the Republican committee.

Mr. Jordan claimed that the clerks had not yet finished stamping the circulars. Moreover, he said Martin Finck, who arranged for the transmission of the circulars, said he did not want them sent out until Monday. Mayor Wanser said Mr. Finck had no authority to make such arrangement. Mr. Jordan said the instructions would be obeyed unless he countermanded the order. Mayor Wanser said he would lay the matter before the postal authorities at Washington, and Postmaster Jordan told him he could do as he pleased.

The Duty on Henrietta Cloth.

General Appraiser J. B. Wilkinson has just decided a reappraisement case of great interest to importers of henrietta cloth, manufactured in Germany. In view of several varying values recently placed on the cloth by different appraisers, importers have been puzzled to know just where they stood. Col. Wilkinson's decision is to the effect that German henriettas can now be imported at 1 mark 22 pfennigs, net, for 17 twill, 44-45 inches, and these figures sustain, in the main, the value placed on the cloth by Collector Kilbreth and Appraiser Bunn.

SHOT AT THE POLICEMAN.

Burglar Fired Three Times at Officer Collins.

Frank Freeman, supposed to be a burglar, was captured in Coroner Fitzpatrick's residence at 258 Henry Street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by Policeman Collins of the Madison Street Police Station, and was found to have two bullet wounds in the body, received in a way which has not yet been explained. His wounds are serious, but he may recover.

While on his beat yesterday morning Policeman Collins was attracted by the sound of three pistol shots, fired in rapid succession, on Montgomery Street, just before 3 o'clock. He found Policeman Dowling in his night clothes at the window of his residence, at 27 Montgomery Street, who said that burglars were in his yard. He had fired the shots to attract attention. Collins was admitted to his house and went into the yard in time to see a man going over the fence. He was about to follow, when out of the darkness another shot was fired, and a bullet whizzed by his head. By the flashes made by two more shots, Collins saw a second man pointing a pistol at him. The man ran after the third shot and disappeared over the fence.

Collins followed into the next yard, and there saw a man scaling another fence. He gave chase to Coroner Fitzpatrick's yard, when the fleeing man entered the house through a basement window which had been forced open. Collins followed, and captured the man while he was trying to escape through the front door.

The prisoner gave his name as Frank Freeman of 240 Cherry Street, twenty-nine years old. He said he was no burglar, but was on Henry Street, when he heard people yelling from the windows. He started in pursuit of a burglar he saw running, and followed him into Coroner Fitzpatrick's yard, where the burglar fired the shots at him. He said he had chased the burglar into the house. When searched at the station house, five pawntickets were found in his pockets.

Freeman was removed first to Gouverneur Hospital and then to Bellevue. He was not able to appear in court yesterday. The police think Freeman was a burglar, and was mistaken for a policeman by another burglar acting independently, who shot and wounded him.

Shortly after Freeman was arrested Jacob Glass of 254 Henry Street informed the police that a burglar had been in his apartments at 2:30 o'clock, and had fled when disturbed.

AIR MOTORS FOR CARRIAGES.

A Claim of Twenty-five Miles an Hour for One.

From The Worcester, (Mass.,) Spy.

For several months past experiments have been conducted at the American Wheelock Engine Company's works in South Worcester upon an air motor adapted to use upon hackney carriages, heavy wagons, and private vehicles. These experiments and the work upon the motors have been carried on entirely independently of that on the compressed-air street-car motors now building there for the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York. It is understood that the Metropolitan Traction Company is in no way interested in the motor carriages, although some of the individual stockholders of the traction company have been to a certain extent concerned with the experimental work. Like the motors for street cars, secrecy has been maintained in the experimental work in connection with the motor carriage, and no one outside of the works and only a few connected with the establishment have been allowed to note the progress made. The work has all been in charge of an expert New-York engineer, who has himself done most of the designing and devising incidental to the application of an air motor to an ordinary vehicle.

The carriage has had several trial trips in the yard, but not until last week was it taken upon the street, and the public given an opportunity to witness it. They were not invited, even then. The carriage in general appearance much resembles the ordinary four-wheeled vehicle, excepting for some experimental machinery visible underneath the body of the carriage. Its first appearance was made yesterday afternoon, when it was subjected to a trial trip upon Park Avenue, and from every indication it worked satisfactorily. President Hoadley manipulated the power and a party of men occupied the seats, of which there are two. Pneumatic tired wheels are used. In the trip Friday afternoon a speed of at least twenty-five miles an hour was obtained without any apparent difficulty.

It has been stated that those who are back of the carriage air motor intend, in case of success, which now seems assured, to form a stock company for the purpose of running a system of air motor cabs in some of the large cities of the country. The motor carriage constructed in Worcester is the first in which compressed air is used as the motive force. In all other motor carriages propulsion is obtained either by a storage battery or a miniature engine.

Great Fires in New-Orleans.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

Between the years 1778 and 1794 New-Orleans suffered grievously from three great conflagrations—in 1778, 1788, and 1794—which almost destroyed the entire town on each of these occasions. In 1778 900 houses were consumed; in 1788 everything was swept away, except the old Ursuline Convent, on Conde (now Chartres) Street, including the parish brick church fronting on the Place d'Armes, (Jackson Square,) which had been built in 1724, and which for sixty-four years had been the population's place of worship; for the third time, in 1794, fire swept the city, but the present cathedral, which had just been built to replace the church destroyed six years before, escaped the flames.

One of the reminiscences of the Spanish domination in New-Orleans still occasionally to be seen in obscure quarters of the "civita vecchia" between Canal and Esplanade Streets is the house covered with dingy red or yellow tiles. After the great fire of 1794 the cabildo, or Supreme Council of the Province, which held its sittings in the old building adjoining the cathedral on the up-town side, alarmed at the ravages of the three destroying conflagrations that had ruined the city, the last of which occurred in 1794, ordered that clay tiles should be used on the roofs of the city houses. Fifty and sixty years ago these terra cotta roofings were quite familiar to the eye, but now one has to look carefully and methodically to find a specimen of this reminder of the days of Carondelet.

The Georgia Populists.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Where is the man who says that Populism is not dead in Georgia, when it withdraws its Electoral ticket and pulls down Congressional nominees to fuse with Republicans? They could not think of voting for Sewall because of his association with National banks, but they unite with the party that is the champion of National banks, trusts, the single gold standard, and every other thing the Populist Party opposes. And yet this is the party of principle and clean methods. It is high time that those Democrats who went into the Populist Party under the idea that it was a party of principle should desert the battered hulk and take refuge in the Democratic lifeboat.

Mrs. Sulzer Sues Her Husband.

Mrs. Catherine Sulzer has brought a suit in the Supreme Court against her husband, Hermann Sulzer, to compel him to account for the proceeds of the Harlem River Casino and to have a deed for the property which she gave him canceled. For several years Mr. and Mrs. Sulzer have been conducting the Harlem River Casino. The property stood in the name of Mrs. Sulzer. In her complaint she alleges that on the night of Oct. 9 her husband threatened to kill her unless she deeded the property to him. She wants the court to declare the deed null and void, and to restrain her husband from interfering with her in the possession of the property.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The decision of Gov. Morton to set aside the finding of the commission appointed to select a new rifle for the National Guard of New-York is one that will meet with general approval. The present arm of the State is plenty good enough for the duty the Guard is liable to be called upon to perform, and although it has been in use since 1873, it is still a good, serviceable arm, though of larger calibre than is generally in use.

It would certainly be folly to spend close on a third of a million of dollars to arm the State of New-York with a special rifle, while the United States Government has enough of the latest model Springfield rifles on hand to arm the entire National Guard of the country. It has been proposed that this should be done, and if it were the National Guard of all the States would thus have the same rifle, the same ammunition, and the same mode of handling the piece, which, if the Guard were called upon to aid the Government, would avoid the complication which would ensue if the different States had different arms, varying in calibre, and also varying in manipulation and manual.

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There has been any amount of speculation within the last few days concerning the probable composition of the staff of the new Governor, on the presumption, of course, a Republican Governor will be elected. According to those who claim to know something about the future appointments, it is said, that for Adjutant General, the appointment is very sure to go to Brig. Gen. Frederick C. McLewee, the present Inspector General. For the position now held by Gen. McLewee, Capt. Edward M. Hoffman of the Thirtieth Separate Company of Elmira is named.

For the position of General Inspector of Rifle Practice, Capt. William M. Kirby of the Second Separate Company of Auburn, it is said, is a likely candidate. It is also claimed, however, that the latter may be given some other position, as it is said it may be possible that Brig. Gen. B. M. Whitlock may be reappointed General Inspector of Rifle Practice, a position he has so ably filled since 1892, under both Democratic and Republican Administrations. Gen. Whitlock has certainly prosecuted the duties of his office with the utmost success, and under his system of practice, the National Guard of New-York in marksmanship, can discount any State in the Union. The instruction of the soldier, in the handling of his gun, is the most important of any, and officers generally think it unwise to make a change in the face of such a splendid achievememnt.

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The veterans of the Seventh Regiment had quite an enjoyable time at their annual meeting at Sherry's last Monday night. The names of the officers nominated for election were given in this column last Sunday, and they were all elected according to the programme therein stated.

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The Old Guard Association of the Twelfth Regiment held their regular meeting on Oct. 21. The meeting was well attended and enthusiastic. Gen. Butterfield presided. All officers were at their posts, excepting the Second Vice President and Poet Laureate, the late Brevet Brig. Gen. John Ward. After appropriate eulogy by Gen. Butterfield and others, a committee was appointed consisting of Col. Sprague, Major Savage, and Capt. Bingham to draft suitable memorial resolutions. Committees were appointed to make arrangements for the golden anniversary of the Twelfth Regiment, which takes place next year.

One of the committees will co-operate with the active regiment on any plan which the officers of the Twelfth may adopt. Another committee has been appointed to secure if possible a suitable location for a memorial monument to this very celebrated regiment. If a suitable location can be obtained, the Old Guard Association propose to erect a magnificent monument, to be dedicated next year, as a memorial. It is expected that the annual dinner will take place April 21, 1897, as usual.

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In the Twenty-second Regiment, Privates F. H. Stallman, C. H. Wilsch, and J. B. Lamb of Company F have been promoted Corporals and have passed the examining board. First Sergt. J. A. Turney has returned to duty from several weeks' vacation spent in the West on a hunting expedition, during which he bagged a variety of game. The regiment will hold athletic games in the armory on Thanksgiving eve, and a reception will follow. An interesting programme and exciting sport are promised. Company H will probably hold a reception at the Lenox Lyceum about the middle of December and a committee has been appointed to take charge of the matter, consisting of Lieut. Phillips, Lieut. Romaine, Sergt. Goff, Corp. Cyper, Corp. Campion, Privates Alluisi, and Cohn. Major Thurston has been appointed President of the Regimental Delinquency Court. Company D had a very pleasant entertainment and dance at the armory last Thursday night. Among those present were Col. Bartlett, Capt. Anderson, Major Thurston, Sergt. Burke, and Lieut. Treadwell. The committee in charge was Lieut. Bell, First Sergt. McAllster, and Privates Green and Myers.

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The artillery officers in the State, it is said, are unanimous in their desire to have Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, reappointed, and a movement is on foot in the hope of bringing this about. Gen. Carroll has proved himself to be a hard worker for the interest of the artillery arm.

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Companies B and F, Fourteenth Regiment, will hold an entertainment in the armory to-morrow night. Sergt. Donovan of Company B has been promoted First Sergeant.

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In the Ninth Regiment, Col. Seward has appointed a committee to ascertain the ways and means of procuring a distinctive uniform, and to procure samples of same. The committee consists of the following: Major S. E. Japha, Capt. A. M. Tompkins, and Capt. J. B. Silsby. Sergt. Major Seward, who sustained an injury to his eye while shooting at Creedmoor a short time ago, is to be examined by a medical board, appointed by Gen. Fitzgerald. This board will report as to the injuries sustained, as under the Military Code a member of the National Guard, who shall receive injury when on duty under orders of the Commander-in-Chief, which shall temporarily incapacitate him from pursuing his usual business, shall receive duty pay and actual necessary expenses for care and medical attendance.

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The Fourth Regiment of Jersey City, Col. Abernethy, will hold a big athletic meeting in its armory the latter part of January next.

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Capt. Bridgman of Squadron A, who has ably commanded the organization in the absence of Major Roe during his leave, will now relinquish command thereof, as the Major has returned from Europe. The squadron will parade in its armory about the middle of December. It is expected, in its new distinctive uniform, and the occasion will be made further interesting by a presentation of marksmen's badges and a reception.

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In the Twelfth Regiment the following members of Company G have been presented with medals for performing 100 per cent. of duty during the past year; Capt. Dyer, Lieut. Harriman, Sergts. Newcombe and Marshall, Corps. Mendell, Devoe, Saunders, Morehead, Field, and Truswell, and Private Klausner. Company G has one expert, ten sharpshooters, and seventy marksmen. In qualifying as a sharpshooter last Saturday Capt. Dyer made the following excellent score: 500 yards—5, 5, 5, 4, 4; total, 23; 600 yards—5, 5, 5, 5, 5; total, 25; an aggregate of 48 out of 50 points.

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Great interest is manifested in the athletic games to be held in the armory of the Twelfth Regiment on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, by Company G and the West Side Athletic Club. These will be the first indoor games in this city this season. There will be an exceptional entry list, comprising many noted athletes. The events are: Sixty-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, 1-mile run, 1-mile walk, running high jump, 2-mile bicycle race, half-mile run in fatigue uniform, and a half-mile run open to members of the American Guard, an organization composed of boys from the public schools. There will also be a game of basket ball, and Master See will give an exhibition of trick bicycle riding. A reception will follow the games.

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Capt. David Wilson, Secretary to the committee appointed by the National Guards' Association, State of New-York, acknowledges the following additional subscriptions to the monument to be erected to the late Major Gen. Josiah Porter: Previously acknowledged, $545; Second Separate Company, (Auburn,) $100; Company A, Tenth Battalion, (Albany Zouaves,) $50; Brig. Gen. George D. Sanford, $25; total, $720.

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Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, it is expected, will have a street drill and parade about the middle of November. Company H, Capt. Joyce, has won the Colonels' Cup for securing the greatest percentage of marksmen at Creedmoor. The percentage attained by each company is as follows: H, 131.03; D, 115.08; I, 106.01; B, 105.08; F, 99; G, 96.50; K, 92.04; C, 91.10; A, 80.01. The regiment will probably hold a review and reception in the armory about the middle of December next. In Company G, Corp. Walsh has been promoted Sergeant; Private Strauss, a Quartermaster Sergeant, and Private Redman, a Corporal. In Company B, Lance Corp. Frost, Jr., has been promoted Corporal, and Private James Eben a Lance Corporal. A new recruit has been enlisted in Company C, who measures 6 feet 6 inches in height. He is known as the giant of the regiment. Corp. Moran of Company C is to marry a well-known society belle of Morrisania in December next. Lieut. Goldsborough of Company F has passed the Brigade Board. An informal reception will be held by Company C on Nov. 28.

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A billiard room is now one of the attractions of the Second Battery Armory.

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The Eighth Regiment Athletic Club has decided to hold games in the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 19, with a reception. Color Bearer Lakestream, after seven years' service, has taken his honorable discharge. The last semi-annual returns of the regiment show the membership to be 620, officers and men.

***

Lieut. R. M. Dunn of Company G, Seventh Regiment, recently resigned. Members of the company will hold a caucus to-morrow night, to decide up

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

PLENTY OF CLUB RACES FOR ELECTION DAY.

Bright Prospects for the Next Big Cycle Shows—The Benefit of the Wheel to the Agricultural Community—A Fine Badge for the Members of the New-York Division—How Rubber Is Cut for Pneumatic Tires.

With few exceptions, club racing on the road for the present year will end on election day. The amateurs in the Metropolitan District will make a great day of it if the weather is clear, for members' events are booked for every open course around here. Chief in the list of fixtures are the following: New-York Athletic Club's fifteen-mile handicap at Freeport, L. I.; Patchogue Wheelmen's races at Patchogue; annual members' races of the Harlem Wheelmen, Westchester course; New-York County Wheelmen's club races at the Clifton race track; Riverside Wheelmen's club races at the Guttenberg track; Iroquois Wheelmen's races on the Hudson County Boulevard, and the five-mile handicap on the Rockaway Road for the Associated Young Men's Christian Association Cycling Clubs of Brooklyn.

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The honor badges which the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen proposes to give to the members of the committee of volunteers working to enlarge the membership are regarded by experts as being the most beautiful decorations ever given to league members. They are made by skillful jewelers from a most artistic design, somewhat resembling the celebrated French Cross of the Legion of Honor, with solid silver and white metal base, richly colored enamel facings of royal purple, white, and green. This is suspended from a heavy ribbon of watered silk, producing a strikingly beautiful and unique effect.

Nearly 1,800 members of the division have already registered with Secretary-Treasurer Bull their applications for this Honor Badge, but as each competitor must obtain from twelve to fifteen new applicants for membership before becoming entitled to receive the badge, it is not likely that more than a limited number will secure it.

The officers of the division have just issued a circular announcing that members who wish to secure the badge and are discouraged by their probable inability to obtain the requisite number of members during the year 1896 may, by obtaining one new member during the present year, go on and secure the balance of the applications at any time during the coming year. Many new members are taking advantage of this offer, and the number of applicants from the New-York Division during the present week will probably double the number whose names appeared in the last copy of The Bulletin. Members of the division will receive full printed information regarding the badge and the means of obtaining it by addressing W. S. Bull, Secretary-Treasurer, 811 Vanderbilt Building New-York City.

***

President Coleman of the Cycle Board of Trade returned from a trip to Chicago yesterday, where he has been to look over the preparatory work for the Western cycle show. He is perfectly satisfied that both the big shows will be great successes. He himself has worked early and late for such a result, and his reward is shown in the number of firms and individuals who have engaged spaces for exhibition purposes. The Eastern show will be held in the Grand Central Palace, this city, from Feb. 6 to 13, and the Western exhibition in Chicago, from Jan. 23 to 30. Of the big foreign shows, the Stanley will open on the 20th of this month, and the Paris show on Dec. 12.

***

The benefit of the bicycle to the agricultural community may be seen in many ways, but in no particular instance is it so apparent as by the improvement which must come as a result in the condition of every country road. The bicycle rider must have the best of roads to ride upon; he is a fastidious man, and does not care to continually ride over the same highway, which has lost interest with familiarity. He growls about roads that are bad to wheel upon, and often helps to see them put in good condition.

Putting a road in shape for the cyclist means improving it for ordinary use, for the improvement of any highway for the benefit of the cyclist, of course must result in its being in better shape for general traffic. Thus the agriculturist is put in the enviable position of seeing his highways placed in the best possible condition at a minimum cost to himself, the contemplation of which must, of course, be gratifying to every rural inhabitant who knows how essential good roads are to the successful operation of business.

The bicycle is certainly a boon to mankind; it makes long distances short, it is safe, economical, and always ready for service. For business, pleasure, and health, it is an ever ready companion, and among the progressive and economic farmers of the country we may look to its general adoption.

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Bicycle riding at night is not exactly conducive to health unless the rider takes extra precautions to keep the body warm. Wheelmen who ride in medium undercloth ing run great risk in lingering in the cool breezes. Heavy sweaters will not avail when the body is in a state of perspiration and the clothing wet through. Hot drinks cannot prevent the germs of disease from closing their tenacious grip on some vital organ. Wheelmen should not jeopardize their strength and health by riding hard in the cold and then loitering about.

***

It is said in the bicycle factories that die sinkers are born, not made. To be a first-class die sinker a man must have something of the artist in him, along with unerring judgment of the eye, for his is delicate and important work. Unless the dies are right all the forgings will be wrong, and a bicycle without good forgings would be a sorry product. The die sinker is given a pair of bright, clean steel cubes of the hardest steel, six or eight inches in each dimension, and told to cut away their surfaces into twin patterns for a crank shaft bracket, a brake lever, a right or left crank, a handle bar shaft-head, or any one of half a dozen other parts, and he must turn out a pair of dies exactly alike in every smallest detail, in every line or groove. His responsibility is something like that of the sculptor, standng, chisel in hand, before a beautiful block of marble. To be sure, the die sinker has to assist him delicate machinery and instruments of precison, but the final excellence of his work, the finishing touches, depend upon the skill of his eye and hand.

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There is no limit to age, apparently, where bicycle riding is concerned. Many people seventy and eighty years of age are seen in many cities wheeling about for recreation, and but little comment is occasioned. Bicycle riding is much easier than walking. Not only can a wheelman cover more ground, but the exertion is less. There is said to be a man 103 years of age who lives and rides in Belvidere, N. J., and he is hale and hearty.

***

Isaac B. Potter states in an article in The Century that commonly made cycle paths are not expensive, and, the cost being generally contributed by the wheelmen themselves, no tax for this purpose is placed upon the public at large. Whether this should be so is a question that will stand some discussion, but thus far the cyclists have sought only to impose a small assessment upon actual users of the wheel when money has been needed to construct cycle paths. A few years ago Charles D. Raymond of Lockport, this State, one of the pioneers in cycle path construction, declared that "what is used by all and needed by all should be paid for by all," and this rule has commanded approval among wheelmen who have taken up the work of cycle path making. Under favoring conditions cycle paths cost from $75 to $150 per mile.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

One of the most interesting of the many road races to be decided on election day will be the annual fifteen-mile handicap for the cycling members of the New-York Athletic Club. The event will take place on the Merrick Road, the start and finish being at Freeport. The course will have only one turn in it, and that will be at Smith's Hotel, just seven and one-half miles from Freeport.

The race will be started upon the arrival at Freeport of the 10:50 A. M. train. Club members going to the race will leave the cycle house on Sixtieth Street at 8:30 A. M.

Entries will be received up to 8 P. M. tomorrow. The first ten men to cross the line will receive handsome prizes, and a special trophy will go to the contestant making the best time. After the race the members will ride to Hempstead for dinner.

***

The annual club races of the Riverside Wheelmen will be held on election day, at the Guttenberg track, at 2 P. M., under sanction of the Long Island Wheelmen Racing Board, and will consist of the following:

One mile for novices for Captain's medal.

One mile open; prizes—Gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Five-mile club championship; Board of Directors' medal.

Two-mile handicap; gold, silver and bronze medals.

One-mile tandem handicap; two gold and two silver medals.

One-mile open only to non-racing members; gold medal.

The entries close on Friday with Capt. Walter Beam. The track can be reached by taking the new ferry from the foot of West Forty-second Street, and thence by wheel or electric cars. Dinner and refreshments can be obtained at the clubhouse at the track.

The annual dinner tendered to the racing men of the club will be given at the Arena on Dec. 12.

***

The Good Roads Association of Hudson County is preparing to advertise its commendable work and purpose in a booklet which will be distributed broadcast throughout that section of New-Jersey. There is no denying the fact that the organization has done more toward securing wheelmen's rights and privileges in Jersey City and elsewhere throughout the county than any other body, and it hopes to continue its good work. Good and bad roads will be illustrated in the booklet, and there will also be application blanks in it ready for use.

One improvement of which the association will be very proud will be the asphalt route from the Jersey City ferry to the Boulevard. This is now being made. When it is completed it will enable hundreds of clerks living on Jersey City Heights and employed in this city to ride to the ferry on their wheels. The asphalt route will touch the Boulevard at Glenwood Avenue.

When the new route is ready Theodore F. Merseles, the First Vice President of the association, has a scheme that some wide-awake young cyclist can turn to considerable profit. It is this: He believes that a wheelette near the ferry house would be patronized daily by between 400 and 500 people, who would feel inclined to leave them there at a moderate charge, rather than take them across the ferry. Such an undertaking would be a novelty, but there are hundreds of clerks who might adopt the plan on the score of economy, needed exercise, and to facilitate transfer.

***

A bowling tournament will be promoted this Winter by the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and with ten teams entered the series may be expected to furnish some good sport. The play will take place on Reid's alleys, in Church Street, this city, where last Winter's tournament was decided. The individual prizes will be very desirable, and so will the team trophies. Games will be conducted on Monday and Friday evenings, beginning Nov. 16. The entries close on the 10th. Chairman Hotze will announce the plans of the Bowling Committee this week.

***

If the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will agree to include the Patchogue Wheelmen in their challenge for a ten-mile team road race, the Kings County Wheelmen will accept with alacrity. This is what Capt. Needham of the Kings County said yesterday. Capt. Graham's purpose in referring to the Patchogue club is to get its team in the race that his men may have another chance to test the speed of the four who won the club team contest at Lynbrook a week ago last Saturday. In this event the Patchogue team won by 63 points to 58 for the Kings County men and 56 for the South Brooklyns. "Wally" Owens of the latter club finished second somewhat easily, and this perhaps encouraged his clubmates to think that the team could defeat the Kings County four. The South Brooklyns, it is said, are not averse to including the Patchogue club in the challenge, and if this turns out to be true, the Kings Countys will decide on Thursday night what they will do. The matter will have to be brought before the club, and there will be a meeting on that evening at which the question can be decided.

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Among the members of the Greenwich Wheelmen who are on the indoor racing team for the Winter season are William A. Whepley, "Gus" Lippman, "Al" Green, Charles Oldenstadt, W. Lyons, and Joseph Grace.

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The list of officials for the Iroquois Wheelmen's ten-mile handicap road race on the Hudson County Boulevard on election day afternoon includes the following well-known names: Referee—Capt. George H. Greenia, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Judges—W. E. Edwards, J. J. Taylor, E. Linders, J. W. Van Zile, J. B. Frolke, and J. Dunn; Timers—G. Allers, R. Geiser, A. A. Seigfried, and C. Workman; Starter—Jerome Buck; Clerk of the Course—B. Adams. The race will be started from Bowers Street and the Hudson County Boulevard at 2:30 P. M., and the course will be from that point to the Paterson Plank Road, then to West Newark Avenue, back to Bowers Street, and repeat two and one-half times. The prized, which number about fifteen, will be distributed at the club's annual entertainment and reception, which takes place at Prasser's Central Hall, Jersey City Heights, on the evening of the 5th inst. The programme for the entertainment includes such metropolitan favorites as "Will C. C." Carleton, Charles Sherman, and Miss Sadie Fox.

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The Road Committee of the Morris Wheelmen, which comprises A. J. Ripley, Captain; George W. Elliott, Frank T. Dale, Clarence E. Varian, and John Frick, has arranged for the following runs during the present month:

Nov. 1—To Tarrytown, White Plains, and Portchester, leaving at 9 A. M. Dinner at Tarrytown.

Nov. 3, (election day)—Hares and Hounds chase to Elmsford, leaving Mott Avenue and New-York Central Bridge at 9 A. M. Dinner at Tarrytown. At 3 P. M. members' races at Mr. Butler's half-mile track at East View, (East Tarrytown.)

Nov 8.—To Tottenville, Staten Island, via Hudson County Boulevard, leaving at 8:45 A. M., (9:15 Fort Lee ferry.)

Nov. 15.—Century run to Islip, via Twenty-third Street Ferry, Bedford Avenue, and Glenmore Avenue to Jamaica, Merrick Road, and return; leave 7 A. M. Members and friends.

Nov. 22—To Plainfield, N. J., via Hudson County Boulevard, leaving at 9 A. M., (9:15 Fort Lee boat.)

Nov. 26, (Thanksgiving Day)—Morning run to Roslyn; leave at 8:30 A. M. for 9 o'clock College Point ferry.

Nov. 29—To Tarrytown, via Yonkers, Aqueduct, Dobbs Ferry, and Irvington to Nyack, returning via Sparkhill, Englewood, and Fort Lee Ferry; leave 9 A. M. Dinner at Nyack.

Weather permitting, the club will hold ladies' runs on Thursday evenings, starting from the clubhouse, 603 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, at 9 o'clock.

***

The Century Wheelmen had a housewarming in their new home, at 146 West Seventy-first Street, on Thursday evening, and a very enjoyable affair it proved to be. The new clubhouse is a model in its way, and the Century men are proud of it. About 300 persons attended the housewarming, and for their entertainment a programme of music was arranged. There were many ladies present during the evening, among the number being Mrs. Warde Bingley, Mrs. Matthew Gibb, Mrs. H. E. Mulliken, Mrs. Francis M. Sharts, Mrs. Dr. Sweeny, Mrs. M. C. Macon, Mrs. C. B. Nichols, Mrs. Frank Greene, Mrs. W. D. Chandler, Mrs. George H. Greene, Mrs. Albert Wilkins, and the Misses May Maguire, Stella Bryant, Edythe Church, Kate Maguire, Julia Aramentis, Anna Klinker, May Klinker, and Miss Sweeny.

It has been proposed to limit the club's membership to 500. It now has 364 members, and at the rate it has been growing the limit may soon be reached.

A feature of the club's social season will be a series of whist and other card parties, the games to be played on Saturday evenings.

***

Final arrangements for the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association will be made at a meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held at 1,187 Bedford Avenue, to-morrow evening. The annual meeting will be held in the Johnston Building, Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, on the evening of the 17th inst. It is expected that there will be a lively contest over the election of officers, owing to some opposition to President Angell and his administration.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A big list of entries is expected for the Tatum twenty-five-mile handicap on Thanksgiving Day. It will take place on the Rockaway Road, and Will R. Pitman will referee it.

—Nov. 10 is the date set for the next meeting of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. On this occasion, two amendments relating to raising the initiation fee and limiting the membership will be brought forward for discussion.

—Again is a bicycle track near the Hudson County Boulevard talked of, this time by capitalists anxious to test the popularity of the racing. It is considered very probable that the track will be in operation by next Spring.

—It has been considered that the reason the Crescent Wheelmen's fine track on the outskirts of Plainfield never paid as an investment was because there was no line of horse or trolley cars running to the grounds. Arrangements have now been made for a trolley line direct to the track. The line will be in operation early next Spring. The Crescents will then be able to fully test the popularity of cycle racing in the pretty New-Jersey city.

—Fritz, the long-distance rider, who has been pedaling from San Francisco in an attempt to break the record from that city to the metropolis, (41 days, 17 hours,) abandoned his ride in Chicago on Tuesday. He had a bad fall in the Missouri Valley hills, the other side of Clear Rapids, Iowa, which was responsible for the failure of his attempt. His left knee was badly bruised, making a day's delay necessary in Cedar Rapids. He pushed on, against the advice of a doctor who examined his knee, and the continued use of it made it worse. When he reached Chicago he found he could go no further. Up to Chicago he had ridden 2,485 miles. He had until next Wednesday at noon to reach this city inside the record.

—The sentiment in favor of better roads has spread rapidly of late through the upper portion of the Empire State, as a result of the lectures delivered by E. G. Harrison of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Harrison's tour has been in the nature of a campaign of education, and he said yesterday in this city that he felt the sentiment was growing among the farmers and would result in better roads. In this connection it may be stated that Chief Consul Potter of the New-York Division is now at work drafting a bill for the State Grangers, which, if made a law, will secure a systematic improvement of the roads throughout the State. The bill will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature.

FALL ROWING AT CORNELL.

Three Class Crews Will Take Part in a Regatta.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—It has been decided by the Rowing Committee of the Cornell Athletic Council, which consists of Prof. B. I. Wheeler, Capt. Spillman, and Commodore Mordock, to arrange a Fall regatta, to be participated in by the crews of '97, '98, and '99, to take place some time early in November. A meeting of the Rowing Committee, together with the navy directors of each class, has been called to arrange the details of the races, including the date, course, and distance. Practice under Coach Courtney has already begun, and, weather permitting, will be continued every day on the inlet and Cayuga Lake.

A number of old crew men were at the boathouse yesterday afternoon, and a crew, made up of old "grads" and last year's 'Varsity, was sent out. R. B. Hamilton, '96, stroked the boat. The exhibition was good, in spite of the fact that the men were not used to one another. The boat sped along at a fair rate, had an even keel, and not much splashing was done.

Coach Courtney and Capt. Spillman expressed themselves as much pleased at the interest shown by the old oars in Fall rowing, and it augurs well for the '97 'Varsity. Freshmen are also to be given a chance at becoming familiar with the boats before going upon the machines for Winter practice.

Very few of the old crew men are now engaged in work on the football field or in athletics, and there is consequently a general turn-out.

The arrangement of these class races means the establishment of regular Fall practice at Cornell.

WEST POINT CADETS BEATEN.

Yale Wins the Football Game at the Military Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Fully 5,000 people witnessed the West Point-Yale football game this afternoon, the largest crowd that ever attended a similar game here. Every town and city on both sides of the Hudson River furnished its quota. Special trains were run from New-York City and Newburg. The day was a veritable Summer one, and was a great delight to the hundreds of ladies in attendance. Vassar College sent a large delegation, all dressed in the height of fashion. The Yale boys arrived early and enjoyed the hospitality of the cadets. The West Point team is in fine trim. Craig was substituted for Humphrey at quarter back. The game started at 3:30 P. M.

West Point had the kick-off. By some very hard work the ball was held in West Point territory for some time, when Romeyn punted for twenty-five yards. The ball gradually went back and Van Every ran to a touch-down, scoring 4 points for Yale, who failed on goal.

In the next line-up Romeyn punted for a short distance, but the ball fell into the hands of Hinkey. It was kicked to within a few yards of the goal line. West Point got the ball, and Romeyn punted back four yards. By several successful plunges the ball was carried back to West Point's territory, when finally Connor ran thirty yards. West Point then scored 2 points on a safety.

In the second half West Point kicked off and was nicely caught by Hall, who started for a run, but was cleverly tackled by Benjamin. By degrees the ball went to West Point's goal line and was blocked on a punt by West Point. Chadwick finally scored 4 points for Yale, failing on goal. In the next line-up Humphrey was injured, and Morgan was substituted. A series of punts was indulged in on both sides, and Rodgers rushed through West Point's centre and made a touch-down. Hinkey kicked goal. Score—16 to 2 in favor of Yale.

The line-up was as follows:

West Point.	Positions.	Yale.
Baender	Left end	Bass
Scales	Left tackle	Rodgers
Humphrey, C. B.	Left guard	Murray
Hall, C. W.	Centre	Chamberlain
Scott	Right guard	Chadwick
Williams	Right tackle	Murphy, (Capt.)
Savage	Right end	Connor
Craig	Quarter back	Fincke
Nesbitt	Left half back	Van Every
Con'r, W.D., (C'pt.)	Right half back	Benjamin
Romeyn	Full back	Hinkey

Referee—Mr. Wrenn. Umpire—Mr. Janeway.

Travelers Returned from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the American Line steamship New-York from Southampton were Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Boardman, Thomas F. Carter, United States Navy; Thomas B. Ferguson, United States Minister to Norway and Sweden; Howard Gould, L. C. Griscom, Gen. and Mrs. E. E. Merwin, Randolph Guggenheimer, Judge and Mrs. J. C. McNally, A. Mali, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Dr. W. J. Sheehan, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Tallman, United States Navy; Henry Villard, O. G. Villard, Mr. and Mrs. Frank V. Weeks, Mrs. R. W. Weeks, Miss Lucy Weeks, and T. Zephan.

County Clerk Worth Sworn.

Jacob Worth, who was appointed by Gov. Morton to succeed the late Henry C. Saffen as County Clerk of Kings County, was sworn by Justice Nathaniel H. Clement in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. He will not enter upon his duties until he signs the oath of office to-morrow.

The will of the late Henry C. Saffen was offered yesterday for probate, and letters of administration were granted to Mrs. Saffen. The estate is valued at $60,000 in real estate and $16,000 in personal property.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAMS

YALE, PRINCETON, AND HARVARD MEN AT WORK.

The Princeton Team Continues to Improve, but Yale's Players Are in Poor Condition—Harvard Men Claim that Princeton Will Have a Hard Job to Win Next Saturday—Changes Made in Pennsylvania's Eleven.

Yale's football team has again shown that it is nothing like as strong as the teams of former years, and that it will have to do some hard work to be any match for Princeton's team on the 21st. In the game at New-Haven against the Elizabeth Athletic Club team Yale had to play hard to avoid a defeat, and even then could not prevent the Elizabeth men from scoring. Yale won the game by a score of 12 to 6. The team work throughout the game was very ragged, and fumbling and loose playing were very noticeable.

Yale men are worried about their team, and the coaches are working desperately to improve it. With the big game only three weeks off the situation is anything but pleasant.

At Princeton things are running along very smoothly. Every day the team is improving, and unless some of the men should be disabled in the hard games that are to be played during the next three weeks, Princeton should have the champion team. The Princeton line is a remarkably strong one, and back of the line there are several men all equally good, so that is one man or even two should be disabled, there are others who can fill the place.

Baird, the full back, is the best man playing that position to-day of any of the college teams, and if he continues to improve as he has done he will make a player fit to class with Butterworth or Brooke. He punts remarkably well, and is a sure goal kicker.

At Harvard things seem to be in a bad condition, and the beating the 'Varsity team received from a team composed of graduates must have been very mortifying to the undergraduates. The crimson kickers claim that their team will be materially strengthened in a few days, and that the Princeton men will have no easy task in next Saturday's game at Cambridge.

The defeat of the University of Pennsylvania at the hands of the Lafayette team has had a good effect, and the players are doing much better now than they have done for some time. Some changes have been made in the line. Woodruff has gone back to his old place as guard. Morice is at left back, and Ralston is at quarter back. These changes have strengthened the team very much, and it is probable that the players will keep these places.

Efforts have been made to have Yale and Lafayette play in this city on Nov. 14, and for the Carlisle Indians and Lafayette to play Thanksgiving Day, but it is not likely that either of these games will be played. The Lafayette team has been offered big inducements to play, but their manager says their schedule is complete. It is thought that Yale would be willing to play for two reasons. If Yale should beat Lafayette, it would be argued that Yale had a stronger team than Pennsylvania, because Lafayette defeated Pennsylvania. Then Yale is anxious to arrange another game with a good team in order to fit her players for the big game with Princeton.

The college games scheduled for next Saturday are: Harvard and Princeton, at Cambridge; Yale and Brown, at Providence; Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State College, at Philadelphia; Bucknell and Cornell, at Ithaca; West Point and Wesleyan, at West Point, and New-York University and Trinity, at Hartford.

Several games will be played in this vicinity on election day. At Orange a game has been arranged between the Orange Athletic Club and Elizabeth Athletic Club. There is a lot of rivalry between these two clubs, and a good game is promised. The New-Jersey Athletic Club team is to play against Stevens Institute, at Bergen Point.

PRINCETON DEFEATS CORNELL.

A Game of Football Which Attracted a Large Crowd.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 31.—At 2 o'clock the special trains from Philadelphia and New-York arrived bearing their addition to the crowd already in Princeton on the occasion of the Princeton-Cornell football game. The game was warm for good football.

At 3 o'clock Cornell won the toss and chose the ball, Princeton choosing to defend the south goal. On first exchange of punts Princeton gained five yards. On two line-ups Cornell fumbled, giving Princeton the ball on the former's thirty-five-yard line. By a series of rushes through the line, without a fumble, Kelley was pushed through left guard for a touch-down in 5 minutes. Baird kicked goal. Church blocked Ritchie's punt at the latter's fifty-yard line, the ball going out of bounds to Princeton. Kelley fumbled the ball on a double pass, Princeton losing nine yards, but Kelley recovered the distance on the two following plays, when time was called, leaving the score for first half Princeton 16, Cornell 0.

The second half commenced at 4:15. After two minutes of play, Baird dropped a goal from the field at the thirty-yard line. By an exchange of punts and a fumble by Beacham, Princeton got the ball on Cornell's forty-five-yard line. Miller was hurt. Short taking his place. Kelley also gave way to Reiter. Reiter was dragged through left tackle for fifteen yards, leaving the ball on the twenty-yard line. On third down, Baird's try for goal was blocked and Cornell got the ball, but could not gain. Baird, on a fair catch, tried for a goal from the centre of the field, but failed. After an exchange of punts, on which Baird gained about twenty yards each time, Reiter, Wheeler, and Baird again rushed the sphere to the line and Baird went over for a touch-down, afterward kicking a goal. Princeton 27, Cornell 0.

The line-up was as follows:

Cornell.	Position.	Princeton.
Wilson	Left end	Brokaw
Freeborn	Left tackle	Church
Reed	Left guard	Crowdis
Fennell	Centre	Gailey
Hill	Right guard	Armstrong
Sweetland	Right tackle	Hillebrand
Taussig	Right end	Cochran
Miller	Quarter back	Smith
Beacham	Left half back	Bannard
Ripley	Right half back	Kelly
Ritchie	Full back	Baird

Umpire—Paul Dashiel, Lehigh. Referee—J. H. Minds of Pennsylvania. Linemen—Sam King, Princeton; Marshall Newell, Harvard.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Special Sale of Second-Hand and Shop-Worn '96 Model FOWLERS,

Other Makes $25.00 to $50.00.

$65.00 to $75.00.

307 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.30⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22¼
Cotton, middling	.08⅛
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10⅞
Minnesota patent flour	$4.40
Lard, prime	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04⅝
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, hams	16.50
Beef, family	9.00
Sugar, granulated	.04¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.50
Lead	2.85
Copper, lake ingot	10.77½

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and steady; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70⅝@71¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65½@68c; No. 2 red, 73⅝@75c; No. 2 corn, 25⅜@24c; No. 2 oats, 17¾@18c; No. 2 rye, 33½c; No. 2 barley, 36c nominal; No. 1 flaxseed,71@71½c; prime timothy seed, $2.50 nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.10@$7.15; lard, per 100 lbs, $4.30@$4.32½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.70 @$3.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4 @4¼; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.87½@$4.00; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cut loaf, $4.95; granulated, $4.32; standard, A, $4.09; linseed oil, raw, 29c; boiled, 31c.

COTTON.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing.
November	7.87	7.88	7.86	7.87
December	8.00	8.03	7.96	8.00&8.01
January	8.07	8.14	8.06	8.11@8.12
February	.2	8.20	8.12	8.17@8.18
March	8.19	8.26	8.19	8.23@8.24
April	8.25	8.30	8.25	8.27@8.29
May	8.33	8.35	8.31	8.33@ ..
June	8.39	8.39	8.37	8.37@8.38
July	..	..	..	8.41@8.43

Market closed steady at 4 to 7 points' advance. Transferable notices, 790 bales. Total sales, 96,800 bales.

Spot cotton quiet, 3-16c advance; middling uplands, 8¼c; middling Gulf, 8⅝c; sales, 64 bales, all spinning.

Cotton Exchange special Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 25,000 bales; American, 21,000 bales; middling uplands, 4 17-32d. Futures steady, sellers at 3-64d advance; closed steady, 2 to 4 net advance. January-February, 4 15½b; February-March, 4 15½b; March-April, 4 15½b; April-May, 4 16⅛d; May-June, 417b; June-July, 4 17½b; July-August, 4 18¼d; October, 428v; October-November, 422s; November-December, 4 18s; December-January, 4 16½b.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—1 P. M.—Cotton—American middling, 4 17-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales and included 8,600 bales American. Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, November delivery, 4 22-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 18-64d, sellers; December-January, 4 16-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 15-64d@4 16-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 15-64d@4 16-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 15-64d@4 16-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 16-64@4 17-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 17-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 17-64@4 18-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 18-64@4 19-64d, sellers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7¼c; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6⅞c; net receipts, 14,840 bales; gross, 14,942 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,700 bales; to the Continent, 4,300 bales; coastwise, 528 bales; sales, 7,100 bales; stock, (corrected,) 309,884 bales.

Correction—Deduct from exports to Great Britain since Sept. 1, 573 bales; from exports to France, 268 bales; from exports to the Continent, 1,165 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 31.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 7,130 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,316 bales; sales, 461 bales; spinners, 117 bales; stock, 127,918 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¼c; low middling and good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 2,426 bales; exports, to the Continent, 8,629 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 75,589 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 6¢; good ordinary, 6 11-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,983 bales; exports, coastwise, 878 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 50,974 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 31.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net receipts, 11,473 bales; gross, 12,763 bales; sales, 730 bales; spinners, 110 bales; stock, 105,614 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 31.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 6,507 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,247 bales; sales, 1,112 bales; stock, 77,054 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—Cotton dull; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, none; sales, none; stock, 11,361 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 31.—Cotton firm; middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7c; net and gross receipts, 2,966 bales; sales, none; stock, 38,795 bales.

FUTURES.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
WHEAT—				
Nov.	..	..	..	78⅛
Dec.	79⅝	80	79½	80
March	83¾	84	83¼	84
May	82⅝	83	82½	83
CORN—				
Dec.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
May	34½	34¾	34½	34¾
OATS—				
Dec.	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½
May	..	..	..	26¼

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Oct.	71¼@..	71¼@..	70⅝@..	70⅝@..
Dec.	73¼@71½	73½@..	72⅝@..	72⅝@72¾
May	78¼@..	78¼@..	77½@77¼	77⅝@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Oct.	24¼@..	24¼@..	24¼@..	24¼@..
Dec.	25¼@25¼	25⅝@..	25¼@..	25¼@25¼
May	28¾@..	28⅞@..	28⅝@..	28⅝@25¾
Oats, No. 2—				
Oct.	17⅝@..	18 @..	17⅝@..	17⅜@..
Dec.	18⅝@..	18⅝@..	18⅝@..	18⅝@18¾
May	21¾@..	21¾@21¾	21⅝@..	21⅝@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Dec.	$7.07½	$7.15	$7.07½	$7.15
Jan.	7.90	8.02½	7.87½	7.97½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	4.27½	4.32½	4.27½	4.32½
Jan.	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.50
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	3.72½	3.72½	3.72½	3.72½
Jan.	3.90	3.97½	3.90	3.95

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The market was quiet, but irregular. Bradstreet's exports for the past week showed a little falling off, amounting, of wheat and flour, to 3,628,000 bushels, against 3,823,000 bushels the preceding week, and 2,743,000 bushels last year; since July 1, 59,508,000 bushels, against 38,768,000 bushels last year, an increase of 20,739,000 bushels. The primary receipts of wheat last week were 7,502,000 bushels, an increase over the previous week of 254,000 bushels. The exports from the principal Atlantic ports have been for the week ended 220,000 bbls of flour, a decrease of 38,000 bbls, and 1,144,000 bushels of wheat, a decrease of 58,000 bushels. The market in the last few moments of the session was very quiet, with a generally firm undertone, closing steady at unchanged to ⅜c advance. On the curb an easier feeling was seen, December selling at 79⅝@80c, closing at 79¾c. The cash market was inactive, aside from one load of No. 1 hard, at 4c over December, free on board, afloat, next month. On the spot No. 2 red was quoted at 4½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 3c over December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern, ½c over December, free on board, afloat. December closed at 80c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—December lost ¼c from yesterday; it opened ½c higher, at 72⅝c, dropped to 71⅜@71½c, and closed at 72c, against 72½c yesterday; May opened at 76¼c, and closed at 76c, against 58c a year ago. Cash wheat—The cash wheat trade was quite active, at ½c under December, an advance from yesterday; from ½c to 2c under No. 1 was observed in sales of No. 2 Northern; offerings of No. 3 were moderately taken all the way from 56c to 65c; receipts, 524 cars; shipments, 41 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 1 Northern, 71¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾@69¾c.

DULUTH, Oct. 31.—The wheat market was unusually quiet to-day, and there was little trading in futures or cash; cash sales were 75,000 bushels, at 1¾c under December; the market was at 73½c, an advance of ½c; it dropped to 73¼c, rose to 73½c, dropped to 73c, and closed at 73¼c bid. The close: No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, 71¼c; No. 2 Northern, 69c; No. 3 Spring, 64¾@65¾c; rejected, 57¾@65¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 1 Northern, 71¼c; October, No. 1 Northern, 71½c; December, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c bid; May, No. 1 Northern, 77½c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—In great contrast with recent

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A BETTER MARKET ON THE EVE OF THE ELECTION.

Confidence in the Result Stimulates Business—Owners and Buyers Think the Panic Near Its End—More Activity than Appears on the Surface—Good Demand for Rents and Leases—Mortgages—Private Sales—New Buildings.

Upon the eve of what is generally conceded to be the most important Presidential election since 1860, the real estate market shows but little sign of the stagnation in business that has marked the progress of the free-silver agitation. As in every other field of investment, there has been great depression for a long period, and it was generally expected that there would be no sign of awakening until after favorable election news begins coming in on Tuesday night. It was confidentially believed that, as business had been dull so long, pending results, it would be even duller on the days immediately preceding the election. Nothing was expected of the market before the storm.

But there has been a decided change for the better throughout the real estate field. There has not only been a re-awakening of confidence on the part of both buyers and owners, but there has actually been more business. The market has perceptibly stiffened within the last few days, and, indeed, it is growing firmer and stiffer very noticeably every day. Prices for months past have been a matter of quotation or estimate. There has not been sufficient business to fix definite ruling prices. Toward the close of last week, however, prices began to be a matter of actual business once more. Engagements for leases were entered into, and a number of important sales of real estate were made.

One of the most prominent dealers said yesterday:

"A great deal more is being done in real estate than is generally supposed. The last week has been fairly good. We have made a number of sales, and are closing up a number of others. We have been astonished to find so sudden and complete a restoration of confidence. No one any longer doubts the result of next Tuesday's balloting, and owners are expecting, and buyers are willing to give, such prices as would ordinarily rule, if there was no silver agitation. Of course, we all expect a big advance in prices after the election, but that is now so certain to go our way that owners are no longer willing to sacrifice their property, and are demanding better figures."

All dealers seem to agree as to the stiffening of the market being due to the increased certainty of Bryan's defeat, and to the prospect of the election of a sound-money Congress. This has brought about a slight, but positive and significant advance in prices.

The sales of the week, however, have not been of a speculative character. Speculators are, of course, waiting for the greater advance after the election is over. Those who have held their property for months, perhaps years, awaiting such a rise in prices as would warrant a sale, have not been willing to let it go at a small advance. They are still holding out. Of course, speculative buyers who were able to take advantage of the stringency of the times and get property at depreciated prices are also awaiting the return of that era of prosperity predicted by Republicans and sound-money Democrats.

Dealers say that if there had been, during last week, any doubt as to the triumph of honest money, there would not have been a dollar's worth of business done in New-York real estate, except such as was necessary to meet absolute and imperative demands. Necessity, they say, never sees a rising market, present or to come. It always sells at panic or Sheriff's prices. Such sales are always in progress, and are more frequent, indeed, in a period of general depression than in one of prosperity. It is exactly the reverse, dealers say, with sales of property held by speculators and investors. They hold their property until panics are over. When they begin to buy it is a sure indication that the panic or the fear of a panic is past.

Dealers report a great increase in offers for real estate. The prices, from the point of view of buyers, show only a slight advance over those of a month ago, but no sales are being made from such a point of view. Owners are demanding an advance over the figures of the period of depression now closing, and the sales recently made indicate that the two classes, buyers and sellers, are getting nearer. Both alike are confident of a steady advance in all property beginning with the first receipt of official election news this week.

The easing of the money market has also had a good effect upon business. Money on mortgages can be readily had at 4½ per cent. A week ago this rate was the exception, the ruling rate being 5 per cent.

There is no doubt that millions of dollars are held in this city awaiting the result of Tuesday's election. This vast hoard of capital, watching its opportunity for investment, has been a strong stimulus to the real estate market.

In rents and leases business has also been enlivened by the prospect. A large number of lease contracts were entered into during the week. Most of them were for business houses, lofts, &c., for immediate occupancy. Many, however, were for new buildings now in course of erection, to be occupied next May. On the first class the rates obtained show some bettering of the figures that have ruled for the past year; but on the leases made to begin next May there has been a very decided improvement in prices.

For residences, flats, and apartments there is a steady and healthy demand. There are few vacant houses, and the large number of new houses now building indicate that such property yields satisfactory returns and that it promises a sure investment for the future.

Gottfried Reustle has sold to John J. Hoeckt the four-story tenement and rear building 448 West Thirty-eighth Street for $15,250.

Mrs. Maria K. McClure has sold to Mary Crosby Brown the four-story stone-front dwelling, lot 25 by 100.5, 14 East Fifty-eighth Street, for $43,000.

Charles E. Runk has sold to Joseph C. Levi the block containing thirteen lots bounded by King's Bridge Road, One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighty-second Streets, at a reported price of $87,500.

James M. Stewart has sold for Builder Perez M. Stewart the new five-story apartment house, with lot 50 by 102.2, on the southwest corner of Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue, for about $120,000.

Sales at auction during the past week amounted to $63,780. Last year in the corresponding week they were $685,785.

There were recorded during the past week 210 mortgages, for $3,058,036, of which 72, for $1,254,090, were at 5 per cent.; 118, for $1,270,546, were at more, and 20, for $533,400, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 286 mortgages, for $3,001,427; of which 140, for $1,604,630, were at 5 per cent.; 108, for $600,510, were at more, and 38, for $706,287, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 13 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 19 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,025.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, Duncomb Avenue, northwest side, 547 feet southwest of Elliot Avenue, 100 by 150. Due on judgment, $1,000.

By William J. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 162 to 166 Second Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Tenth Street, 109.8 by 100 by 84.8 by 12 by 25 by 88, church and Sunday school buildings, (Tabernacle Baptist Church.) Due on judgment, $96,500.

THURSDAY, Nov. 5.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 161 West Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 322 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 14 by 102.2, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,870.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 135 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 400 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 30 by 99.11, five-story stone front flat. Due on judgment, $5,560; prior mortgage, $12,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 3,649 Third Avenue, west side, 526 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 104.6, one-story frame building in rear. Due on judgment, $2,150.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, southwest corner, 25 by 100, three-story stone front store and dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,900.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 535-547 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 125 by 100.5, stone yard, with one and two story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $27,364.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., sale in apportionment of dower, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 414 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 143.4¾ feet east of First Avenue, 18.0⅜ by 105.5⅛ by 18.1¾ by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Welton C. Percy, referee, 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 314.3 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 13.10 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 483 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 18.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 15 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,500.

FRIDAY, Nov. 6.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 145 East Fourth Street, 137.11 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 96.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,100.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, Old Macomb's Dam Road, west side, 125 feet south of T. O. Woolf farm, 25 by 112.6. Due on judgment, $4,200.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph I. Berry, referee, Lots 290 and 300, Boone Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Charlotte Place, 25 by 100. Due on judgment on each, $2,265.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, interior lot 100 feet west of Vanderbilt Avenue and 69 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 46 by 65, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,560.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, Central Park West, southwest corner of One Hundred and First Street, 75.8 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $34,050; on prior mortgage, $24,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, west side of First Avenue, from Ninety-fifth to Ninety-sixth Street, 201.4 by 140, eight four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,236.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, Exchange Place, and New Street, for a twelve-story brick and stone office building, by William Waldorf Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; cost not yet estimated.

Nos. 30 and 32 Elm Street, southwest corner, for a twelve-story brick lofts and manufactory, by the New-York Life Insurance Company of 346 Broadway, owner; cost, $150,000.

Twentieth Street and Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner, for a four-story brick factory, by James R. Floyd of 42 West Eighty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $40,000.

Southern Boulevard, northwest corner of Jennings Street; also, Jennings Street, southeast corner of Minford Place, for two four-story brick flats, by Lizzie A. McCone of 1,429 Longfellow Avenue, owner; cost, $32,000.

Briggs Avenue and Suburban Street, northeast corner, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by P. J. Brady of Fordham Avenue, owner; cost, $2,800.

No. 25 West Thirty-eighth Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling, by Clara Russell Bacon, 25 West Thirty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $200.

No. 30 Suffolk Street, alterations to a six-story brick stable and workshop, by Jacob Paskusz of 242 East Seventy-second Street, owner; cost, $500.

No. 26 East Thirty-fifth Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling, by J. Augustus Barnard of 26 East Thirty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $365.

No. 122 Greene Street, alterations to a six-story brick store and lofts, by estate of William Henry Gunther, deceased, of 184 Fifth Avenue, owner; cost, $5,000.

No. 121 East Thirty-eighth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, by Louise E. Weed of Rowington, Conn., owner; cost, $2,000.

No. 518 Wales Avenue, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling, by Mrs. M. Wate of 518 Wales Avenue, owner; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 170 feet west of Elton Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame store, by George N. Reinhardt of 1,092 Franklin Avenue, owner; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Oct. 31.

RIVINGTON ST, 226; Louis Aaron to Annie Aaron $1

NELSON AV, e s, 376 ft s of Union St, 25 x76x25.10x67.11; William Doonan to Margaret J. Doonan 1

EAST END AV, e s, 26 ft s of 84th St, 25.4x89; Carrie Muller to John Helschab and others 16,400

78TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Henry Kahl and another, executors, to Friedrich Lauer 18,400

91ST ST, n s, 5.8 ft e of Avenue A, runs w 5.3 to Avenue A x n 201.5 to 92d St x e 224.11x s w 342.1, with water rights; 10—Matter of Manchester and wife to George Ringler & Co. 1

123D ST, 243 East; Ray Karpas to Samuel Ramsfelder 1

101ST ST, s e corner of old Bloomingdale Road, or 4th Av, 67 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 24 x—; Ralph S. Townsend and wife to Ralph Townsend 1

VERMILYEA AV, w s, 100 ft s of Isham St, 75x125; Jacob Cohen to Jacob Hess .. 2,850

LOT 2284, map of Dater estate; Frederick McCarthy and wife to Lavinia McCord .. 6,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 53.11x145x61.5x82.11; Patrick Douglas and wife to Cyrus C. Miller 1

3D AV, e s, 62.7 ft n of 161st St, 18.9x96.4x18.9x95.5; Paul G. Decker and wife to John Giebel and wife 14,750

LOT 225, map of Section B of Vyse estate; William P. Clare to Mary R. Clare 500

JACOB ST, n s, Lot 361, map of S. Cambreleng, 50x100; Stephen Y. Wright and wife to Adalyn M. Smith 1

67TH AV, centre line, 293 ft n of Fordham Landing Road; 41.2x132.3 s Croton Aqueduct x41.2x132.2; John J. Roeth to Lilian R. Chatterton 100

LOTS 106, 107, 122, map of Pugsley estate; Henry Ruhl and wife to John Buttel 1

LOTS 22 and 23, map by William Scofield, adjoining lands of Robert Vail, City Island, 16.6x98; Joseph May to Mary Reinbolt 1

FOREST AV, e s, 75 ft w of 143th St, 50x100; Antoinette Burger to Hannah Haffen and others 1,800

3D AV, 2,836; also, s s of 127th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 17x99.11; Ellen F. Hartley to Patrick Norton 55,000

SAME PROPERTY; C. Edgar Sutphen, as trustee, to Edward F. Hartley and wife .. 1

ROBBINS AV, e s, 300 ft s of 147th St, 25x100; Antoinette Burger to Hannah Haffen and others 1,800

Recorded Leases.

NEW-YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKING Company to Patrick Maher and another; e s of 4th St, 124.7 ft s of 1st Av, installments, per month $24

SAME to Jacob Haffen; same property, 1 year 50,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and wife to Sigmund Lewy; s s of 73d St, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year $3,000

BARNESSAR, or BIERNESSAR, Benedict, to Ellen Hallock; e s of 3d Av, being northerly¼ of Lot 7, map of Upper Morrisania, 5 years 1,000

BILLER, Ludwig, and wife to Joseph Henning and wife; n s of 3d St, 255 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years 1,000

COOGAN, Matthew, and wife to Richard Webber; n e corner of Brook Av and 164th St, demand 5,000

CHATTERTON, Lilian R., to Fordham Morris, trustee of Martha Morris, deceased; 9th Av, centre line, 293.2 ft n of Fordham Landing Road, 3 years .. 5,595

HALLER, Christiana I., trustee of Sarah Haller, to Louisa Tobias; n s of 30th St, 213.2 ft e of 9th Av, 349 West, 5 years 7,000

HAWES, Walker A., and wife to R. Floyd Clarke and Henry G. S. Noble, trustees; n s of 93d St, 283.4 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 6,000

HAFFEN, Hannah, George, William, and Charles Burger, and Lena King to Elizabeth Werner; e s of Robbins Av, 300 ft s of 147th St, 3 years 1,000

SAME to Jacob Haffen; same property, 1 year 800

HESS, Jacob, to Sarah Friedlander; w s of Vermilyea Av, 100 ft s of Isham St, 2 years 700

SAME to same; w s of Vermilyea Av, 125 ft s of Isham St, two mortgages, 2 years 1,400

LAMBRECHT, Charlotte, Jennie, and Addie G., to Louis Folz; n s of 95th St, 150 ft w of Park Av, 2 years 2,000

LAINE, Joseph, to The D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company; n w corner of Amsterdam Av. and Lawrence Street, (leasehold) 3,000

MYERS, Sarah J., to Alice E. Worthington; n s of Garden Av, Lot 85, map of South Belmont, 8 months 100

NORTON, Patrick, to Ellen F. Hartley; 2,336 3d Av, also, 174 East 127th St, 1½ years 6,000

SAME to same; same property, 6 months. 5,000

O'MEARA, Thomas, to James O'Connell; s s of 146th St, 100.2 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year 186

PRUTTING, Eva C. and John, to Reinhardt Schneider; n s of 169th St, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 3,000

TAYLOR, John P., to Margaret J. Moore, trustee; n w corner of Grand Boulevard and 104th St; secures claims 22,823

WARD, Walworth, to Nathan W. Condict; n e corner of West End Av and 81st St; note 3,900

WHITE, Mabel A., to J. D. Kurtz, Crook and Aaron G. Perham and Walter A. White & Son; n s of 131st St, 125 ft w of 4th Av; secures credits ..... —

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRADY, Eliza A., to William Tubridy and another, guardians of Thomas F., May, and Peter Farrell $5,000

CRIMMINS, Thomas, to Annastazia L. Haggerty 1

GIEBEL, John G. and Augusta, to Jacob Kerner 5,000

HART, Julian B. and others, executors of Benjamin I. Hart and Julia B. Hart, to John I. Hart 13,000

HART, John I., to Samuel Woolverton 1

LENNON, Anna, to Bradley & Currier Company, limited, assignment 2

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Elizabeth F. Gregory 8,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of of 140th St, 25x100; Emile Latli against Flora Sawyer, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

The following mechanics' liens were filed yesterday, Oct. 31:

BROOK AV, and 164th St, n e corner, 100x100; New-York Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Matthew Coogan, owner and contractor $946

BROADWAY, 834; M. Kahn & Son against Hydraulic Construction Company, contractor 434

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 250 ft s of Scott Av, 75x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Henry H. Meise, James V. Lawrence, and William F. Lawrence, owners; Michael Bufano, contractor ... 77

CLINTON AV, e s, 25 ft s of Elmwood Place, 25x100; Adelbert S. Nichols against Caroline A. Blair, owner and contractor 118

122D ST, n s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 150x100; Anderson & McCracken against Margaret MacAllister and George C. MacLaughlin, owners; George C. MacLaughlin, contractor 1,200

Orders under Chap. 915, laws of 1896:

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 75x100; William J. Tucker on Lavelle Brothers, to Richardson & Boynton Company 588

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

15—McGarry vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 114—Gilbert vs. same. 117—Fitzgerald vs. same. 65—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden. 66—H. Mohlman Company vs. Western Assurance Company. 102—Fritsch vs. Metropolitan Storage, Warehouse and Van Company. 5—Gibbons vs. H. L. Judd Company. 111—Dolz vs. Vasquez. 115—Irvesi vs. Union Railway Company. 69—Boston Safe Deposit and Telephone Company vs. United Lines Company. 56—Pacific vs. McCullough. 100—Richardson vs. Wilson. 103—Dickerson vs. Bogg. 101—Hurst vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 105—Dutton vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. 110—Smith vs. Greenhut. 104—Jayne vs. Scribner. 20—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. Hall. 112—Warner Company. 113—Tucker vs. Scott. 18—United States ex rel Morrison vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 32—United States vs. Adams. 42—Loewenthal vs. National Credit Insurance Company. 57—Mooney vs. Concordia Loan and Trust Company.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—To-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Liliquist vs. Mollenhauer. 1—Lyon vs. Penner. 2—Koven vs. Baker. 8—Cohn vs. Rosenbaum. 4—Derby Silver Company vs. Riker. 5—Palmer vs. same. 6—Rapp vs. Rapp. 7—Harris vs. Wadsworth. 8—E. & H. T. Anthony Company vs. Wood. 9—Kenyon vs. Schulze. 10—Vankhauser vs. Vankhauser. 11—Matter of Prospect Avenue. 12—Ward vs. Lawrence. 18—Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis vs. Underwood. 14—Boyce vs. Boyce. 15—Matter of Knickerbocker. 16—Kimber vs. Cosmos Mining, Land, and Investment Company. 17—Riggs vs. Riggs. 18—Matter of Herrman. 19—Matter of De Witt. 20—Farrington vs. Joyce. 21—Williams vs. Comins. 22—Cameron vs. Ketchum. 23—Cooper vs. Sturtevant. 24—Martin vs. Colombo. 25—Matter of Killerlane. 26—Preservaline Manufacturing Company vs. Heilman. 27—Matter of East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. 28—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 29—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Altorfer. 30—People ex rel. New-York University vs. Sohmer. 31—Ward vs. Ward. 32—Hutkoff vs. Cohen. 33—Gardner vs. Winterson. 34—Ffoulkes vs. American Ball Nozzle Company. 35—Sangrove vs. Forty-second Street & Manhattanville Railroad Company. 36—Yorkshire Investment and American Mortgage Company vs. Gavey. 37—De Hart vs. De Hart. 38—Whitehead vs. Thomson. 39—Palmer vs. Riker. 40—Derby Silver Company vs. Riker. 41—Matter of Eastern Cashio Company. 42—Braker vs. Osborn. 43—Fowler vs. Spofford. 44—Matter of East Eighty-fourth Street. 45—Boys vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 46—Matter of United States Fuel Company. 47—Bauerdorf vs. Bebro. 48—Corbin vs. Staples. 49—Matter of Williams. 50—Hartig vs. Ramme. 51—Macauley vs. Halpin. 52—Matter of Briggs Barrel Company. 53—Beller vs. Bleer. 54—Miner vs. Thompson. 55—Vidal vs. Reilly. 56—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Ferrara. 57—Selgrist vs. Caron. 58—Wharton vs. Bigelin. 59—Matter of Naegle. 60—Bissell vs. The Mayor, &c. 61—Weeks vs. La Maida. 62—Carnrick vs. Truax. 63—Campigho vs. Campigho. 64—Matter of Fogg. 65—Matter of Archer & Pancoast Company. 66—Hill vs. Schneider. 67—Allmbogen vs. Empire Life Insurance Company. 68—Madden vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 69—Smith vs. Smith. 70—Dewsnap vs. Baker. 71—Moore vs. Corn Exchange Bank. 72—Minzesheimer vs. Bruns. 73—Matter of The Mayor, &c. 74—Ayers vs. Mollen. 75—Raby vs. Mendelson. 76—Towell vs. Jarvis. 77—Isaacs vs. Nally. 78—Propper vs. Propper. 79—Blumenthal vs. Lloyd. 80—Brown vs. Condon. 81—Cohen vs. Lisko. 82—Matter of Hunter. 83—Strauss vs. Reynolds. 84—Mayer vs. Laux.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—People, &c., vs. Loew. 2—Moran vs. Meyers. 3—Moran vs. Moran. 4—Juilliard vs. Jaffray. 5—People ex rel. Harlem Gas Lighting House Building Company vs. Barker. 6—People ex rel. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. same. 7—Juilliard vs. Jaffray. 8—Hadley vs. Woodworth. 9—Kenyon vs. Schulze. 10—Meehan vs. Brennan. 11—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Demurrers—281—Buchanan vs. Buchanan. 282—O'Connor vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. 283—Perkins vs. Montgomery. 284—Crawford vs. McCarthy. 285—Zoller Lumber Company vs. Schultz. 286—Bullitt vs. Belmont. 287—Machauer vs. Lockwood. 288—Maloney vs. Clapp. 289—Ludeke vs. Van Schaick. 290—Townsend vs. Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. 291—Gray vs. Hilliard. 292—Buchanan vs. Elwood. 293—Taylor vs. Hicks. 294—Perkins vs. Montgomery. 295—Haines vs. Burr. 296—Medina Gas and Electric Light Company vs. Buffalo Loan, Trust and Safe Deposit Company. 297—Hauf vs. Hauf. 298—Franz vs. Mulligan. 299—Gittelson vs. Lida. 300—Perkins vs. Montgomery. 212—Blun vs. Wolf. 245—White vs. Mayor, &c. 250—Post vs. United Life Insurance Company. 163—Ernst vs. Elmira Municipal Improvement Company. 268—Higgins vs. Tefft. Preferred Causes—3276—Commonwealth Insurance Company vs. Barker. 3606—Clyde vs. same. 3607—Old Dominion Steamship Company vs. same. 3608—International Navigation Company vs. same. 3609—Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. same. 3610—Premier White Lead Company vs. same. 3611—Ford Typewriter Company vs. same. 3277—Campbell Engine Company vs. same. 3280—Van Beuren vs. same. 3468—Eagan vs. Health Department. 3156—Hamilton vs. Piza. 3524—Young vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day Calendar.—To be called in Special Term, Part IV., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3425—Hattenbach vs. Schuer. 3302—Universal Paper Bag Company vs. Fensley. 2071—Stetson vs. Brennan. 3168—O'Connor vs. Fitch. 3169—Metropolitan Street Railway vs. Fitch. 3132—Lichtenstein Brothers Company vs. Key West Cigar Company. 2355—Lipscomb vs. Lydecker. 1490—Wilmerding vs. Don. 2755—Morrell vs. Berger. 3027—Johnanling vs. Luttrell. 3376—Hyman vs. McDonald. 3350—Le Boutillier vs. Lucatos. 3309—Wellenkamp vs. Wellenkamp. 2828—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Society for the Prevention of Crime. 3150—Rabohm vs. Auerbach. 3476—Matson vs. Matson. 1869—Pontefract vs. Leavy. 3534—Wallace vs. Wallace. 1815—Ellensohn vs. Keyes. 3388—Ellis vs. Jacob. 3523—Marrell vs. Hart. 3144—Consolidated Electric Company vs. Atlantic Trust. 2609—Hess vs. Pickering. 3237—Schmalacker vs. Wallace. 3294—Flynn vs. Hutchings. 2251—Stokes vs. Stokes. 3189—Callahan vs. McDermott. 3526—Nelson vs. Edgell. 2340—Hume vs. Hume. 2836—Appleby vs. Appleby.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3604.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. $153—Suter vs. The Mayor, &c. 3049—Moir vs. Moir.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Miller, and H. S. Davis for the People.

1—Thomas Lynch. 2—John H. Parker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—8033—Goodrich vs. Sanderson. 8455—McLaughlin vs. The Mayor, &c. 5549—Van Alker vs. same. 8985—Witkowsky vs. Balheimer. 9199—Same vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 8645—Devlin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 8261—Humphreys vs. Lemon. 8577—Olsson vs. Campbell. 5956—Ernst vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9580—Gunst vs. Gunst. 8915—Rosenwick vs. Bostwick. 9095—Mayer vs. McWalters. 9195—Midifies vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7639—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c. 9060—Isler vs. Doubleday. 8608—Sleecker vs. Hinckley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

3313—McCabe vs. Cornell. 3798—Siemers vs. Henry Zeltner Brewing Company. 3814—Streng vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 3281—Frank vs. Carroll. 3833—Ernst vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 3851—Blake vs. Sheridan. 2775—White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company vs. Gilmore. 3592—Warren vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3873—Harrell vs. Bonfils Improvement Company. 3883—Reilly vs. Sabater. 3884—Vanderhaegh vs. Wallace Muller Company. 3885—Stuart vs. Moran. 3596—Joelson vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3908—Palmer vs. American Press Association. 3915—Scheen vs. Fox.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4949.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

1540—Cavanagh vs. O'Neill. 3095—Roche vs. Union Railway Company. 3312—Andrews vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3388—Butler vs. Gardner. 2901—Hotopp vs. Huber. 2863—Thorp vs. Keck. 3047—Zudizky vs. Dry Dock Savings Institute. 3862—Hirschman vs. Sachs. 3918—Ranger vs. Bacon. 3921—Sondheim vs. Whyte. 3932½—Bridgman vs. Scott. 3930—Dahlman vs. Schubert. 3933—Hastorf vs. Edwards. 3951—Bettaire vs. Mark. 3961—Bachman vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Mo-Adam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part X.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Mary O'Reilly, Mary J. Purtell, Alexander Buderna, John Moran, William Schmitt, Julia Keefe, Helene C. Christ. At 2 P. M.—George L. Poggenburg.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1135—Henry B. Brant. 1110—John D. Haskin. 1112—Jane A. Dwyer (formerly Jane A. Tamajo). 1207—John Friedrich. 1208—Caroline Houck. 1198—Kristine Ihmanni (No. 1.) 1199—Christine Ehmainni (No. 2.) 1186—Zadita Heyward de Rohan Chabot (No. 1.) 1216—Zadita Heyward de Rohan Chabot (No. 2.) 1210—Emilie Bartells (No. 1.) 1222—Emilie Bartells (No. 2.) 1212—William Ivison. 1219—Henry Klein. 1164—Ana Ferrer de Pinto. 1172—Jane Wood. 1181—Franziska Schneider. 1187—Jane Daly. 1197—John W. Miller. 1200—Henry Altheimer. 1205—James O'Connell. 1206—Mary Hunter. 1177—Eliza Schneider. 1188—Lisette Zitt. 1189—Michael Murphy. 1195—Daniel Doyle. 1214—John Thomas. 1224—Thomas A. Boyle. 1227—William Stones. 1228—Isaac Springer. 1229—Mendel Levin. 1230—John J. Reilly. 1231—John H. Wolters. 1232—Joseph Molt. 1233—John Bickman. 1234—Caniguda Balker. 1235—James Ladds. 1236—Talaide Albrecht. 1237—Honora McGrory. 1238—Rosalie Stinhardt. 1239—Shaunette Disbecker.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3826—Kirzinger vs. Spath. 1806—Miller vs. Subin. 1056—Goodman vs. Steinfeld. 1089—Balsmith vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company. 1040—Menke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1042—Akselbrodt vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 182—Spence vs. Leavitt. 1309—Kuhne vs. Crow Laverich Company. 1315—McCurt vs. Sire. 1382—Thayer vs. Phugh. 1389—Stickney vs. Ward. 512—Jackson vs. Stuart. 811 3½—Schuster vs. Ganzenmiller. 528—McGee vs. Leipziger. 620—Schuyler vs. Duffy. 553—Cosgrove vs. Forty-second Street & Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company. 556—Zucchini vs. Ward. 577—Lederer vs. Heusner. 582—Same vs. same. 3173—McHugh vs. Smith. 554—Falkenburg vs. Sexton. 3139—Chorlian vs. Topakayan. 2710—Decy. 3138½—Wheatfield vs. Beal. 450—Rubber Paint Company of Chicago vs. Torrest. 488—Von Bremsen vs. Prause. 492—Sloane vs. Kimble. 2300—Post vs. Leatherim. 229—Lanhan vs. Vermilyea. 463—Levin vs. Stein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

859—Labowitz vs. Lazarus. 408—Bernstein vs. Rosenberg. 572—Bal vs. McHugh. 578—Jacobs vs. Heiman. 901—Frankel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 902—Clark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 911—Spellissey vs. Torney. 926—Stewart vs. Johnson. 1072—Fenton vs. Town. 1124—Spitzer vs. Nassau Newspaper Express Company. 1267—Reading Braid Company vs. Stewart. 907—Arns vs. Wustenberg. 651—Thomas Wylie Litho Company vs. Morris. 1287—Sire vs. Kemp. 535—Rosendorf vs. Tamsen. 570—Brackett vs. Townsend. 232—Solomon vs. Hughes. 233—Solomon v

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION

SKETCHES OF NOMINEES FOR THE VARIOUS OFFICES.

New-Yorkers on Tuesday in Addition to Choosing Presidential Electors, Will Vote for a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Coroner, Ten Congressmen, and Thirty-five Assemblymen.

Besides casting their ballots for thirty-six Presidential Electors, the voters of this city will on Tuesday also vote for a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, a Congressman in every Congressional district, a Coroner, which is the only county office to be filled, and an Assemblyman in each of the thirty-five Assembly districts of the city. Appended are brief sketches of all Republican, Silver-Democratic, and National Democratic candidates who are to be voted for in this city:

FOR GOVERNOR.

FRANK S. BLACK—Republican, resides in Troy; is a lawyer of prominence, and was conspicuous in the prosecution of the violators of the election laws in Troy. He was elected to Congress in 1894, and this was his first political office. He was born in Maine, in 1853, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1875. He was admitted to the bar in 1879.

WILBUR F. PORTER—Silver-Democrat, is a resident of Watertown, Jefferson County. He is a lawyer, and was five times elected Mayor of Watertown by the old Democratic Party. He was nominated for Lieutenant Governor at the Buffalo Convention, but when John Boyd Thacher refused to accept the nomination for Governor, Mr. Porter was named in his place. Mr. Porter is fifty-five years old.

DANIEL G. GRIFFIN—National Democrat, is a lawyer of Watertown, Jefferson County. He was formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee. He is now Chairman of the National Democratic State Committee. He was born in Jefferson County in 1848.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF—Republican, was born in 1858, and resides and does business in Brooklyn. He was graduated from Yale University. He was appointed Park Commissioner by Mayor Wurster last year.

FREDERICK C. SCHRAUB — Silver Democrat, is a lawyer, with offices in Lowville, Lewis County. Until recently, he was a gold man. He was State Dairy Commissioner under Gov. Flower. He is forty years old, and is of German extraction.

FREDERIC W. HINRICHS—National Democrat, is a distinguished Brooklyn lawyer. He is a graduate of Columbia University and Columbia Law School. He was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education under Mayor Seth Low, and in 1893 was appointed Register of Arrears by Mayor Schieren. He was one of the organizers of the National Democracy. Mr. Hinrichs was born in Brooklyn, in 1851.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

IRVING G. VANN—Republican, was graduated from Yale in 1863 and from the Albany Law School in 1865. In 1879 he was elected Mayor of Syracuse, and in 1881 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of the Fifth Judicial District. He was appointed to the Court of Appeals in January of this year by Gov. Morton.

ROBERT C. TITUS—Silver Democrat, is a veteran of the war, has served as District Attorney of Buffalo, as State Senator in 1881-83, and was elected Judge of the Superior Court in Erie County in 1885. He is now Judge of the Supreme Court.

SPENCER CLINTON—National Democrat, is a successful Buffalo lawyer and is a grandson of De Witt Clinton. He stands very high in his profession. He was born in Buffalo in 1839.

CORONER.

THEODORE K. TUTHILL—Republican, is a physician and surgeon, and was appointed Coroner by Gov. Morton to succeed the late Coroner O'Meagher, who was elected in 1894. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the New-York University.

JACOB E. BAUSCH—Tammany, is thirty years old, is Secretary of the Central Labor Union, and was at one time walking delegate for the Wood Carvers' Union. He was nominated by Tammany to attract the labor vote.

ROBERT P. MUELLENBACH—National Democrat, is a physician and pharmacist. He was never before a candidate for office. He lives at 32 East Tenth Street.

CONGRESS.

Seventh District.

FRANKLIN BARTLETT—He was nominated by both the Republicans and National Democrats. He resides at 26 West Twentieth Street. He was graduated from Harvard and the Columbia Law School. He has been twice elected to Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh District, and was nominated for re-election this year by the Republicans and National Democrats on account of his sound-money views. He is a prominent lawyer.

JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE—Tammany, is a coal merchant. He was elected to the Assembly in 1893. He has been a member of Tammany for many years, and resides at 72 North Moore Street.

Eighth District.

JOHN MURRAY MITCHELL—Republican and National Democratic nominee, was seated by the present House of Representatives, as a result of his contest for the seat occupied by James J. Walsh. He is a lawyer and is a brother of ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell. He resides at 60 West Ninth Street.

JAMES J. WALSH—Tammany, carried the district by a slight plurality in 1894. He is a lawyer, thirty-five years of age. The fact that he was unseated led to his renomination.

Ninth District.

TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL—He has both the Republican and National Democratic nominations. Rate served in the State Senate, and has been elected to Congress four times. He declared for sound money some time ago.

THOMAS J. BRADLEY—Tammany, was formerly an Assistant District Attorney, and is about twenty-eight years of age. He is out for free silver.

Tenth District.

CLARENCE W. MEADE—Republican, was appointed a Police Justice by Mayor Grant in 1890 and was ousted with the rest of the old board last year. Prior to that he was a Port Warden, and was at one time an Assistant Appraiser. He is about fifty-four years of age and has always been in politics. Fred S. Gibbs is his son-in-law.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS—Tammany, is a newspaper man by profession, but has been almost continually in Congress since 1877. He was defeated for Congress in the Thirteenth District in 1894, and soon afterward was appointed a Commissioner of Electrical Control by Mayor Gilroy. A few months later he was removed by Mayor Strong under the power of removal law. He was elected to Congress at the special election of last year in the Tenth District, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Mr. Campbell. Formerly he was a County Democrat, but of late years has been identified with Tammany, and is a Sachem of the Tammany Society. He resides at 32 Charlton Street.

CALVIN TOMPKINS—National Democrat, is a merchant and manufacturer. He was graduated from Cornell University. He never ran for office before. He resides at 329 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Eleventh District.

FERDINAND EIDMAN—Republican, is a veteran of the war. For years he has been associated with Jacob M. Patterson in east side Republican politics. He was elected Assemblyman in 1878, State Senator in 1879, and Coroner in 1883. He was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Division under President Harrison. He was defeated for Congress two years ago. He resides at 77 Seventh Street.

WILLIAM SULZER—Tammany, served several terms in the Assembly and was Speaker in 1893. He was elected to Congress in 1894, and as soon as Bryan was nominated he became a pronounced silver man. He was born in New-Jersey thirty-six years ago, and resides at 232 East Twelfth Street.

THOMAS J. CONNOR—National Democrat, is a real estate broker and never ran for office before. He is twenty-eight years of age, and resides at 218 East Twelfth Street.

Twelfth District.

CHARLES A. HESS—Republican, is a lawyer who makes a specialty of customs and internal revenue law. He lived until recently in Madison, N. J. In 1883 he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney by Elihu Root. In 1893 he practically retired from the Republican Party. His present residence is the Gilsey House.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN—Tammany, also has the National Democratic nomination. He is thirty-one years of age, and is a graduate of Princeton. He is a lawyer and was elected to Congress in 1894. In 1889 he was appointed Treasurer of the Brooklyn Bridge. He was elected President of the Board of Aldermen in 1892. He resides at 217 East Eighteenth Street.

Dr. MARION M. MILLER—Candidate of the People's Party, is a graduate of Princeton and is an advanced single taxer. He recently came out strong for silver. He is about thirty-three years old.

Thirteenth District.

RICHARD C. SHANNON—Republican, is a lawyer and was elected to the present Congress over Amos J. Cummings. He was at one time Secretary of the United States Legation at Rio de Janeiro and President Harrison appointed him Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador. He resides at 10 West Fiftieth Street.

THOMAS SMITH—Tammany, is 50 years of age, resides at 320 West Fifty-first Street, and is interested in business with ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt.

JOSEPH H. MADDEN—National Democrat, never before ran for any office. He has been Superintendent for twenty years for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger. He resides at 252 East Forty-eighth Street.

Fourteenth District.

LEMUEL ELY QUIGG—Republican, was first elected to Congress at the special election held in the Fourteenth District in 1893 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. John R. Fellows. He was re-elected in 1894. He resides at 210 West Seventieth Street.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—Tammany, was formerly connected with the Department of Public Works and has been a member of Tammany Hall for several years. He resides at 101 West Eighty-ninth Street.

CHARLES V. FORNES—National Democrat, is a woolen merchant and is one of the Trustees of the Emigrants' Savings Bank. He is Treasurer of the Catholic Protectory and was at one time President of the Catholic Club. His home is at 439 West End Avenue.

Fifteenth District.

PHILIP B. LOW—Republican, also has the National Democracy's indorsement. He is in the shipping business. He defeated Jacob A. Cantor for Congress two years ago. He resides at 307 Lenox Avenue.

WILLIAM H. BURKE—Tammany, is a coal merchant. He was Water Purveyor in the Department of Public Works, and was appointed a Police Justice by Mayor Gilroy. He is the Tammany leader of the district, is about forty-five years of age, and resides at 38 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Sixteenth District.

WILLIAM L. WARD—Republican, is President of the Port Chester Bolt and Nut Company. He resides in Port Chester.

EUGENE B. TRAVIS—Silver Democrat, is a lawyer, residing in Peekskill. He was defeated for the Assembly in 1886.

JAMES V. LAWRENCE—National Democrat, is a successful lumber merchant, and resides in Yonkers. He has an excellent war record, and was for several years in the civil service of the United States.

ASSEMBLY.

First District.

ARTHUR PEZOLD—Republican, is a dealer in bottles. Never before ran for office. Resides at 143 Franklin Street.

DANIEL E. FINN—Tammany, is forty-nine years old, has served seven terms in the Assembly, and is now a lawyer. He resides at 587 Broome Street.

CHRISTIAN RATHGENS—National Democrat, is a restaurant and saloon keeper. Was never before a candidate for office. Resides at 132 West Broadway.

Second District.

WILLIAM H. KILBOY—Republican, also has the National Democratic nomination. He is a shipping agent. He ran for Alderman two years ago, and was defeated by 26 votes. Resides at 372 Water Street.

THOMAS J. BARRY—Tammany, is a saloon keeper, forty years of age. Has served two terms in the Assembly. Resides at 514 Pearl Street. He is one of Patrick Divver's lieutenants.

Third District.

LOUIS J. HOENNINGER—Republican. He is a collector, and never ran for office before. He lives at 37 Vandam Street.

WILLIAM H. LEONARD—Tammany, was a subpoena server in the District Attorney's office for some time. He was defeated for the Assembly in 1891, but was elected last year by Tammany. He lives at 130 Prince Street.

WILLIAM SMILLIE—National Democrat, is an iron worker and served in the merchant marine during the civil war. Was never before a candidate. Resides at 493 Washington Street.

Fourth District.

JOHN P. DENNY—Republican, is a driver by occupation. Never ran for office before and resides at 36 Hamilton Street.

PATRICK H. ROCHE—Tammany, has been interested in the liquor business. He has served several terms in the Assembly, is forty years of age, and resides at 87 Market Street.

GEORGE H. EPSTEIN—National Democrat, is a lawyer. Was never before a candidate. Resides at 213 Clinton Street.

Fifth District.

RICHARD VAN COTT—Republican, is a son of ex-Postmaster Van Cott, and was at one time cashier of the Post Office. He lives at 77 Washington Place. He never ran for office before.

HARDING WESTON—Tammany, is a labor candidate. He got 800 votes on an independent ticket last year. He is forty-eight years old and resides at 29 Greenwich Avenue.

JAMES A. HOOPER—National Democrat, is a butcher. He was defeated for Alderman two years ago and for the Assembly one year ago. Was nominated by the State Democracy on both occasions. Resides at 165 West Tenth Street.

Sixth District.

JOHN PALMIERI—Republican, is a young lawyer; is prominent among the Italian residents; never ran for office before, and resides at 365 Broome Street.

TIMOTHY P. SULLIVAN—Tammany, is a cousin of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan; is a saloon keeper, and never ran for office before. He is twenty-eight years of age and resides at 167 Mott Street.

JOHN V. GILLEN—National Democrat, is a truckman. Was never before a candidate for office. Resides at 22 Prince Street.

Seventh District.

WILLIAM C. BAXTER—Republican, is in the sand business, and was an unsuccessful candidate in 1894. He resides at 260 West Fifteenth Street.

EDWARD W. HART—Tammany, was elected to the Assembly last year. Was formerly an Excise Inspector. Resides at 242 West Sixteenth Street.

MATTHEW CONKLIN—National Democrat, is a watchman for a railroad company. Was never before candidate for office. Resides at 502 West Sixteenth Street.

Eighth District.

CHARLES S. ADLER—Republican, also has National Democratic nomination. Has served two terms in the Assembly, is forty years old and resides at 19 Orchard Street.

MORRIS ROSE—Tammany, was formerly known by the name of Rosenthal, and is one of "Silver Dollar" Smith's lieutenants. Never ran for office before. Resides at 316 Broome Street.

Ninth District.

JOHN D. BLACKBURN—Republican, is a clerk in a railroad office, was defeated last year. He resides at 219 West Twenty-third Street.

JAMES F. MACCABE—Tammany, is a wholesale glass merchant, and is a member of the present Assembly. He is forty-five years of age, and resides at 316 West Twenty-ninth Street.

JOHN G. NORMAN—National Democrat, is a master plumber. Was never before a candidate for office. Resides at 286 Eighth Avenue.

Tenth District.

JEREMIAH J. SULLIVAN—Republican, is a clerk in a hardware store. Never ran for office before. He was at one time a baseball umpire. Resides at 112 Second Street.

OTTO KEMPNER—Tammany, at present represents the district. Was elected by Tammany in 1892, and defeated by Tammany in 1893. In 1895 he made his peace with Tammany and was elected. He is a lawyer, and resides at 74 Second Avenue.

CHRISTIAN H. LOOS—National Democrat, is a machinist. Has never before been a candidate for office. Resides at 162 Second Street.

Eleventh District.

EDMUND C. LEE—Republican, has been in politics for some years, was Assistant Custodian of the Custom House under President Harrison's Administration, and has been a Committee Clerk in the Assembly. He lives at 362 West Thirty-fifth Street.

WILLIAM H. GLEDHILL—Tammany, is the present member. He is thirty-five years of age, and is a manufacturer of wall paper. He resides at 357 West Thirty-fourth Street.

AUGUST C. THOMA—National Democrat, is an engraver. Was never before a candidate for office. Resides at 430 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Twelfth District.

RUDOLPH MAAS—Republican, has also the National Democratic nomination. He is a baker, and has been successful in business. He resides at 175 Broome Street.

JOSEPH HEBULUM—Tammany, is the present member; is a cigar manufacturer, and resides at 19 Attorney Street.

Thirteenth District.

WILLIAM CORBITT—Republican, is a grocer, never before ran for office. Resides at 618 Eleventh Avenue.

PATRICK F. TRAINOR—Tammany, has served two terms in the Assembly, was an Excise Insuector, and is now studying law. He is the present member. His home is at 327 West Forty-second Street.

EDWARD BILLHARDT—National Democrat, is a manufacturer of jewelry cases. Was never before a candidaate for office. Resides at 533 Ninth Avenue.

Fourteenth District

CONRAD C. WISSEMAN—Republican, is a dealer in spices. Never ran for office before. Resides at 359 East Tenth Street.

JACOB FRITZ—Tammany, is a liquor dealer, about thirty-two years of age, is the present member, and resides at 634 East Eleventh Street.

JAMES A SMITH—National Democrat, is a bookkeeper. Has never before been a candidate for office. Resides at 204 East Thirteenth Street.

Fifteenth District.

RICHARD C. VAN HORN—Republican, is a compositor, and was unsuccessful as candidate for the Assembly last year. He resides at 340 West Forty-fifth Street.

THOMAS F. MYERS—Tammany, is the present member. Is interested in the contracting business with ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt. He resides at 431 West Forty-seventh Street.

JOHN J. WALSH—National Democrat, is an expressman. Was defeated as State Democratic candidate for Assembly a year ago. Resides at 427 West Forty-eighth Street.

Sixteenth District.

WILLIAM VOLKEL—Republican, is a lawyer, and is connected with the firm of Lord, Day & Lord. He is a graduate of Columbia, and never ran for office before. He resides at 709 East Ninth Street.

BENJAMIN HOFFMAN—Tammany, is the present member, and has served two terms. He is a graduate of the University Law School. He resides at 748 Fifth Street.

THOMAS F. LEONARD—National Democrat, is a bartender. Was never candidate before. Resides at 429 East Houston Street.

Seventeenth District.

D. FRANK LLOYD—Republican, is a lawyer, never ran for office before, and has been in practice for fifteen years. He resides at 319 West Fifty-eighth Street.

JOHN A. DEMPSEY—Tammany, is a lawyer. He never ran for office before. He is about thirty-five years of age, and resides at 341 West Fifty-fifth Street.

DANIEL J. GLEASON—National Democrat, is a liquor dealer. Was elected to the Assembly in 1893 and 1894 by Tammany. Resides at 404 West Fifty-first Street. He tried for the Tammany nomination this year.

Eighteenth District.

JAMES P. KELKER—Republican, is the Superintendent of a steam-heating company, was defeated for the Assembly last year. Resides at 500 East Eighteenth Street.

JOHN F. DALY—Tammany, is a dealer in produce, never ran for office before, is about thirty years of age, and resides at 500 East Fifteenth Street.

MICHAEL J. KELLY—National Democrat, is a lawyer. He never was a candidate for office before. He resides at 339 Second Avenue.

Nineteenth District.

ROBERT MAZET—Republican, lawyer, in practice fourteen years, was graduated from Columbia College Law School, and is a member of the State Charities Aid Association. Never ran for office before. Resides at 104 West Eighty-fourth Street.

GODOLPHIN F. BURSLEM—Tammany, is an insurance agent. Never ran for office before, and resides at 134 West Seventy-second Street.

ALFRED A. WHITMAN—National Democrat, is in the banking business. Was never before a candidate for office. Resides at 305 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Twentieth District.

CHARLES H. EDLICH—Republican, is a hotel keeper. Has never before been a candidate for office. Resides at 327 East Twenty-seventh Street.

JOHN P. CORRIGAN—Tammany, has served three consecutive terms, is thirty-two years old, and is in the trucking business. His home is at 245 East Thirty-second Street.

EUGENE T. BANKS—National Democrat, is a truckman. He was defeated for Alderman in 1894. Resides at 427 Second Avenue.

Twenty-first District.

GEORGE C. AUSTIN—Republican, is the present member, and was Chairman of the Cities Committee. He is a lawyer, and was graduated from Lafayette College and the Columbia Law School. He resides at 246 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

THOMAS J. MURRAY—Tammany, is a plasterer and is a member of the Plasterers' Union. This is his first campaign. He resides at 73 West Ninety-ninth Street.

GEORGE J. VESTNER—National Democrat, is a lawyer. Was unsuccessful as State Democracy candidate for Assembly last year. Resides at 282 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Twenty-second District.

ABRAM LEWIS—Republican, never ran for office before. Once had a place in the Department of Public Works. Resides at 766 Third Avenue.

DANIEL D. TOOKER—Tammany, also has National Democratic nomination. He is a plumber, and never ran for office before. Resides at 243 East Forty-fourth Street.

Twenty-third District.

RICHARD GILLELAND—Republican, is a painter, with a large business. He never ran for office before. His home is at 2,522 Eighth Avenue.

THOMAS J. HAYDEN—Tammany, is a real estate agent. Was at one time an Inspector in the Custom House. He resides at 320 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

JOHN M. THOMPSON—National Democrat, is a real estate broker. Was never a candidate for office before. Resides at 380 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Twenty-fourth District.

HENRY ZWEIFEL, Jr.—Republican, is a telegrapher, and never ran for office before. He lives at 1,069 Second Avenue.

JOHN B. FITZGERALD—Tammany, has served the last two terms in the Assembly. He is an ice dealer and resides at 33 Sutton Place.

FRANCIS S. CAMPBELL—National Democrat, is a head waiter. Was never before a candidate for office. Resides at 237 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Twenty-fifth District.

PATRICK HENRY MURPHY—Republican, is the present member. He is a veteran of the war and is a dentist by profession. He resides at 135 West Thirty-fourth Street.

ANDREW GOVAN—Tammany, is in the trucking business, has held places in the Excise Board and Dock Department. He lives at 155 West Twenty-eighth Street.

JULIAN B. SHOPE—National Democrat, is a lawyer. Was never before a candidate for office. Resides at 19 West Thirty-second Street.

Twenty-sixth District.

FRANK A. SOVAK—Republican, broker in the forwarding business. He is a Bohemian. This is his first candidacy. He resides at 305 East Seventy-fourth Street.

PATRICK J. ANDREWS—Tammany, is the present member. He is in the plumbing business. He is forty years old and resides at 207 East Sixty-ninth Street.

PATRICK H. J. O'SULLIVAN—National Democrat, is a clerk for a publisher. Was never before a candidate for office. Resides at 1,102 Third Avenue.

Twenty-seventh District.

FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER—Republican, is the present member, is a lawyer of several years' practice, a Director of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. He resides at 251 West Fiftieth Street.

CHARLES A. MOLLOY—Tammany, is a young lawyer. He never ran for office before. He was born in Kentucky, studied law in the office of Allen G. Thurman, and has resided in this city for eight years. His home is at 69 West Forty-ninth Street.

CLARENCE C. FERRIS—National Democrat, is a lawyer. Was never before a candidate for office. Resides at 155 West Forty-ninth Street.

Twenty-eighth District.

JOHN F. SHERMAN—Republican, is a physician residing at 169 East Eighty-third Street. This is his first candidacy.

JOSEPH I. GREEN—Tammany, is the present member. He is a lawyer, was graduated from the Columbia Law School, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He resides at 1,131 Lexington Avenue.

GABRIEL L. LOWENTHALL—National Democrat, is an editor; was never before a candidate for office. Resides at 335 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Twenty-ninth District.

LAWRENCE E. BROWN—Republican, is a lawyer and a graduate of Yale University. He never ran for office before. He resides at 30 East Sixty-ninth Street.

EDWARD LAWSON PURDY—Tammany, is Treasurer of the New-York Bank Note Company, and is a graduate of Trinity College. He was defeated for the Assembly on the State Democracy ticket in 1894. He resides at 220 West Fifty-ninth Street.

MARK M. SCHLESINGER — National Democrat, is a lawyer; was never before a candidate for office. Resides at 20 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Thirtieth District.

THEODORE W. BRICKER — Republican, is a hotel keeper. Never ran for office before. Resides at 1,555 Third Avenue.

GEORGE W. MEYER, JR.—Tammany, is the present member. He is a clerk by occupation. He resides at 409 East Eighty-fourth Street.

JOHN W. ENNIS—National Democrat, is a plumber. Was unsuccessful candidate for Alderman in 1894. Resides at 523 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Thirty-first District.

HARVEY T. ANDREWS—Republican, is an artist by profession. He is now serving his second term in the Assembly. Resides at 1,751 Madison Avenue. He is about thirty years old.

FRANK L. ECKERSON—Tammany, is a lawyer and is making his initial run for office. He lives at 117 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

GEORGE E. MORGAN—National Democrat, is a lawyer. Was never before a candidate for office. Resides at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox Avenue.

Thirty-second District.

FREDERICK HORN—Republican, is a clerk in a broker's office. Never sought office before. Resides at 2,043 First Avenue.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY—Tammany, is a lawyer and is a member of the present Assembly. Resides at 151 East Ninety-second Street.

MATTHEW J. GOUNOUD — National Democrat, is a plumber. Was never before a candidate for office. Resides at 219 East One Hundredth Street.

Thirty-third District.

JAMES P. DEGNAN—Republican, is the manager of a directory for architects, builders, and contractors. This is his first candidacy. He resides at 424 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

JOHN F. WALSH—Tammany, was formerly a Port Warden. He lives at 111 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

WILLIAM T. GLOVER—National Democrat, is an Inspector and was President of the Dry Goods Clerks' Association. Was never before candidate for office. Resides at 138 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Thirty-fourth District.

PHILIP W. REINHARD—Republican, is an artist. He was elected to the Assembly in 1894, was defeated in 1895, and was Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly of this year. He resides at 153 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

LYMAN W. REDINGTON—Tammany, was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont in 1884. He was educated at Yale College and Columbia Law School. He settled in this city a few years ago, was the candidate for Assembly in 1894, and was defeated. He resides at 2,113 Fifth Avenue.

AUGUST J. SPANG—National Democrat, is a foreman in a publishing house. Was never before a candidate for office. Resides at 625 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

Thirty-fifth District.

DOUGLAS MATHEWSON—Republican, is a lawyer, residing at 964 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. He was a candidate for the Assembly last year and was defeated.

WILLIAM GILL—Tammany, was formerly an Inspector of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. This is the first time he has run for office. He resides at 2,007 Vyse Avenue.

GEORGE R. HAMILTON—National Democrat, is a manager of a life insurance company. Was never before a candidate for office. Resides at Kirk Place and Anthony Avenue.

STILL IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Admiral Selfridge's Strong Fleet Remains at Smyrna.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The apparent idleness of Admiral Selfridge's strong fleet in the harbor of Smyrna for the past few weeks is provoking considerable speculation among officials who do not enjoy the full confidence of the Administration as to its attitude toward Turkey, and naval officers are generally of the opinion that the Ottoman Porte has been beneficially affected by the fleet's presence, and has become so much more sympathetic to Minister Terrell's demands and remonstrances that Americans are no longer unguarded in the Sultan's dominion, nor is the disposition to procrastinate over the claims for destruction to missionary property so offensive. Under these circumstances officials wonder why none of the cruisers are engaged in their hitherto frequent visits to Mersine, Beyroot, and other ports on the Turkish coast. Up to this time it has been the policy of the State Department to have the ships continually moving about the Mediterranean, appearing unexpectedly at various points, but the Minneapolis has now been at Smyrna since Oct. 7, the San Francisco and Cincinnati since Oct. 14, and the Bancroft since Oct. 15.

The Marblehead reached Gibraltar from Smyrna five days ago and is expected to leave to-day for New-York via the Azores. There exists no doubt whatever that the long stay of the squadron at Smyrna is not due to any discretionary powers reposed in Admiral Selfridge, who was hurried down to the Mediterranean just when he was enjoying visits to English and French ports. It is evident to those familiar with him and with naval practices that his vessels have been kept in the extreme eastern end of the Mediterranean and near as possible to Constantinople by specific instructions from the Executive, and the belief is expressed that his ships will resume their cruises upon the complete accomplishment of Minister Terrell's present efforts.

Their departure under those circumstances will be considered the signal of the Administration's success in the negotiations which have been so annoying for the past year.

Stole a McKinley Flag.

F. K. Niblett, a contractor of Jersey City, hoisted a McKinley and Hobart flag of large size between his house, 266 First Street, and his stable, across the way, Friday afternoon. When he went home at 9 o'clock a dozen boys were looking at the flag. He heard one suggest that they should carry it away. As the boys then moved away Mr. Niblett thought the remark was a joke, but as he was retiring he heard a noise in the street. Looking out, he saw that the boys had tied a stone to a rope and thrown it over the rope that held the flag. They thus pulled down the flag, and when Mr. Niblett shouted they ran away with it. Mr. Niblett dressed and started in pursuit. He had not gone far when he met James Anderson, a lawyer, returning with the flag. Mr. Anderson had seen the boys and tried to stop them. They dropped the flag. The affair was reported to the police.

WONDERS OF THE YOSEMITE

HIGHEST AND GRANDEST CATARACT OF THE WORLD.

The Valley Is a Rift in the Granite Mountains—How It Was Formed—Its Great Curiosities—The Cleft Dome of Rock—Giant Trees of the Sierras—Flowers and Fruits of California—An Interesting Lecture by Prof. Bickmore.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore of the American Museum of Natural History gave yesterday morning the third of his series of lectures to teachers of New-York and vicinity. The success of these lectures has far exceeded his anticipations. At the first lecture he had an audience of 837, at the second 1,015, and at the lecture given on Thursday night to members of the museum, there was an audience of 850, making a total of 2,702 for the three lectures.

Thursday night, Prof. Bickmore began the series of lectures to members of the museum. There will be eight of these, four to be given before and four after the holidays. A membership in the museum entitles one to four season tickets to these lectures on Thursday nights.

As a sign of the increasing interest in Prof. Bickmore's work, it may be stated that the Superintendent of Schools for New-Jersey is trying to arrange to have the lectures repeated to teachers of that State.

The subject of the lecture given yesterday morning was "California and the Yosemite Valley." Seventy-four views of scenery in that famous valley, in the forests of the Sierras, and in different sections of California, were thrown upon the screen. They were beautifully executed.

As usual, the professor began at the beginning, and threw on the screen a fine detailed map of California, illustrating the elevation of its great mountain ranges, the Sierra Nevada, and the Coast Range. The Sierras are remarkably parallel with the coast line of the continent, following its long sweep of indentations. In explaining the origin of the name California, the professor said that when the New World was discovered it gave a great impetus to thought in all fields. Daring men ventured upon the new region of sea in the hope of finding other continents and new wonders. Literature was stimulated, and one of its manifestations was a romance, the most popular one of its time, describing a fabulous island in the Atlantic called "California." About the year 1534, when Cortez and the Spaniards had made their way through Mexico to the Pacific, and sailed up the coast to Southern California, they believed they had discovered an island, and gave to it the name of the island in the romance, "California."

The present State of California lies between latitude 32 and 42 degrees, or extending for 10 degrees along the Pacific. It consists of two mountain ranges, with a valley between. The range of mountains near the sea is known as the Coast Range, and the other as the Sierra Nevada, or the snow mountains, which is the meaning of their Spanish name.

The next view was that of the Golden Gate, the entrance to the wonderful and beautiful Harbor of San Francisco. The entrance is about one mile in width, and is a gap or break in the Coast Range. It leads into San Francisco Bay, fifty miles long. The City of San Francisco was located in 1846. In 1848 it had a population of 500; in 1850 it had a population of 25,000. The present population is about a quarter of a million. In 1884 the surplus wheat crop of the State was so great that it would have loaded 1,000 ships with 1,000 tons each. Between 1854 and 1891 the State had coined of its gold production $1,000,000,000.

After a hurried glance over the State and its metropolis the professor took his audience to the famous Yosemite Valley. This is now a public park, like the Yellowstone. It was originally quite small, inclosing the valley itself, but the area has been extended until it embraces about thirty-three miles square. By a recent act of Congress there has been added to it, although the Government still retains guardianship over it, the vast region known as the Sierra Forest Reserve, which makes the park reservation about 150 miles square.

The Valley of the Yosemite is about one mile to one mile and a half in width, and six miles long. The first great natural scenery shown to the audience was in the Mariposa Grove, with gigantic sequoias. The Grisly Giant and Wawona, the two most famous of the great trees, were shown on the screen. Wawona is the tree through whose hollow trunk stage coaches are driven. When the professor was driven through it in a coach with four the heads of the front horses were at one end of the opening through the trunk, while the end of the coach was at the other, the length of the coach and horses exactly marking the diameter of the huge tree. These trees are the Sequoia Gigantea, and are the tallest trees on the earth, except the eucalyptus giants of Australia, which are smaller in size of trunk, but considerably taller. The Grisly Giant is 93½ feet in circumference, 31 feet in diameter, and about 270 feet high. One gigantic specimen in the Calaveras Forest is 106 feet in circumference and 276 feet high. The monarch of the grove is fallen, and half of its mighty trunk has been consumed by fire or has decayed. It is known as the Mammoth.

The formation of the Yosemite Valley was explained. Scientists believe that it was caused by subsidence—that is, a great block of the granite mountains has sunk to a tremendous depth, creating this valley and leaving on each side of it perpendicular cliffs that tower 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the almost level floor of the valley itself. The peculiarities of the valley may be given in a sentence. They are, first, its sides are almost perpendicular; second, the great height of the cliffs and the width of valley between them, and, finally, the small amount of débris at the foot of the granite walls.

More than twenty views were shown of the most interesting features of the Yosemite Valley. The most beautiful views were Inspiration Point, El Capitan, rising 3,300 feet above the floor of the valley; Bridal Veil Falls, the Three Brothers, Cathedral Rocks and Spires, Sentinel Rock, and the falls themselves. The cataract is, taken together, the highest in the world. From where it leaps from the thin lip of granite, on its first plunge into the depths, the fall is 2,600 feet. The first sheer fall is 1,600 feet; then it winds in and out among precipitous crags and falls 600 feet; and, finally, takes its last plunge of 400 feet into the bosom of the quiet valley. It has two rivals in the cataracts of the world. One of its competitors is the renowned Gavarnie of the Pyrenees, which has a fall of 1,385 feet, and the other is in Norway, the Doegerfos, which falls sheer 1,485 feet. The word "Yosemite" is the Indian name for a "full-grown bear."

One of the great curiosities of the valley is the Half Dome. The wonder of it is, what has become of the other half. It has disappeared, and the original dome seems cleft in twain. The opinion of scientists is that the other half lies in the valley at the foot of Half Dome. It is supposed that the valley beneath the mountain was of tremendous depth, and that the subsidence of one half of the dome only partially filled it.

The lecture was fittingly closed by a number of views of California flowers and fruit. The poppy, the flowering datura tree, or trumpet flower, and the pears and palms of Southern California were thrown upon the screen with every detail of color perfect and lifelike. Then came pictures of the two extremes of that wonderful State; at the northern bound, a barren peak overlooking the Pacific; at the southern, the cocoanut palms of San Diego. Between the two is found every climate and almost every product of the world.

Sound Money Is Common Honesty.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

In the view of the Colonial Dames, as expressed in their minute on the subject, "sound money" is synonymous with "common honesty." Therefore, they are working for its maintenance. That seems to be the opinion of all the intelligent women of the country, and it is remarkable how many of them, who never troubled their heads with politics before, are taking an interest in this campaign. Doubtless their influence will have a great deal to do with the triumph of right principles, which now seems assured.

TWO RACES AT TWO MILES.

Novel Contests over the Morris Park Race Course.

In spite of the counter attractions of the great parade in the city and sports of all kinds in progress near to town, there was a good crowd at the Morris Park track yesterday to enjoy the racing.

The card was an especially attractive one as sent out, but liberal scratchings reduced the fields in several of the races, notably in the Feather Purse, at two miles, which was expected to be the feature, as two-year-olds were entered to compete with older horses over this unusual distance. When it came to the running, however, the owners of the youngsters declined to try them out against the seasoned horses, leaving but four very ordinary animals to try for the money. Midgley was the pacemaker for the first six furlongs, when he fell back and allowed Baroness to show the way around the track, she opening up a big lead in passing the stand the first time. But when the stretch was reached on the last round Doggett and Midgley both passed her and had the fight for the money between them. Doggett had the most speed and won the race rather handily by a length and a half from Midgley, the others beaten off.

There was another run of two miles, over the hill, this having preceded the Feather race. There were five starters in this event, for which Maurice and Sir Walter were even favorites in the very lively speculation indulged in. Ramiro, closely followed by Maurice, made the running for nearly a mile, when Sloane took Maurice to the front, Dutch Skater closing and running on even terms with him for the last mile. The final struggle was a sharp and exciting one, but Maurice outlasted Dutch Skater a bit, and so won the purse by a half length. Sir Walter could do no better than run a poor third.

These two races, thoroughly novel events, were so satisfactory as spectacles to the big crowd as to insure the continuance of races over long distances, something that has been sadly needed in this country.

Challenger had a rather easy time of it in winning the Fordham Highweight Handicap at seven furlongs, in which there were nine starters. Storm King rushed to the front when the barrier was raised, but had shot his bolt at the end of a half mile, when Gotham also gave up the struggle. Then Clayton pushed Challenger through and, running away from his field, was home first by two lengths from Arapahoe, who just beat Brandywine for the place honors.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06½.

1—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 2 years, by Wagner-Linnie, 109 pounds, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10 ..... (Sims)
2—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. c., 3, 114, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..... (Clayton)
3—Rhodesia, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f., 2, 105, 6 to 1 ..... (O'Leary)

Won by a length; a neck between second and third.

Lady Diamond, 110, 15 to 1, (S

Sunday
November 1-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-20

THE HIGH TALK OF LONDON

INTERNATIONAL AND IMPERIAL POLITICS CHIEF TOPICS.

Negotiations for a Conference of "the Powers" on the Turkish Perplexity—Liberal Leadership and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt — Mr. Chamberlain's South African Inquiry—Some of the Things Said About Freemasons.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The progress of the negotiations for the holding of a conference on the Turkish question, proposed to the powers by Prime Minister Salisbury, is favorable.

The official expectation in London is that Lord Salisbury will be able to announce at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guild Hall on Nov. 9 that the conference has fixed on terms that are likely to result in the preserving of peace. The fact that the holding of such a conference is virtually a crushing defeat of British diplomacy does not enter the mind of the average Briton.

Reliable report, through the Foreign Office, credits the Sultan with appointing a private commission composed of distinguished and wealthy Turks, with other personages outside official circles, to inquire independently into the Anatolia troubles and the Constantinople riots. The obvious intention of the Sultan is to pose as a truth-seeker and impartial investigator.

Another intended announcement at the banquet, toward the enabling of which the Foreign Office is making strenuous efforts, is a statement that the Venezuelan difficulty has been settled. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, has been instructed by the Foreign Office to accelerate the negotiations.

The Liberal Leadership.

The decisive reorganization of the Liberal Party cannot be accomplished till after Parliament resumes, if it be achieved then. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt's retention of the leadership of the Commons is by no means a settled fact, although he repudiates all intention of resigning. He has undoubtedly with him, in his efforts to get entire control of the party, a majority of Liberal members in the Commons, who believe through him alone can anything like effective unity be obtained.

All sections admit his tactical skill as a leader. But above all men who have held foremost rank in the House, not excepting Disraeli, he has no band of sympathetic followers. He leads meantime because he is a necessity, and a considerable minority doubt his being that.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Morley, and Sir H. Fowler each have their circle of supporters, whose active intriguing in club and political quarters must give Sir William Vernon-Harcourt qualms as to his ultimate acceptance by the party, and if he finally gets recognized as supreme, might never cease to trouble him.

To Sir William's credit it can be said that through the period of party disorganization which has prevailed since the general election catastrophe he has fought the battles of the Opposition doggedly and well, making the most of a small and fickle minority.

Lack of Docility in the Party.

But he is known to desire before he assumes the position which Lord Rosebery has resigned to get some assurance as to the cessation of indiscipline among the rank and file. He privately expresses the conviction that the insubordination which exists is the worst feature of the Liberals, and does far more to weaken the party than their mere numerical minority.

Continuous efforts, in which Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery assist, will proceed through underground channels to get this lack of discipline modified before Parliament meets, probably with success. The opinion gains ground at the National Liberal Club and within the Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation that Sir William Vernon-Harcourt's lead in the House of Commons must be retained, but that no meeting of the party need be held formally to elect a leader.

The fact is, that there is no precedent in English political history for the formal election of a leader in Parliament. Sir William can be left in possession, if he chooses to continue to lead, with what assurance of united support he may obtain.

On the eve of the meeting of Parliament the Liberal Peers must agree upon their spokesman in the upper house. Their choice lies between Lord Kimberley and Lord Spencer. When a Liberal administration is again formed it will be for the sovereign to choose whether the Prime Minister is to the Liberal leader in the lower or in the upper house.

All Irish sections concur in hoping that Lord Spencer will become Liberal leader in the House of Lords.

The Cabinet will meet on Nov. 4 and again on Nov. 7, when the Ministerialists hope that Lord Salisbury will be able to tell his colleagues of the success of his diplomacy regarding European and American questions.

The Parliamentary Programme.

With the resumption of the Cabinet Councils, there begins the reign of speculation anent the Government programme for the coming session. The list of bills to be promoted is known by the lapsed measures of last session. Chief among those is the Education bill, the failure of which is doubtfully said to have hastened the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The bill under process of amendment has become so transfigured from its original sectarian character that it may, if carried, give a dangerous shock to other prelates.

Sir John Gorst's article in The North American Review is spoken of in Unionist clubs, and generally in Conservative circles, as having given the whole Ministerial case away. This implies that the bill, if it is to have the countenance of the Duke of Devonshire and Sir John Gorst, must be presented to Parliament without the proposals insisted upon by Lord Salisbury and inspired by the Bishops. Sir John Gorst's allusions in The North American Review to the territorial aristocracy's persistent hostility to intellectual progress are true enough, but cannot, from a Ministerial point of view, be considered discreet. They will add to the Government's difficulties in shaping a compromise bill.

Education, it is believed, will be the chief measure of the session. Mr. Chamberlain's old-age pension may be mentioned in the Queen's speech, but there is little chance of any bill on this subject being introduced. Mr. Chamberlain, since his return to England, has been occupied with his old-age-pension scheme, now before a special committee, and inquiring into the claims of witnesses to be heard in the Chartered South Africa Company's case. Anent the latter, there is a host of witnesses offering.

Mr. Chamberlain has of his own initiative decided that several Matabele chiefs shall be brought from Rhodesia to be examined regarding their grievances against the Chartered Company. The appearance of these natives before the committee may appear like a sensational idea, but it is not novel. Mr. Gladstone, in early life, was a member of a select committee before which Hottentots and Kafir chiefs were examined.

Wheat Will Probably Stay Up.

Mr. Seth Taylor, the largest miller in England, a committeeman of the Baltic salesrooms, and the principal trader in Mark Lane, in talking about the wheat situation said:

"Considering the condition of supplies, the rise in wheat is likely to be maintained. Business is knit with settlement, which cannot be controlled in London. It follows, in my opinion, that fluctuations must continue until the nervousness arising from the American elections has subsided. London dealers do not rely upon any estimate of the result of the Electoral struggle. They hold that it is impossible to foretell and that it is impossible to calculate impartially whose election will be of the most benefit."

Summing up the position Mr. Taylor said: "I know enough to know that nobody knows anything about it."

The underwriters at Lloyds, in the absence of speculative risks, are willing to bet on anything. They are insuring Mr. McKinley as the successful candidate at a premium of 21 per cent. That is to say, if a person hands the underwriters 20 guineas and Mr. McKinley is not elected, the person will receive 100 guineas. These are pretty long odds, but the McKinley believers show the courage of their convictions in laying them.

The Cyprian in London is being hunted out of her accustomed haunts to congregate in others. Several attempts have been made by local authorities to deal with this social evil. The latest originated with the Piccadilly Vestry, which summoned a general conference of London Vestries, which was held on the 14th of October. It was agreed that all the local London authorities take concerted action for the total suppression of the systematic vice which infested the streets.

This "concerted action" has since been in operation, with the result that the local authorities, after a week's trial, have in certain districts ordered the police to resort to former methods of dealing with disorderly people. The Puritan Vigilance Societies have been found specially obnoxious to the police management of districts.

Museum of Masonic Curios.

The Free Masons of America will be interested to learn that the Museum of Masonic Curiosities, collected for an exposé at the Catholic Congress, at Trente, is to be kept together and travel the world for the enlightenment of those inside and outside Freemasonry. Apart from a copious library of books dealing with Masonry, there are documents which are produced to prove the contention of the congress orators that Freemasonry is an anti-religious sect.

It will surprise most Freemasons to learn that the simple symbols used in their initial rites not only originated, their opponents aver, in Phallic worship, but commit them to a recognition of diabolism. The neophytes, the anti-Masons say, may be ignorant of the symbolic significance of the signs, but the masters know what it meant. For instance, these adepts are said to be well aware that the triangle represents, not the holy Christian Trinity, but the Indian trinity, wherein Satan as Destroyer holds equal rank with God as Creator.

The museum contains some data to support the statements current in French and Italian papers that there exist some groups of persons with dishonest minds who are devil worshippers. Huysman's La Bas and En Route, Leo Taxil, and, happily, a small school of French authors, are to blame for inciting and exciting these lunatics. Certain English papers which trace the origin of the new Satanic cult to Charleston, S. C., have been duped by the French authors, who invented the stories.

The Right Hon. George Shaw-Lefevre, President of the Local Government Board in Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet, while out bicycling near his home, Oldbury Place, Ightam, Kent, fell from his wheel and struck his head. He was picked up and carried to his residence, where he is now lying in an unconscious condition.

Ocean Passenger Rates.

A dispatch from Hamburg states that it is the intention of the Atlantic steamship companies that held a conference a few days ago in London to form a pool and advance cabin passenger rates by £5.

Mr. Langtry, husband of Mrs. Lily Langtry, and other witnesses have been summoned to appear for examination on Nov. 9 in the action for divorce brought by Mrs. Langtry.

Princess Christian, who is President of the British Nurses' Association, for which she obtained the Queen's charter, has intimated that she will supervise a Winter course of cookery for invalids. The Duchess of Albany is presiding at an "ambulance course," and the Princess of Wales has just founded, in Norfolk, a technical school for sewing, dressmaking, and cookery.

The Queen's accession jubilee, though its climax is fixed for June next, will be introduced by a series of social fêtes, beginning in February. Its influence upon the London season is already distinctly felt. It is understood that there will be no less than five drawing rooms, and that the Queen will be present at three. The Court concerts, levees, and other functions beginning in May will continue until the middle of July.

The programme of national demonstrations is not yet fixed, but the feeling and expectation in Court and official circles is that the accession jubilee will be a record of rejoicing, exceeding the jubilee fêtes of 1887.

PRINCE BISMARCK ACCUSED.

Responsible for the Russian Treaty Revelations.

richten's reply to the press attacks made upon that paper, which is accused of making "traitorous revelations" in having disclosed the existence of the Russo-German neutrality treaty during the period extending from 1884 to 1890, has not in the slightest degree pacified Prince Bismarck's assailants, nor has it stilled the clamor that the Government take immediate and decisive action to suppress the revelations. The Nachrichten, the personal organ of Prince Bismarck, declares that the Russo-German agreement was not a strict State secret, but was merely a part of history, implying no disloyalty to the Dreibund on the part of Germany, but permitting Austria to remain neutral in the event of a French attack upon Germany.

The Nachrichten, however, avoids explanation of what is generally demanded by the public, and that is to know the reason why the author of the disclosures seized the opportunity at the present juncture to make them. The Swaebische Merkur suggests as a reason that new negotiations aiming at a restoration of an entente between Russia and Germany having been opened, Prince Bismarck thought the time opportune to assist their progress even at the risk of divergence from the relations established and maintained by the Dreibund.

The Leipsic Tageblatt, a Bismarckian organ, in an article discussing the question, holds that the disclosures have been like flashes of lightning, showing the road which Germany must follow through the darkness. An attempt is also being made in certain quarters to defend Prince Bismarck personally against the charges of "traitorous revelations," which have been brought against the ex-Chancellor, by saddling the responsibility for the disclosures upon his son, Count Herbert Bismarck, or Count Holstein, an old agent of Prince Bismarck, who years ago was in the Prince's confidence, but this notion is not tenable. If anybody but Prince Bismarck himself could have been held responsible, the Government would have dealt with him in a summary manner without delay.

There seems now to be no doubt that the fall of Prince Bismarck was associated with the Emperor's denunciation of the Russo-German treaty and his Majesty's appointment of Count Caprivi as Imperial Chancellor followed. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and Count Kalnoky, then Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had got wind of the secret convention between Prince Bismarck and the Russian Foreign Office, probably through St. Petersburg, and the Emperor feared that Germany's implied infidelity to the Dreibund would cause a rupture of the relations of the allied powers, and leave Russia master of the situation. Consequently, he dismissed Bismarck, and thus cemented the alliance with Austria. This is the semi-official interpretation of the affair in Vienna, and is generally credited here. It completely disposes of the rumors that a new friction has arisen between Germany and Austria, pointing to the non-renewal of the Triple Alliance at its expiration, in May, 1897.

The declaration of the Vossische Zeitung that Prince Bismarck has shaken the confidence of Austria in the loyalty of Germany to the Dreibund compact is not voiced by the official press of Vienna, where the action of the ex-Chancellor is freely discussed as contrasted with the honesty of the Kaiser and Count Caprivi. It may, therefore, be set down that the revelations of the existence of the Russo-German understanding have not changed the attitude of Austria toward Germany in the least.

Some of the Berlin newspapers are very outspoken in their comments upon the affair. The Boersen Courier, in a very strong article on the subject, says: "The old malcontent statesman seeks to destroy his own work and ruin the empire which he assisted to build up."

The Vorwaerts, the principal organ of the Socialists, says that Prince Bismarck's avowals are an admission of infamous duplicity on his part.

The Cologne Gazette says: "The heart of Germany has been deeply afflicted by the Prince in his having accorded the confidence of the people, which was reposed in him, to his entourage, who have recklessly despoiled his name and prestige, to excite and assist the enemies of his country."

WAITING FOR THE RULES

YACHTSMEN WILL ORDER BOATS AFTER THESE ARE FIXED.

The New Draught Rule Not Generally Liked and May Be Changed Again Next Year—Next Season's Racing Expected to be Good—Fine Record Made by the Wasp—Half-Raters to Race on the Great South Bay.

Yachting rules are still the chief topic of conversation in the yacht clubs and until they are finally passed there will be little done in the way of ordering new boats. Yachtsmen want to fully understand the rules and restrictions before they give orders to build new boats.

The New-York Club will hold a meeting next Thursday evening, and the amendments passed at the last meeting will be discussed and probably passed again, and then the trouble will be ended as far as that club is concerned. The Larchmont Club has adopted the new classification and draught rule and the Council of the Yacht Racing Union will adopt the draught rule in order to make the rules of the different clubs uniforms.

The Atlantic and Seawanhaka Clubs are yet to be heard from. The Seawanhaka Club is to have a meeting on Nov. 10. With the rules out of the way and election over, it is expected that orders will be given for new yachts, and a good season's racing is looked for next year.

The draught rule does not give satisfaction, and it is probable that it will be changed after a while. By some yachtsmen it is thought that it was passed too hurriedly, and that, while the clubs were making reforms, it would have been better to have discussed the subject a little more fully and evolved a rule that would have been satisfactory to all. The fixed draught, it is thought, will favor one type of boat, the fin-centreboard type like the Quissetta and Jubilee, and work against the old centreboard type. Next year's racing will prove if this is correct or not.

H. F. and R. L. Lippett's forty-six-footer Wasp is at Port Jefferson laid up for the Winter. During the season she sailed in twelve races, and won nine first prizes. Her first race was on June 11, over the New-York Yacht Club course. She sailed against the Wayward, a sixty-foot sloop, and won by 28 seconds. On Tuesday, June 16, she sailed for the Gould Cup, over the Atlantic Yacht Club course, a distance of 25 miles. She was beaten by the Hera, thirty-footer, but allowed the latter 43 minutes and 47 seconds time. On Saturday, June 20, she entered the Larchmont regular regatta over that club's course against the Queen Mab, beating that boat and winning the club cup. On June 27, at Oyster Bay, she raced in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian regatta, and won, the sloop having as competitors the Uvira and Norota, and other sloops. On Wednesday, July 22, she sailed against the Carmita in the Larchmont regatta over the Larchmont course in the forty-six-footer class, and won first prize in her class. On Saturday, July 25, in a race over the Larchmont course, the Wasp was pitted against the Norota in a thirty-mile race, gave her 20 minutes on time allowance, and defeated her competitor 17 minutes on the first round. The Norota then withdrew, and Wasp won the cup.

On Monday, Aug. 3, in the first day's race of the New-York Yacht Club cruise for the Commodore's Cup, Wasp was a winner. In this race she beat Queen Mab, Carmita, Minerva, and Uvira. Tuesday, Aug. 4, on the club run of the New-York Yacht Club, from Huntington to New-London, Conn., the Carmita beat Wasp 2 minutes. On Wednesday, Aug. 5, in the New-York Yacht Club run from New-London to Newport, she won the cup from all the sloops of her class that participated. On Friday, Aug. 7, in the Goelet Cup race off Newport, she lost by 2 minutes and 11 seconds to Queen Mab, having been badly handicapped by steamer Viking colliding with her. Her mainsail was split and hardly fit for use.

In the New-York Yacht Club cruise from Newport to Martha's Vineyard, on Aug. 8, she beat all the sloops in her class, and finished the second boat of the club fleet, taking a handsome cup. On Monday, Aug. 10, in the return cruise to Newport, she defeated the Wheedler of schooners and sloops, winning the New-York Yacht Club Cruise Cup for making the best average time of sloops in the fleet.

Half-raters are to be boomed on the Great South Bay for next season. The Governors of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club of Bay Shore, L. I., have agreed to offer a one-hundred-dollar cup to the half-rater winning the most points in a series of seven races. Several of the members have promised to have boats, and some good sport is anticipated. The officers of the club for the ensuing year are: Commodore—Harry M. Brewster; Vice Commodore—William T. Cushing; Rear Commodore—J. A. Mollenhauer; Secretary—Edward C. Mowbray; Treasurer—H. S. Jewell.

Anthony J. Drexel's new steam yacht Margarita, and Mrs. Sarah Drexel-Fell's new purchase, the steam yacht May, are being fitted out at Philadelphia for an extended cruise in company. They will sail about the 25th of this month. The two yachts will first go to the Bermudas, and from there to Madeira. Gibraltar will be the next port touched, and visits will then be paid to Nice, the Islands of Sicily, Corsica and Sardinia, Tunis, Malta, and then through the Red Sea to Aden. Mrs. Fell had not yet decided whether the May will go any further.

The Margarita will cross the Arabian Sea and visit the Indian ports, Ceylon, Sumatra, Calcutta, then through the Straits of Malacca to Singapore, and through the China Sea as far as Hongkong. A return voyage will be made, the yacht arriving at the riviera by May 1, and returning home in time for the Newport season. Mr. Drexel and his friends hope to get a shot or two at some of the big game in the Indian jungles.

MONEY WAS NOT SCARCE.

Call Loan Rates Were Not Subjects of Anxiety.

Call loan rates were not subjects of anxiety on the Street yesterday. The syndicate of banks, members of the Clearing House Association, with its fund of $8,000,000 to start with, disposed of the manipulators Friday. There was a strong market and plenty of money at 6 per cent. flat.

"The syndicate," said Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin Bank, "has operated satisfactorily, and will operate again if necessary. We do not care to say how much money was lent."

"What is there to say?" said J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank. "There was a situation, and we met it with success."

Brooklyn Institute Concerts.

A series of four chamber-music concerts will be given under the auspices of the department of music of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets, beginning Nov. 27. The opening concert will be given by the New-York Philharmonic Club, assisted by Miss Inez Grenelli, soprano; the second, Dec. 14, by the Kneisel String Quartet of Boston; the third, Dec. 28, by the New-York Ladies' Trio, assisted by Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, tenor, and the fourth by the Dannreuther String Quartet, in which one of the numbers will be Mozart's Quintet. The sight-singing class of the institute, under the instruction of Mr. Tallie Morgan of New-York, will begin work Nov. 9 in the Baptist Temple, Schermerhorn Street and Third Avenue. The course will comprise ten lessons on Monday evenings.

LIFE TENURE FOR CONSULS.

Remarkable Objections by North China Day Press.

The Chinkiang Chamber of Commerce is agitating a movement in behalf of life tenure for foreign Consuls resident in its bailiwick, but the suggestion has been met with strenuous opposition. The following from The North China Day Press shows that civil service ideas exist in China:

"A Consul left too long in port becomes moss-grown. He makes friends with the Commissioner of Customs, and any despotic tendencies the latter may possess have unchecked sway, or he quarrels with the Commissioner, and the social life of the port is split into two inharmonious factions. Or the Consul gets into a misunderstanding with one of his nationals, and, as he has little real business to do, he nurses what was a bagatelle to begin with into a big grievance, until unanimity dies out of the community, and the division is proof even against the conciliatory influences of Christmas.

"It seems to us quite a mistake to think that the advancement of foreign interests is promoted by keeping a Consul a long time in one place. His views get narrowed, the Chinese know the length of his foot, the moss of old customs grows over him. It is new brooms that sweep clean; the energies of a man left long in the same office are gradually paralyzed; his pigeonholes are filled, and the spider weaves its net in security across their mouths.

"It is a good rule that both Consuls and Commissioners should be changed from time to time. A rolling stone may gather no moss, but moss is not a concomitant of progress. In these days of acute competition, when merchants require Consular aid to achieve success in the international struggle, a Consul moss-grown from long residence in the same port would be an intolerable anomaly."

SUNNY HOUR MISSION.

It Looks After Barefooted Children—Need of Funds.

The Sunny Hour Barefoot Mission needs help! No one who knows the history of Tello J. D'Apery, the "philanthropical boy journalist," could wish to see his labors for barefooted children come to an end. He commenced his mission as a child of ten giving to poor children such shoes and stockings as he could collect.

But the demand soon became greater than the supply, so he devised the plan of editing and publishing The Sunny Hour Magazine for children, the proceeds to go to the support of his mission. His mother's sitting room was his editorial office, and there after school hours and in the evenings he wrote for his magazine, and compiled articles sent him by such authors as Mary Mapes Dodge, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Olive Harper (his mother,) Mrs. Frank Leslie, and even the Queen of Roumania and Sir Edwin Arnold, and many other famous names. Among his subscribers to The Sunny Hour are such names as Queen Victoria, Queen Olga of Greece, Queen Elizabeth of Roumania; indeed, to sum it up, most of the crowned heads of Europe and the great lights of our own country.

His Christmas trees (notably the last, when 5,000 children went to him and received shoes and stockings and a little gift from the tree) alone affords an example of what a boy can do to help others. A friend knowing his anxieties were greater than his strength permitted, has sought to relieve them, arranging a dramatic entertainment at Carnegie Lyceum for Nov. 17.

CHARGED WITH COLONIZING.

A Raines Law Hotel Proprietor Held for Trial.

The first arrest for alleged colonization in this city was made yesterday by Acting Captain Hogan and Detective Cohen of the Eldridge Street Station.

Philip Tobias, the proprietor of a Raines law hotel at 131 Allen Street, was the prisoner. On Oct. 9, according to the complaint, seventeen men registered in the Eighteenth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, giving Tobias's hotel as their residence.

When the policemen investigating the men who registered from lodging houses called at Tobias's hotel, and asked concerning the seventeen men, Tobias is alleged to have said, "Those men are all right—they are old lodgers of mine."

An investigation made by Detective Conen disclosed the fact that not one of the seventeen men had been in the election district thirty days, and had evidently been brought there by Tobias, "colonized," and registered. All were occupying rooms in Tobias's hotel.

Tobias denies all knowledge of the men having registered illegally, and denies that he attempted to "colonize." He was held in $500 bonds for trial.

AMERICAN TRADE IN AFRICA.

Demand on the East Coast for Piece Goods.

The British Consul at Zanzibar has made some interesting observations in a recent report on the decline of British trade with East Africa and the corresponding advance in American commerce in certain lines of textiles. The British imports from Zanzibar last year were of the declared value of £1,293,646, British India being first among the importing countries, rice, specie, and piece goods being the chief goods from India. The report says:

"Of all the imports to Zanzibar that of piece goods is by far the most important. Last year it was twice as much as that of any other article, and while the imports of piece goods from the other exporting countries increased last year, that from Great Britain declined one-fourth. The so-called gray cloth, a kind of unbleached cloth which is in great demand in the interior of Africa, and in some parts forms the only currency, is the most important class of piece goods imported, and America has the best part of this trade. The American cloth is stouter and can be relied on for weight, while consignments from other countries vary both in weight and width.

The Somers Will Admitted.

Surrogate Arnold yesterday ordered that a decree be submitted in the contest over the will of Frederick M. Somers admitting the will to probate. Frederick M. Somers died in Southampton, England, in February, 1894. He was the founder of Current Literature and Short Stories, and his entire estate, consisting of a life insurance policy for $10,000 and $20,000 in other personal property, he bequeathed to his affianced wife, Miss Violet Gratz Brown. The contest was brought by the mother, sister, and half-sister of Mr. Somers, who claimed undue influence on the part of the beneficiary. Miss Brown lives in Kirkwood, Mo. She is a granddaughter of B. Gratz Brown, candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Horace Greeley in 1872.

To Sell Japanese Wares.

Letters have been received in this city stating that a wealthy Japanese merchant has secured the exclusive agency for the United States and Mexico during the next ten years for thirty of the largest manufacturers in Japan, with the view of placing their manufactures on sale in every large city in the two Republics. These wares include tapestries, cotton, silk, fancy goods, watches, jewelry, toilet articles, brushes, buttons, surgical and dental goods, bicycles, rugs, carpets, wallpaper, and matches. It is also stated that they will undersell the United States goods from 50 to 200 per cent.

HOW TO CAST YOUR VOTE

WHEN IN DOUBT READ THE BALLOT INSTRUCTIONS.

There Is No Reason for Any Misunderstanding This Year, as the Ballot Sheet Is Clearer than It Ever Was Before—The Various Columns Are Headed by the Candidates for Presidential Honors—Schools of Instruction.

The adoption of the Australian "blanket" ballot has made it expedient, in the eyes of party managers, to open schools for the instruction of voters. At first blush, this would not seem necessary; but a glance at the ballot itself shows how complicated it is, and how easily it might be misunderstood in the hurry and confusion of voting.

Theodore Connoly, Assistant Corporation Counsel, said that a Justice of the Supreme Court had asked how the new ballot could be voted so that there could be no mistake as to the intention of the voter. After the matter was explained from the practical point of view of the voter, the Justice said:

"Well, I have decided a hundred cases touching the violation of the ballot law, but I do not know that I could make out the ballot properly. In order to avoid any chance of having my vote thrown out, I shall go into the booth, take my ballot, pick out the column of candidates that suits me best, and vote a straight ticket. I shall not attempt to make out a split ticket. It looks too complicated."

If this is the opinion of a Judge who has passed upon so many cases of illegal voting, the politicians would seem to have just cause for giving a little instruction to the voters.

In each Assembly district the Republicans and the Popocrats have opened these voting schools. School opens at 7 o'clock in the evening, and intending voters who are in doubt as to how to make out their ballots may drop in and have a member of the Campaign Committee, or some other political graduate, give him explicit directions in filling out the Australian blanket. There are few "scholars" in these political kindergartens; in some of them scarcely enough for a primary class. The voters are not taking as much interest in the manner of voting as the political leaders, and they do not crowd the schools.

The course of instruction consists of a short lecture on the ballot law, followed by an explanation of the ballot itself, and directions how to place the indispensable X mark which "executes the freeman's will as lightning does the will of God."

The Voters' Schoolroom.

On the walls of the school room are hung, instead of maps, diagrams, and blackboards, specimens of the "official ballot," various directions as to voting, and, in great black type, a ballot made up specially for the instruction of the voters of the party which conducts that particular school. This party ballot is headed by instructions entitled, "Information for Voters," which differ somewhat from the instructions on the "official ballot," and, to this extent serve to confuse the voter, instead of putting the matter clearly to his mind.

The party managers are chiefly solicitous about getting party votes, and their instructions make sure, first of all, of having the voter fill out his ballot so that, in any event, it will be counted for the party. Errors in other columns are not considered with such care. For instance, in the Republican schools is posted and distributed a ballot only partially filled out. It contains a full Republican ticket, with other columns blank. Above the party emblems is the following: "Information for Voters:

"To vote the straight Republican ticket make a cross (X) mark in circle under emblem, the eagle.

"To vote a split ticket, that is, for candidates of different parties, make a cross (X) mark in the circle under the emblem and above the party name, and also a cross (X) mark before the name or names of any candidate in other party columns for whom you wish to vote.

"If you tear, or deface, or wrongly mark the official ballot, return it and obtain another.

"Use only pencil having black lead."

The Tammany instructions are practically the same, with "Democratic" taking the place of the "Republican," and the "star" that of the "eagle" emblem.

The "Sound Money," or National Democrats, have sent out instructions to all voters. They are brief, and as follows:

"First, make a cross in the circle under the ship emblem. Then, if you desire to vote for a candidate in any other column, make an X mark before the name of such candidate. This will comply with all the requirements of the law."

The instructions on the official ballot, the one that every voter in the State of New-York will have to fill out, are as follows:

"The ballot should be marked in one of two ways with a pencil having black lead.

"To vote a straight ticket, make a cross (X) mark within the circle above one of the party columns.

"To vote a split ticket—that is, for candidates of different parties—the voter should make a cross (X) mark before the name of each candidate for whom he votes.

"If the ticket marked in the circle for a straight ticket does not contain the names of candidates for all offices for which the elector may vote, he may vote for candidates for such offices so omitted by making a cross (X) mark before the names of candidates for such offices on another ticket, or by writing the names, if they are not printed upon the ballot, in the blank column under the title of the office.

"To vote for a person not on the ballot, write the name of such person, under the title of the office, in the blank column.

"Any other mark than the cross (X) mark used for the purpose of voting, or any erasure made on this ballot, makes it void, and no vote can be counted hereon.

"If you tear, or deface, or wrongly mark this ballot, return it and obtain another."

Voting a "Split."

The voter has no difficulty in filling out a "straight ticket." The confusion arises when he tries to vote a "split." He can vote a split ticket in two ways, and have his vote counted; but the simplest way should be followed, as it is also the more easily and surely understood by the Bureau of Elections. In order to have the matter made as clear and as unmistakable as possible, a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked for a statement from the Corporation Counsel, F. M. Scott, that would be plain to every voter. It was given as follows:

"To vote a split ticket, that is, a ticket composed of names taken from various parties, the safest way is to make a cross (X) mark before the name of each candidate intended to be voted for, taking care not to make cross (X) marks before the name of more than one candidate for the same office, and making no cross in the circles at the head of the ballot.

"To vote a straight ticket it is only necessary to make a cross (X) mark in the circle at the head of the ticket, and make no cross (X) marks before the names of any candidates.

In the ballot this year there will be found one important change. The names of the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates have been inserted under their respective party emblems. This change is due to the recent amendment of the ballot law. The voter can see at a glance that he is voting for the nominees of his party, instead of being confused by a long list of Electors none of whom he may know.

There are eight columns on the ballot. The first is the Republican, under the "eagle"; the second is the Democratic, under the "star"; the third is the National Democratic, under the "ship"; the fourth is the Prohibition, under the "fountain"; the fifth is the Socialist Labor, under the "arm and hammer"; the sixth is the People's, under the "three-leaved clover"; the seventh is the independent, or anti-machine, under the head of a "bullock," and the eighth is the blank column, in which the voter can write the name of any person whose name is not printed upon the ballot for whom he desires to vote.

ELECTION OFFICERS' DUTIES.

Gen. Rodenbough's Instructions to Inspectors and Ballot Clerks.

Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, has issued a circular to the election officers giving comprehensive and explicit instructions for their conduct during the election and the canvass of the votes. Among the provisions of the law to which their attention is specially called is that the election officers alone are responsible for the performance of their duties under the election law, and they should not permit any other person present in the polling place, or the representative of any political body, to advise, instruct, or interfere with them; and, further, that should any question not distinctly provided for in the election law arise during the voting or the canvass of the votes, it is to be decided by a vote of the majority of the Inspectors.

Under the present law the ballot clerks must fold the ballots before they hand them to the voters. It is the duty of the ballot clerks to furnish official ballots to qualified voters up to, but not after 5 P. M., the hour for the closing of the polls, and a voter who has received his ballots and is properly engaged in the preparation of the same at the time for the closing of the polls is entitled to vote.

The special attention of the Inspectors is called to the method of canvassing the votes. While certain provisions of law are made and prescribed, on the face of the stub of the ballot, for voting a split ticket, Subdivision 2, Section 110, of the election law provides that all ballots are to be counted where it is possible to determine the intent of the voter. All vacancies of Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks occurring on election day must be filled by the Inspector or Inspectors present at the polls.

ANSWERS SILVER QUESTIONS.

Mr. Hinrichs Corrects a Long Island Man's Impressions.

Frederic W. Hinrichs has just replied to a correspondent who asked him for his opinion on the gold and silver question. This correspondent is both a wage earner and a real property owner, having been long employed as a station agent in the Long Island Railroad, and also owning a farm, on the mortgage of which he has long been paying interest.

The correspondent asks why it is that, though the production of gold has increased during the past twenty-five years as rapidly as the production of silver of wheat or other staple commodities, the purchasing power of gold has about doubled, and the money value of all those commodities has been halved. He thinks the claims of the silver men are plausible, and that this is due to the fact that since the demonetization of silver gold has been compelled to do double service in measuring values.

The correspondent further says that the wage earner is every year required to give more service for a dollar than the preceeding year, and it becomes more difficult to find employment, and he also finds that as a farmer it is constantly becoming more difficult to make ends meet on a farm. During the past twenty-one years he has paid interest and half the principal of his debt, but, he says, it would take more of the products of the farm to pay the remaining half of the debt than it would have been required to pay the entire debt in the beginning.

Mr. Hinrichs, in his answer, says that, though the production of gold during very recent years has increased rapidly, the increase of silver has outstripped it.

If the supply of wheat and factory products grows great, he says, prices are affected. Prices of farmers' produce have fallen, and prices of what he needs have also fallen. He receives less and must pay less. These facts standing alone would indicate that gold's purchasing power has increased. But interest charges have also gone down. In 1876 good mortgages in this city paid 7 per cent., but now they pay less than 5 per cent., and will soon pay only 4 per cent. This decline has been gradual in good and bad times, and would indicate that gold was less valuable. Labor also brings a higher price now, and working hours have been lessened.

Gold has not been doing double service since the demonetization of silver, he says. Since about 1834 silver dollars were hardly coined at all, and the silver dollar was a curiosity until 1878, when the Government began coining silver with great liberality, and since that time fifty times more silver has been coined into dollars than was coined from 1783 to 1878.

RUSH FOR GOLD EXPECTED.

Closing Day of the Campaign May Bring Great Demand.

Gold amounting to $2,037,950 came into this port yesterday. This makes the imports since Jan. 1 last about $75,000,000. The exports were about $51,000,000.

Yesterday's imports were: By the steamship Campania—Bank of Montreal, $507,650; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $1,015,300; L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $150,000; by the steamship Augusta Victoria—Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $100,000; Muller, Schall & Co., $65,000; by the steamship St. Louis—National City Bank, $150,000; by Ward Line steamship Niagara, from Santiago de Cuba—Muller, Schall & Co., $50,000.

There were received at the Assay Office $95,000 in gold from Muller, Schall & Co., and $30,000 from L. Turnure & Co.

The bullion dealers were busy until 11 o'clock yesterday morning, but the gold sold was usually in small lots at from ¾ to 1 premium. At the Sub-Treasury there was a small demand for gold for legal tenders. The amounts varied from $50 to $2,000 and $3,000. A rush to get gold tomorrow would not be regarded as extraordinary, considering the tension of the last day of the campaign, and its influence on wavering people. With McKinley elected, there would be a delug of hoarded gold. It was positively asserted yesterday that some who bought gold to hoard had already changed their minds as to the result of the election and had exchanged the gold for paper money.

The Bank of England sold $305,000 in gold for America yesterday, and the Bank of British North America ordered $500,000 in gold in England. It left on the steamship St. Paul yesterday afternoon.

New Japanese Consul.

New-York is to have a new Consul General of Japan. He will arrive soon. His name is Mr. Uchida, and he is coming from Corea, where he has been serving as Consul for some time. He was a passenger on the Coptic, which arrived in San Francisco on Oct. 28. The former Japanese Consul, Mr. K. Miyagawa, who has served here for eleven months, received a cablegram telling him to return to Japan at once. No reason was given for his recall. In all probability, it means promotion.

Changes at the Stock Exchange.

Changes at the Stock Exchange made public yesterday are the transfer of J. B. McGeorge's membership to James N. Brown of James N. Brown & Co., 62 Cedar Street; membership posted for transfer, T. Henry Walter to Alfred L. Baker; reinstated to membership, Charles D. Day; dissolution of partnership, Miller, Vaughan & Co., Providence, R. I.

MOTTOES KEEP COMING IN

HUNDREDS WORKING FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES PRIZE.

It Seems Hard Work to Better the Phrase "All the News That's Fit to Print"—Even Diagrams and Pictures Sent with the Suggestions of Readers, but They Cannot Be Accepted—Contest Will Close Nov. 7.

Suggestions for a new TIMES motto or phrase continue to pour into the publication office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Enough suggestions have been received up to date to fill several newspapers, but the winner of the one-hundred-dollar prize has not yet been selected.

The majority of those sending in mottoes have caught the spirit of the offer, but words or ideas seem to fail them when they attempt to better the motto now in use, "All the news that's fit to print."

Some people have gone beyond the printed instructions for the contest and sent in diagrams and even pictures. While these exhibit both skill and thought, they cannot be accepted, because they are not wanted.

The contest will be closed Nov. 7, whether an acceptable motto is received or not, and the $100 will be awarded to the best motto received.

The great majority of those competing are from New-York and Brooklyn, but many are residents in other States, and the contest is open to all.

One of the most recent received was a well executed picture of the much-abused silver dollar, containing the head of Miss Liberty. In place of the usual inscription, the author suggests this:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Pure and truthful; clever and sound."

A Washington reader sends the following:

"All that's new, true, and clever."

A reader who has taken THE NEW-YORK TIMES since its first issue sends this:

"The best news the world affords in NEW-YORK TIMES."

Here is a novel one from a Brooklyn lady:

"Out heralds The Herald, informs The World, extinguishes The Sun."

An up-to-date suggestion is this:

"The Röntgen

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON. (Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.

Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capito' Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.

By order of the Board.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
New-Orleans & North Eastern Rail-Road Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, November 4th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

New-Orleans, La., October 3d, 1896.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,

New-York, Oct. 30, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the first day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,

New-York, Oct. 20, 1896.

The annual election for eight Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Nov. 5, 1896, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

He is a phlegmatic man who in the financial world has not this week been enthusiastic. Extraordinary conditions have had extraordinary sequels.

Throughout the week the security markets have been under attack. Bear campaigners were making final onslaughts. For weeks previous they bitterly opposed the stock market's tendency to improve, their opposition accomplishing little. Each time they assailed quotations, quotations moved up. Each time quotations moved up, they were again assailed. On the bear side, and as leaders in the fight against market betterment, were manipulators able, adroit, and powerful. They were alert for opportunities, and when opportunities were not naturally presented, they undertook to manufacture them. Wall Street has been a long time deluged with depressing fables invented for such campaigning work. In ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances the Stock Exchange district would have been in continual fright for months past. But sanity prevailed, and the stocq market situation a week ago was that investors and traders holding stocks were still confident, while throughout the list there was a well-extended short interest which every veteran observer felt sure must be covered before election day, for nowhere was it believed that Wall Street bear speculators were prepared to go over next Tuesday with shorts at the mercy of a market infused with the vigor of a sweeping vote for prosperity.

In some parts of the market in the earlier days of the week there were indications that important interests on the short side were quietly taking themselves out of the way; but on Thursday came an incident which brought some of those who had covered back again, and gave to others (and a greater number) opportunities long sought to even up without having to bid at a disadvantage. A passing squeeze in the money market provided this relief for the bear crowd. During weeks past it has been preached and preached in Wall Street that a money stringency was due and sure just prior to election. The hoarding of gold and the general nervousness of those having funds to loan were what this theory was based upon.

Important houses, appreciating the situation, made ample provision against being caught. But, of course, as never yet failed to be the case, there were laggards; and the belated ones were overtaken. Money ran up to a 100 per cent. annual rate. An excited crowd bid wildly against itself. Few unsupplied borrowers wanted large sums; the demand came from those who needed comparatively small amounts. Even when the lending rate was highest and the competitive bidding wildest, it was calculated by high banking authorities that as small a sum as $250,000 would have amply provided relief and broken rates down from their abnormal height.

Under the pressure of 100 per cent. money Wall Street impressionables insisted on showing fright. In no high quarter was this exhibition considered sensible; but few recent buyers of stocks stopped to calculate the reasonableness of the situation; they scrambled over one another to liquidate. Prices went down, but not far. For every share so sold there was a bidder from the ranks of bear traders who thus finally were presented with what had seemed up to that very moment out of the range of probability.

When in the face of free selling quotations did not break wide open, Wall Street regained its reason. The slight basis upon which fright and attending liquidation had been based was no sooner appreciated than a change came over the spirit of the whole security market situation; and up to the very close of business for the week there was activity in which every quotation depressed on Thursday recovered more than it had lost. And throughout the list, practically without exception, net changes for the week are changes showing substantial betterment. Not a single railroad stock declined.

Of course, everything in the financial world is keyed up to the anticipation of an election result which shall remove every vestige of doubt as to National integrity. All the political information that Wall Street can obtain is satisfactory. And, based on the sureness of an overwhelming honest-money victory, confidence is become enthusiasm. Agreement is virtually universal that business activity is to be the election's quick sequel.

Investors are waiting only to have the verdict of the voters sealed and delivered. They are keenly awake to the crowding opportunities. They will not have to be sought out. They are properly situated, too, for in no part of the investment world has there been any over-buying—any speculative spreading out. Not the small investors only are so prepared; the big ones are equally ready. Not home buyers alone are waiting; Europe is similarly watchful.

Betterment to come will not be a Wall Street advantage merely. The whole American business world will respond to the pulsation. Every commercial interest, every industrial enterprise, will have the help of it.

Millions on millions of hoarded gold will rush into employment. Hoards at home and hoards abroad will be competing for activity here. Fortunes tied up in the sterling exchange market—American millions practically transferred to Europe—will become as courageous as they have been cowardly.

The confidence that wide-awake financiers express is unequivocal, and it is wholly apart from any shadow of political partisanship. In every branch of National trade the selfsame feeling exists. No doubt is anywhere among men who are sane.

General conditions are favorable. We have crop abundance, a surplus to spare. Foreign markets are bare. Foreign demands are urgent. Better prices for American commodities are certain.

But nowhere among leaders whose counsel is worth considering is there a wish for what ordinarily is called a "boom." Betterment that is steady though gradual, that shall be lasting as well as substantial, is best. And in good times that are not transient we may hope to count on an intelligent rearrangement of our deplorable currency system. We have had grievous cause to learn our lesson well.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mercantile	170
Central National	120	Merchants'	130
Chemical	4000	Merchants' Exch.	110
City	500	New-York County	610
Hanover	320	Nat. Bank N. A.	127
Columbia	175	Park	250
Commerce	195	Phenix	100
Continental	130	Republic	135
First Nat. of S. I.	190	Seaboard National	175
Fourth National	160	Second National	425
Gallatin National	300	Seventh National	100
German American	105	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	320	State of New-York	105
Importers & Trad.	510	Third National	200
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Manhattan	200	West Side	275
Mechanics'	170	Western National	110

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were very quiet, but firm, in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ½, to 13¾; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 59¼, and Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 48. Declined—New-York Central, ½, to 96; Erie, ⅝, to 16¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 14¾; St. Paul, ⅛, to 75½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 95½, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 33⅞. British consols advanced 1-16, to 108 7-16, for money, and ⅛, to 108 9-16, for the account.

SATURDAY.

The brokers and bankers of Wall Street devoted much of their time to patriotism, but in the enthusiasm of it all the Stock Exchange did a bigger business than has been transacted in any recent Saturday's half-day session. Martial music, huzzahing thousands on parade, the very air heavy with the fervor of Americanism, gave impetus to business.

***

The stock market was strong throughout, and (as the list of net changes presented herewith will show) advances were scored in every active security. Many stocks went up more than a whole point. And bonds were similarly strong. In many parts of the market the mere bid for a single hundred shares of stock lifted the price materially. In Lake Shore, for instance, there was such a rise of three full points.

***

As is always the case on Saturday, the weekly statement of the Associated Banks was awaited with interest. Current predictions had forecast a showing that would be bad. This depressing expectation was not warranted. The statement showed a surplus reserve gain of over $2,500,000. There was a decrease of $2,000,000 in deposits, but specie increased over $2,500,000. Loans were reduced $3,869,100. The banks of the Clearing House now have a surplus reserve fund practically the same as it was twelve months ago, the difference being barely $100,000.

***

Money was offered in abundance on call at 10 per cent. Saturday's money market transactions are, however, never much else than merely nominal. Friday's transactions on the Stock Exchange were the last for which funds have to be provided before election. And after the election it is universally conceded that even if a rush of business activity induces an increased demand for money, there can be no acute stringency, in view of the tremendous amount of hoarded cash that will come back quickly to perform its normal functions.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Evans. & T. H.	2
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Ill. Steel Co.	2¼
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Tobacco	¾	Lake Shore	3
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Manhattan	¾
Bay State Gas	2⅝	Minn. Iron	2½
Brook. R. T.	1¾	Mo., K. & Tex.	2
Canada Southern	⅝	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	½	Mo. Pacific	⅛
Chicago Gas	¾	N. J. Central	1⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	¾	N. Y. Central	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	N.& W.pf.,all in. pd.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	P. & R., all in. pd.	⅛
Consol. Gas	½	Pitt., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	Pullman Car	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	1¼
Des. M. & Ft. D.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. gen.	1	C., C., C. & St. L.	
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1	1st, St. L.	1
C. & O. 1st, R. & A.		Col., H. V. & T. 6s.	1½
1st con.	1½	Or. S. L. 6s, t. r.	2

BONDS DECLINED.

Nor. Pac. col. tr. notes, t. r.	1½	Ohio Southern 1st	2

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 10 per cent.

Time money was nominal at 6 per cent. and a commission for all periods. Commercial paper rates nominal at 7 per cent. for indorsements and 7½ per cent. for choice single names.

Clearing House exchanges, $107,728,151; balances, $5,414,017; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $97,856.

Money on call in London, 3@4 per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅝@3½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

***

Mr. Howard P. Frothingham, the Stock Exchange money broker, says in discussing the money market outlook:

"The danger of any money stringency is past. Nervousness and apprehension ran riot on Thursday, and borrowers lost their heads and bid up money on each other. An unhappy combination of circumstances aggravated the condition of affairs. The few business days remaining before election, the intervening holidays, the interest payday coming on Monday, all united to assist the squeeze.

"For the day there was a general fright. But the banks came to the rescue. They broke up whatever manipulation there may have been and they quieted all fear by their action. When brokers knew that the banks were united to prevent any stringency in the money market, they immediately lost their nervousness and things quieted down.

"I think you will find that money will stay about as it is until the close of business on Monday. There is now no need for any further apprehension. We have only one more day, and we have a powerful combination of banks to protect the general interest.

"After the election there will, of course, be a great deal more money in the market than now. And while I do not expect to see the wild speculation that so many people predict, yet I think there will be sufficient demand to keep money active. If we are going to have the trade revival and business activity that is expected, there will be many uses for money and enough demand to keep it from being too plenty or too cheap. So that I do not expect to see low rates ruling in the market—at least, not after things begin to adjust themselves to the new period of improvement."

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¼@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅛, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30@40c discount Boston—Par@10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying ¾c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—$1 discount bid; 75c discount asked.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, registered, advanced ¼. The sales were $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 107¾, and $25,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 118@118⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	93	..
4s, r., 1907	106½	107½
4s, c., 1907	107½	108¼
4s, r., 1925	116½	117
4s, c., 1925	117½	118
5s, r., 1904	110	110⅝
5s, c., 1904	111	111⅝
Currency 6s, 1899	104¼	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

EUROPE READY TO BUY.

Mr. John H. Davis, who has only recently returned from a six months' stay in London, and whose extensive acquaintance in high English financial circles is well known, was seen at his office yesterday by a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and asked as to foreign sentiment toward American securities and the probability of European capital seeking new investment in this country after the election of Mr. McKinley—after an assurance from the American people that we have no intention of repudiating our debts or of debasing our currency.

During the time spent abroad, Mr. Davis was in close touch with the financial world of London, and much of his time was spent in the company of England's most representative financiers. For these reasons, he is especially qualified to speak of the disposition among European capitalists. Mr. Davis said:

"I can tell you beyond all doubt that London stands ready, without further question, to buy American stocks and bonds and to invest in new American enterprises just as soon as she hears of a victory for sound money in the United States. I have talked over the whole situation with many of the most prominent men in London's financial world. They believe in this country and in its future prosperity. They believe in it implicitly, and they are ready to invest a great part of their immense surpluses in American industries and corporations. But we must keep honest. Without that they want nothing to do with us.

"This silver agitation—this threat of repudiation—frightened them. They became afraid that the mobocracy would become the dominant power. And they made up their minds that while that cloud hung over the country they wanted none of its securities and none of its risks. This feeling was spread by London's financial papers. They predicted the election of Bryan and a repudiation of debts. I do not wish to say that they did this maliciously, but they were misinformed. Moreton Frewen's dispatch in The London Times furnishes a good illustration.

"But whatever doubt they have and whatever misgivings about American securities may have possession of their minds—and I know these are many—will be dispelled by our election. That over, and we will have such a buying movement from London as we have not seen in years. There are millions of foreign capital now idle. There are millions held ready to put into American investments as soon as the election is decided. Europe's belief in our honesty and in our future will be strengthened beyond all measure. Her skepticism will be wholly overcome and her capital will be released to give new impetus to American progress."

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"Did you find the apprehension as to the outcome of our election and the disposition on the part of London capitalists to sell out their lines of American securities very general?" Mr. Davis was asked.

"Yes, the feeling was a widespread one. The people there were well frightened. They feared they were to have their investments paid back in a currency debased and dishonored, and they feared that the country was to be given over to ignorant government and to ruin. This apprehension was at its height in August and September. Many holders of Americans sold out and many more were only deterred from doing so by the counsel given by the more clear-sighted financiers.

"I talked with a number of these timid people, and in many cases was able to convince them that their nervousness was folly and that they would profit by keeping whatever American securities they had. I recall one case in particular. An English gentleman who, for twenty-five years has been a customer of our house, and who holds large lines of American stocks, on which he has never had one default in interest, became frightened with the rest, and wanted to close out his securities. That was at the time when prices were at their lowest. Fortunately, he listened to reason and held his stocks.

"I had faith in my country, in its integrity and its future prosperity, and I did all I could to convince foreign investors that there was no need or reason for fear. From the beginning I had confidence in the common sense of the American people and in their ability to cope with a crisis like this, and as best I could I worked to bring my friends in London around to the sensible point of view. And apart from my patriotic duty, I believe that the result of next Tuesday's election will justify me in all that I did and said.

"You will understand that the apprehension of a disaster to the Government of the United States—for the election of this mountebank Bryan would be a disaster of the worst kind—was probably more general in London than it was here. The people there who had interests in America, being far from the scene of action and being dependent for their knowledge of the course of affairs on the papers whose correspondents, as I have said, were generally in error, were more prone to fear than would seem at the first glance justifiable. It is very easy to frighten investors and capitalists, and they quickly became timid and apprehensive of the worst.

"I am speaking now of the investing public. But the prominent English financiers who are in closer touch with America through the medium of Wall Street, have been rather disposed to take the hopeful view, and in many cases I found them counseling clients against selling their American stocks. That is another instance of the belief in the future of this country, which, I think, is prevalent among the far-sighted financiers of Europe."

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"How do conditions here impress you, coming back, as you do, after a rather extended absence?"

"I find them all pointing one way. I believe we have great prosperity near at hand. Every influence is tending toward it. The election of McKinley, with the consequent restoration of public confidence, is all that is needed. Business everywhere throughout the country is only waiting for this before it shakes off its lethargy and starts in on a far-reaching revival. Mills and factories are simply waiting for the word; they already have in sight orders enough to keep them busy for the next year. The railroads will have all they can take care of. New industries will spring up everywhere, and we will be fairly started on the road to a magnificent prosperity.

"The light ahead is very close at hand. It is now barely a matter of hours before we emerge from the cloud that has been over us. The last barrier to progress is about to be swept away."

SURE OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. W. L. Bull of Edward Sweet & Co. and ex-President of the New-York Stock Exchange, said yesterday, in talking of the outlook for the stock market:

"I expect to see improvement—an immediate improvement—just as soon as this election is over. With Mr. McKinley elected there is nothing to stop good times.

"As to the influences at work, I can only point out what every one can see for himself. The restoration of confidence is the main thing. We have been suffering from a lack of faith both on the part of our own people and on the part of Europe. It was widespread fear and apprehension that paralyzed American business. People grew first cautious, and then timid. Everything was delayed and held back. A great dam was thrown up to stay our progress.

"But for some time past conditions have been gradually changing for the better. Natural forces have been asserting themselves and, held back by the coming election, have reserved and increased their strength. The sound-money victory next Tuesday is the one thing now needed to release these influences—to break down this dam—and sweep away all doubt and nervousness.

"The immense amount of money that has been hoarded will immediately come from hiding places and dispose of those money market complications that have lately been such important factors. The outside public, whose interest in the security market has been growing smaller and smaller for years past, will regain confidence and will seek investments.

"Foreign capital will once more come to us for our industries and our railroads. I expect to see large buying of our securities by Europe. They have any amount of surplus money abroad that is practically idle. And with an assurance as to our National honesty and a realization of the prosperity which the future holds for this country they will want American stocks and bonds for investment.

"I am most hopeful for the immediate future. I think we have everything in our favor. We have been receiving high prices for our products and our farmers have been enriched. We have had immense gold imports that will exert tonic effects just as soon as this hoarding is over. Our business revival is sure. Every condition is ripe for prosperity. Its beginning is now only a matter of a few days."

MERCHANTS ARE CONFIDENT.

No safer barometer of the general trade conditions of the country can be had than the outlook in the wholesale dry goods markets.

Herewith are expressions of sentiment from authorities high in the trade here. Uniformly there is a pronounced feeling of confidence.

Mr. John Claflin sums up the situation in this terse way:

"Mr. McKinley's election means money in the pockets of all those in any way interested in the dry goods trade. This feeling is general among the jobbers.

"Retailers are at present buying from hand to mouth, and are getting along with as small an amount of stock as possible. There is only needed the restoration of confidence which the election of Mr. McKinley will bring to open wide the floodgates of business activity.

"The revival sure to follow the overthrow of the silver heresy will begin at once, and everything points to its being long continued."

William Henry Yale (Townsend & Yale) said: "If Mr. McKinley is elected, the New-York market will be simply overrun with buyers. All the retail merchants have small stocks, and are only awaiting the restoration of confidence, which must come with the election, to swoop down upon New-York to purchase goods. The result is easily foreseen. The buyers will fall over each other in their mad rush to secure stock, while the commission merchants will be hard put to keep pace with the demand.

"One customer recently sent us a big order and added, 'If Mr. McKinley is elected, this order not only stands, but you will please double it.' That shows the confidence in the future.

"The greater part of our orders received within the last month are on contingency. It has been variously estimated that there are anywhere from two to eight million dollars' worth of orders for Spring goods placed in the dry goods district, subject to revision or cancellation in the event of a Bryan victory. We have one fifteen-thousand-dollar order of this kind.

"I have just returned from a trip through New-York State. One of our regular customers said to me, 'I am worth $2 for every dollar's worth of obligations I have out, but if Mr. Bryan is elected I shall be forced to close my business before Wednesday noon.'

"Our house has dealings in every jobbing centre of the country, and we are in a position to feel the pulse of the trade in no uncertain manner. We have discovered among our customers only two who were for free silver. One of them has since failed. We have had Kentucky and Tennessee customers, who have been lifelong Democrats, come into the office here and offer to wager big sums of money on both States going for sound money. Free-silver dry-goods merchants are scarce these days. Those that are declaring for Bryan are not doing any buying."

George L. Putnam, (Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.)—"We expect a very decided revival of business in the dry goods trade after election, for the reason that merchants in every section of the country have been very conservative in their purchases for the past two or three years, and especially since the Chicago Convention. With the advance in the price of cereals and the large importations of gold to ease the money market, it seems to us that the immediate effect of Mr. McKinley's election will be to remove the restrictions which have held back trade of all kinds throughout the country. Then, too, the country has been economizing to an extent that is not realized by most people.

"The conditions to-day seem to me to be very similar to those we experienced in the latter part of 1877, which were followed by a business revival, from 1878 to 1881, which we all remember. Then, as now, we passed through a severe depression. It extended from the panic of 1873 to the Spring of 1878, and lasted four years—the most prosperous years in our line of business before or since, if we except the high price years during the war.

"Yes, it is undoubtedly true that advance orders amounting to millions of dollars have been placed by wholesale houses of the country, with the privilege of reducing or canceling them entirely in case Mr. McKinley is not elected. But I do not believe that the retail houses of the country have placed orders of that kind to any extent. They, in most cases, have deferred their purchases, and it would seem only reasonable, therefore, to expect a large increase in orders after the election."

John N. Beach (Tefft, Weller & Co.)—"Given that Mr. McKinley will be elected, (and dry goods men everywhere believe that he will be,) we may certainly look for an improvement in our line of business when the 'agony' is over. The restoration of confidence will improve trade in a signal manner. The great point to be remembered is that people will feel like making purchases.

"We deprecate a boom—it's not a healthy state of things. The progress to better times should not be rapid. A permanent improvement is what is wanted by the business community. Those having the conduct of the campaign in hand have done wisely to make it one of education for the people, and if they will as wisely guard their promises of immediate and decided improvement in business conditions the moment the votes are counted, the great mass of people will not be led to expect impossible things, and better results will follow.

"While we have good reasons for faith and hope, we should bear in mind that we cannot reach a condition of high prosperity at a bound. What we need, and what we will get in the natural order of things following Mr. McKinley's election, is a season of genuine prosperity for all—employers and employed, rich and poor alike.

"Many of our customers have bought conservatively, saying that after Mr. McKinley's election they expect to pay us another visit. This augurs well for the post-election trade, especially when we consider that merchandise has now no inflated values; that bed-rock prices have been reached, and that the stocks in the hands of the retail merchants are decidedly small."

A. D. Juilliard (Juilliard & Co.)—"If Mr. McKinley is elected I don't look for any 'boom.' What we want and what I expect is a good healthy growth, and this is bound to come when confidence is restored.

"We could have taken many orders for goods to be manufactured, had we wished to, this month, but we have steadily refused, believing that we could get better prices after the election than at present. We pay for our goods in gold, or what this Government has declared its equivalent, and we don't propose to take orders for these goods now, to be delivered after election and run the risk of their being paid for in a depreciated currency.

"Consequently we are not quoting prices now, but prefer to wait. We consider this the best business policy, although none of our firm, individually, have any doubt of the outcome."

Walter M. Smith (Smith, Hogg & Gardner)—"The prospect of a revival of business in the dry goods trade after election is of course dependent solely upon a sound-money victory. Commission merchants are agreed that McKinley's election alone can restore that confidence which is so sadly need ed at this time in the business world.

"To-day the merchant has nothing in his shop but empty shelves. He hesitates to restock them, because there are at present no consumers to buy from him. The jobber folds his hands in idleness, for there is nothing doing in his line, and the mills of the manufacturer are also at a standstill. Everybody is waiting.

"But just as soon as Mr. McKinley's election is assured and confidence is restored, just so soon will the boom be generally felt along the line. The consumer will create the demand, and the merchants and jobbers will hasten to supply it, while the mills, many of which are already stocked with contingent orders for six months ahead, will find it necessary to run night and day, and even then experience difficulty in keeping pace with the calls made upon them."

Abraham Herman (Herman, Sternbach & Co.)—"The curtailment of production decided upon by many of the large dry goods manufacturers several weeks ago is calculated to have a healthy effect upon the market, and if makers of goods will be wise and not attempt to boom prices out of all reason, with the dawn of that prosperity of which Mr. McKinley has been so aptly styled the 'advance agent,' disastrous fluctuations will be avoided.

"Mr. McKinley's election is sure to bring about a business revival in which all trades will share, and in so far as the dry goods trade is concerned, I am of the opinion that a healthy improvement will be at once noticeable in all quarters."

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Oct. 31, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P.C.
New-York	$477,924,970	$514,088,210	—7.2
Boston	66,607,992	79,001,425	—15.7
Philadelphia	46,087,019	63,678,151	—27.6
Baltimore	10,832,209	12,137,376	—10.7
Chicago	69,616,773	78,384,484	—11.2
St. Louis	16,558,186	20,706,236	—20.0
New-Orleans	7,983,559	10,226,019	—21.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$695,610,699	$779,119,001	—10.7
Other cities, 5 days	140,416,723	148,792,461	—5.6
Total, all cities, 5 days	$836,027,422	$927,911,462	—9.9
All cities, 1 day	177,924,726	238,688,456	—25.5
Total, all cities, for the week	$1,013,952,148	$1,166,599,918	—13.1

Complete returns for the week ended Oct. 24 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a decrease of 10.5 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, a gain of 11.3 per cent., and with 1893, a gain of 7.2 per cent. Outside of New-York, the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 8.7 per cent., and with 1894, the gain 5.8 per cent. Compared with 1893, the gain was 12.1 per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.12	.12
Belcher	.54	.55
Best & Belcher	1.05	1.00
Bodie Consolidated	.63	.63
Bulwer	..	.45
Challar	2.05	2.05
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.80
Crown Point	.44	.44
Gould & Curry	.77	.78
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.40
Martin White	.45	..
Mexican	..	.44
Mono	..	.16
Ophir	1.35	1.30
Potosi	.84	.80
Savage	.41	.48
Sierra Nevada	.68	.68
Union Consolidated	.58	.58
Utah	.12	.13
Yellow Jacket	.52	.52

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 31.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.05½	.05¼
Anaconda	.86	.78
Argentum	.55	.53
Blue Bell	.07	.06¼
Consolidated	.14½	.13½
Elkton	1.67	1.62
Gibson	.50	.47
Golden Fleece	1.02	1.00
Isabella	.45¾	.44
Jefferson	.12	.11
Rosa	.16¼	.16
Pharmacist	.15¼	.14½
Portland	1.43	1.43
Union	.31	.30
Work	.09	.08¾

STEAMSHIP POOL THEIR FOE.

C. B. Richard & Co. Refused to Discuss Their Alleged Action.

C. B. Richard of C. B. Richard & Co., a shipping firm of 61 Broadway, yesterday refused to either affirm or deny that his firm had instigated legal proceedings by the District Attorney's office against the steamship pool. According to the report the firm had placed in the hands of the District Attorney evidence for presentation to the Grand Jury, making the companies of the pool liable for violation of the State laws regarding trusts. There are two steamship pools, those of the lines operating between New-York and the Continental ports of Europe, and the other of the lines running between this and English ports. Through the operations of the combination steerage rates have been regulated.

C. B. Richard & Co. were agents of the Hamburg-American Line before that company opened a branch in this city. They now conduct a business as forwarders, and have recently purchased three of the Furness Line steamships, which they have run in opposition to the pool. The alleged evidence is said to be a letter from a Baltimore agent who declined to represent the firm because the firm was not recognized by the trust.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, October 27th, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months. Transfer books closed until after that date. B. C. DUER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, October 20, 1896.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after November 2 next. The transfer books will be closed from November 2, 1896. S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, 16, 18, 20, AND 22 WILLIAM STREET, ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 2, 1896:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Terminal Co.
Braddock Gas & Light Co.
Cicero & Proviso Street R. R. Co. of Chicago.
Clinton Water Works Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Consumers' Gas Works Co., Limited.
Cleveland & Marietta Railway Co.
Crowfoot Cattle Co.
Elizabeth Town Water Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co. Income.
Housatonic R. R. Co. Consolidated Mtge. 5 per cent.
Hyde County, South Dakota.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co. (2d Mtge. 6 per cent.)
Jamestown Water Supply Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Maricopa & Phoenix R. R. Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Middletown & Bloomsburgh Electric Railway Co.
Minneapolis Street Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 7 per cent., 2d Mtge. 6 per cent.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust, "O."
M

FINANCIAL.

THE MONETARY TRUST

50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A deep hush now rests upon the country. It is the pause of a mighty people studying imaginary danger. Good citizens can hear their own hearts beating. They have been told that enemies of society have sprung up in formidable proportions, and threaten their homes. They have sought those enemies everywhere; they have looked for them in all the churches, but they were not there; they have searched the colleges, but they are not there; they have reviewed the ranks of the professions, and found them not; they have searched for them in vain in business circles; they have looked for them in the homes of reputable farmers and worthy mechanics, but there are no enemies of the Republic to be found in such homes. The fact is, they do not exist anywhere in ominous array; but waiting demonstration of this fact, righteous citizens stand in hush among their hearthstones and their cradles, transfigured with high resolve, in yoke with Omnipotence. If there be such enemies of society among us in dangerous proportions, they are not found among those who have something, or hope to have something, or who are anything. They are concealed among the innocent, the ignorant, whom they are using as a shield and a buffer. They are lurking in the shadowed portions of the country, chained in by party lines or blinded by local sentiment. Tuesday will witness a triumphant march of all the ranks of the respectable, from ocean to ocean; and yet over this invisible and unmeasured foe, creeping up from lowest depths of society, the imagination of the investment public is inflamed and distored. The speculative community is not using its mind; it is thinking with its heart. The whole structure of speculation at as this time is pivoted on emotion. The quotations from hour to hour are made by the fears of the bewildered or the necessities of the weak. If we were to measure securities upon judgment, they would by upon a much higher range of value The market at present is a great object lesson. It illustrates the difficulties which men must undergo in the effort to accumulate money rapidly. The principal enemies of such men are their own weaknesses. They buy under the influence of hope, and sell under the influence of fear, or when their exhausted funds compel them. Such times as this disclose the special advantages of an institution like The Monetary Trust, which acts solely as a trustee, and is always in a position to base its movements upon judgment. Probably no office in New-York, which has within its reach the funds of large institutions, and holds an equally important relation to financial affairs, now shows similar advantages of cool judgment in union with judicious courage. It is true that courageous investors have had some hard years. They have been knocked about by frequent panics and mutilated by unpatriotic and dastardly manipulation until almost incapable of the reasoning of repose; but when men cease to quiver and stop to think they will find that the present situation justifies courage and not cowardice. At this juncture, The Monetary Trust stands up almost alone in Wall Street to advocate reliance upon the general integrity and common sense of the citizens of this Republic. Those men who now act upon judgment and not from fear, who rely upon the integrity of our citizenship, will realize in the near future the benefits of one of those radical readjustments of values which seldom take place except at intervals of ten or twelve years.

THE IMMEDIATE MARKET.

It has ever been the hope of those who prepare these forecasts that they should merit and receive respect for studiousness and sincerity. Many of those whose minds are reflected in this column are not directly connected with the institution in a business way. Probably no financial utterances are respectfully considered by so large a number of independent and thinking readers. They are published in purchased newspaper space for that very reason, and they appear simultaneously in the Sunday issues of the journals most important in finance from Boston to St. Louis. On Tuesday morning, before our readers vote, they are asked to read this column carefully. On that morning a proclamation will here appear, the significance of which in due time will be realized by every foreign people as well as our own, and disclose influences which will create gigantic changes in the financial and commercial affairs of all mankind. We have always tried to make it clear that we do not attempt mere guesses at market fluctuations. There are times, however, when great natural changes give unmistakable indications of coming market movements. More than a year ago, for example, the changed situation in regard to American cotton was carefully laid before our readers. The market seemed to sleep for several weeks, but suddenly sprang into activity, and finally recorded a conspicuous advance. September 21st, before the recent advance in wheat, we recorded the changed conditions in reference to that cereal, and predicted the movement. These were not guesses. They were simply a prompt recognition of conditions radically changed. For more than a year we have been explaining that sound American securities resting upon properties tested by panic have been selling below their real value, if measured by the value of similar securities in Europe, and if measured by the lower earning power of Old World money. The owners of that money have not bought our securities because they feared we would degrade ourselves to a silver basis. We have frequently reiterated that the structure of the market and the natural influences favored a radical advance of value. The New-York security market has been crushed down and held back by the Venezuelan war message, the floundering of the United States Treasury, and the development of Bryanism. On Tuesday next the burdens which rested on our market will be lifted forever. Comprehensive study and a clear appreciation of rapidly changing conditions have influenced us to give the following forecast: The securities of the New-York Stock Exchange will sell lower to-morrow than they will sell again for a period of years.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

The Coal in Sight

The long period of doubt and uncertainty is nearly ended.

We believe the result of the election will be a landslide in favor of Honest Money, and that our position for the past two months in advising the purchase of Stocks and Wheat will continue to be justified by the course of prices.

The temporary stringency in the money market has come and gone without affecting values, and the future looks very bright.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton, and also the methods of buying and selling on margin.

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Bought and sold for cash, or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

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85 STATE ST.

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"All the News that's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.
42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A Novel Letter

DEAR SIR:—

Ninety-seven per cent. of the amateurs who speculate in stocks and grain lose. This must be so. If the public usually won the Stock Exchange would cease to exist. The lambs would carry away the money. The Exchanges will continue to do business. The losses in speculation come through ignorance, greed, and impatience.

If the blacksmith, without experience, tried to make watches he would probably fail. Legitimate speculation, not gambling, is as exact and as scientific a business as watchmaking.

You invest a thousand dollars in a real estate mortgage, and are content to get $60 profit at the end of a year. You put a hundred dollars into speculation and expect to make $60 in a week. Of course you lose in the end.

Sufficient Capital and an Intelligent System Cannot Lose.

The profits in this business, when managed right, are from two to ten per cent. a week. This profit is made while the capital is absolutely safe. Since July 1 we have had placed in our hands some four hundred different accounts, small and large, and

Not One Shows a Loss. Every One Shows a Gain.

If you will call at our office we will take great pleasure in giving you the proof of this assertion. Small accounts are united into syndicates. The capital of one syndicate has grown, in a short time, to Twenty-three thousand dollars, and is rapidly increasing. This syndicate has been paid a net profit of

109½ Per Cent. Since July 1.

Those who have left their dividends to be compounded have 160 PER CENT. PROFIT to their credit.

No private account of less than FIVE HUNDRED to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS received. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A WEEK PROFIT IS THE AVERAGE ON PRIVATE ACCOUNTS WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,000.

This is not guess work with us. We have no blind pool business. Every transaction is made by reputable brokers, and immediately reported to investors.

If our advice saves you one-sixteenth of a point in buying, and an equal amount in selling, then our commission is saved. Anything gained over that by our advice is clear profit.

We are not Bankers or Brokers, but Investment Agents. We neither receive nor pay out money. Your capital must go to a reputable Brokerage firm.

We recognize in our plans that there are always two sides to the market, and money can be made on either.

We only solicit the accounts of investors who will be content with profits of from two to five per cent. a week.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET, FREE.

W. E. FOREST, 50 BROADWAY.

LAST SATURDAY

Oct. 24th, our weekly letter said: "At present the outlook in stocks to us is for immediate higher prices." "It is our best opinion, however, that those who close out their long stocks on the bulges expected Monday and Tuesday will be better off than those who buy at that time."

On Tuesday Sugar sold at 115⅞, two days later it sold at 110⅝. Northwest sold on Tuesday, 102½; Burlington, 76½; St. Paul, 73⅜; R. I., 95⅝; L. E., 29½; Louisville, 47⅛; Manhattan, 93; Leather, 63⅜. On Thursday they were four or more per cent. lower, and, notwithstanding the extraordinary rise of Friday and Saturday, prices are still no higher, and in many stocks are lower than Tuesday.

Could the advices have been better?

In our Market Letters we can express ourselves at greater length, and therefore more clearly than in an advertisement.

You send for them, and you will find yourself advised more nearly correct than you would have believed possible in the stocks and Grain.

THE ELECTION

is generally conceded to Mr. McKinley. We are in receipt of telegrams and advices from the West, which, while not altering our opinion as to the general result, induces us to advise caution. The unexpected may happen, and usually does in Wall Street. Don't buy more than you can take care of if things should turn out as they generally do for the public.

T. E. WARD & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON.

CENTRAL BRANCH,
359 BROADWAY, NEAR FRANKLIN ST.

UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY

Reorganization.

TO THE

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, REPRESENTING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEW SECURITIES, AND REPRESENTING THE DEPOSIT OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS:

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company 4 Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

St. Louis, Salem and Arkansas Railway Company First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

Holders of these certificates will receive the securities deliverable thereunder on presentation and surrender of their certificates at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company in New-York, or at its agency in Boston, Massachusetts, or in Amsterdam, Holland.

Interest on subscription certificates on which interest has not yet been adjusted must be paid before the delivery of securities. The interest in respect of each cash subscription of $670 is $1.10.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
120 Broadway, New-York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ADVERTISER DESIRES LOAN $500 UNTIL December; lender satisfactorily secured; $100 paid for accommodation. MORNINGSIDE, Box 171 Times.

ADVERTISER, WALL STREET OPERATOR, possessing valuable information, requires capitalist with $10,000; lifetime opportunity. SCHERMERHORN, Box 158 Times.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Oct. 31, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13½	15	100	Am. Cotton Oil	16	16	16	16	+1½
56¾	58½	160	Am. Cotton Oil pf	57	57	57	57	+ ¼
110	112	6	Am. Express	111	111	111	111	....
7	7½	1,410	Am. Spirits Mfg	6⅞	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ½
18	20	465	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	18	18½	18	18½	+1
115¼	115⅝	21,663	Am. Sugar Refs	115⅜	116	115⅜	115½	+ ¼
100	100¼	200	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	100¼	100¼	100	100	....
76¼	76½	2,222	Am. Tobacco	75⅞	76½	75¾	76½	+ ⅝
14½	14⅝	5,480	At., T. & S. F.	14½	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
24½	24½	5,390	At., T. & S. F. pf	23	24¼	23	24⅛	+1⅛
15¼	15⅝	820	Baltimore & Ohio	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	6,450	Bay State Gas	13½	13⅝	13	13¼	+2⅜
20½	21	840	Brook. Rapid Trans.	20	21	20	21	+1⅝
89½	91	70	Brooklyn Union Gas	91½	91¼	91½	91½	....
47	47½	200	Canada Southern	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ⅜
16	16⅛	1,010	Chesapeake & Ohio	15½	16⅛	15½	16	+ ½
161	....	33	Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	....
75¼	75½	6,535	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	75½	77	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅛
71¼	71⅝	5,705	Chicago Gas	70⅜	71½	70⅜	71¼	+ ⅜
73½	73⅝	12,541	Chi., Mil. & St. P	73¼	74½	73¼	73⅝	+ ⅜
124½	126½	132	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	125	125	125	125	+1
102¼	102⅝	760	Chi. & Northw	102½	103⅜	102½	102½	— ⅛
66	66¼	2,945	Chi., R. I. & Pac	65	67¼	65	66	+1⅞
27⅜	28¼	700	C., C., C. & St. L	28¼	28¼	28	28	+ ⅞
16⅛	16¼	635	Col., H. V. & Tol	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
148	150	100	Con. Gas Co	149	149	149	149	+ ½
124	125	245	Del. & Hudson	124	124	124	124	+ ⅜
154	156	120	Del., Lack. & West	156	156	156	156	+ ¼
43¼	44¼	200	Den. & R. G. pf	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+1¼
6½	8¼	100	D. M. & Ft. D	7	7	7	7	+1
14⅜	15¼	220	Erie	15	15	15	15	....
32⅜	33¼	100	Erie 1st pf	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
19½	20	200	Erie 2d pf	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
30½	32	297	Evans. & T. H.	30	31	30	31	+2
28½	29	2,710	General Electric	29⅛	29½	29	29½	+ ⅜
113	120	200	Great Northern pf	115	115	115	115	....
34	....	40	Homestake	34	34	34	34	....
92½	93½	20	Illinois Central	92	92	92	92	....
46	48	200	Illinois Steel Co	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+2¼
8¾	9	50	Iowa Central	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	....
30	31	100	Iowa Central pf	30	30	30	30	....
24	24½	500	Laclede Gas	24½	24½	23⅝	24¼	+ ½
17¼	18¼	100	Lake Erie & Western	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
67½	70	20	Lake Erie & West. pf	69	69	69	69	....
148⅝	150	200	Lake Shore	148½	149	148½	149	+3
47¼	47⅜	3,225	Louis. & Nash	48	48¼	47¼	47½	+1½
1	1¼	400	L., N. A. & Chi	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2½	3	400	L., N. A. & Chi. pf	3	3	3	3	+ ¼
92⅝	93	2,691	Manhattan Con	92¾	94¾	92¾	93¼	+ ¾
100	102	140	Met. Traction	101	101	101	101	....
61	62½	200	Minn. Iron	61	61	61	61	....
12¼	12½	850	Mo., K. & Tex	11½	12⅜	11½	12⅜	+2
20⅝	20⅞	885	Mo., K. & Tex. pf	20	20½	20	20½	+ ⅝
21¼	21⅜	2,035	Missouri Pacific	21½	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
23½	25	50	Nat. Lead Co	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	....
87½	88½	80	Nat. Lead Co. pf	88	88½	88	88½	....
103½	104	300	N. J. Central	104	104½	104	104½	+1⅛
93½	95	125	N. Y. Central	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1
172	175	4	N. Y., N. H. & H	172⅜	172⅝	172⅜	172⅝	....
28¾	29½	20	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	28	28	28	28	....
8½	9	50	N. Y., S. & W	9	9	9	9	....
24½	24⅝	640	N. Y., S. & W. pf	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
10½	11½	200	N. & W., all in. pd	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
16	17	300	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	16	17	16	17	+ ⅛
5	5⅛	700	North American	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	300	N. P., all in. pd	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
22	22¼	600	N. P. pf., all in. pd	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	14½	435	Ontario & Western	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
21⅜	22	770	Pacific Mail	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	....
2	2½	7	P., D. & E	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
27¼	27⅝	14,180	P. C. C. & St. L. pf	26¾	27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅞
13	13⅜	200	P., C., C. & St. L	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
48	52	325	P., C. C. & St. L. pf	49	49	49	49	....
154	156	329	Pull. Pal. Car Co	154	154	154	154	+1½
1⅜	3	1	Quicksilver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....
4½	5	100	St. L. Southw	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	10	100	St. L. Southw. pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
40	41	350	St. P. & Omaha	41½	42	41½	41¾	+1¼
8	8½	1,610	Southern Railway	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	....
26⅜	26½	3,383	Southern Railway pf	26¼	27⅛	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	3,520	Sugar Refineries	24⅝	25⅛	24½	24⅝	+ ⅝
8¼	8½	500	Texas Pacific	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9	9⅛	4,511	Union Pacific	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
2½	3	100	U. P., D. & G.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
4⅞	4⅞	162	U. S. Cordage	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	....
18½	19	100	U. S. Cordage gtd	18½	18½	18½	18½	....
9¼	9⅝	350	U. S. Leather	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	....
62¼	63	600	U. S. Leather pf	62½	62⅝	62½	62⅝	— ⅛
19½	20	215	U. S. Rubber	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
69½	70½	200	U. S. Rubber pf	70	70	69½	69⅝	+ ⅜
6½	7	200	Wabash	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
16	16¼	1,115	Wabash pf	16	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
84⅞	85½	2,985	W. U. Tel	85	85⅜	85	85½	+ ⅛
6⅜	6½	1,285	Wheel. & L. E	6⅜	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
2½	3½	100	Wis. Central	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Sales		134,182						

Silver.

65¼	65½	24,000	Bullion certificates	65⅜	65⅝	65½	65½	....

Complete Bond Transactions.

At., T. & S F gen 4s		Gal., Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		Oregon R & N 1st	
24,000	75¼	8,000	91	1,000	109½
6,000	75¼	3,000	91½	Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs	
9,000	75⅜	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		32,000	62½
1,000	75¾	4,000	80½	5,000	62¾
11,000	75⅞	1,000	81⅛	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented	
5,000	76	3,000	81	18,000	76
Adjustment 4s		Metropolitan Elev 1st		3,000	76¼
15,000	39½	20,000	117	10,000	76
5,000	39⅝	Minn & St L 1st, Iowa ext		13,000	76½
7,000	39⅞	5,000	121	1,000	76⅝
30,000	40	Minn & St L con 5s		2,000	76½
500	39½	1,000	99	5,000	76¾
6,000	40	Mil & St P, Chi & Pac 6s		5,000	76⅞
Beech Creek 1st		2,000	116	2,000	76⅞
2,000	103	Chi & Pac West 5s		St L, A & T H 1st 5s	
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div 1st cons 4s		2,000	111¾	4,000	105
2,000	94	5,000s20F	111¾	St L & S F 2d, Class C	
2,000	94¼	N Y Cent & H ext 4s		1,000	112¾
8,000	95	3,000	102½	10,000	113½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs		St L S W 1st	
2,000	115	1,000	132⅛	12,000	67½
C, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		N Y, O & W refdg 4s		15,000	67¾
3,000	86¼	2,000	85	15,000	67⅞
Chi & N W S F 5s		N Y, S & W Term 1st		15,000	67⅞
5,000	106½	3,000	105¼	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		Nor Pac 1st 6s		2,000	54
2,000	99½	1,000	114¼	So Pac of N M 1st	
7,000	99	Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented		10,000	103
Chi, St L & N O 5s		12,000	48	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	117¼	Nor Pac col trust notes, J P M & Co certfs		4,000	86
Cin, Ham & D 4½s		5,000	88½	1,000	85½
5,000	106	Ohio Southern 1st		Tex & N O cons 5s	
C, C, C & St L, St. L Div 4s		4,000	87	10,000	94
5,000	92¼	Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
9,000	92¾	12,000	110	3,000	84¾
11,000	93	Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Col, H V & T G M 6s		20,000	45	7,000	20¼
2,000	88½	5,000	44¾	1,000	20½
3,000	89	15,000	44	10,000	21
6,000	89½	35,000	44½	13,000	21¼
Col & Ninth Av 1st		2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		2,000	21½
15,000	113	11,000	33½	5,000	20½
Consol Coal 6s		1,000	33¾	Third Av 1st 5s	
4,000	100	1,000	34	3,000	119¾
Denver & Rio Grande 4s		3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		Wabash 2d mtge 5s	
4,000	85½	10,000	32	5,000	68¼
Ed Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s				6,000	68½
9,000	107			2,000	68⅝
L S & M So 2d coup				8,000	68¼
1,000	117			West Shore gtd 4s	
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st				3,000	104
15,000	113			Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
Mo, K & T 2d				10,000	35½
38,000	56½				
15,000	56				
Total sales					$768,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Adams Express	145	149	Com. Cable	140	....	Nat. St. 2d pf	16	25
Alb. & Sus	175	....	Consol. Coal	32	34½	New Cent. Coal	4½	8½
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	57	60	Den. & R. G. pf	11	12½	New-England		45¼
Am. Coal	110	125	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	46	60	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	12½
Ann Arbor	7	8½	D., S. S. & A.	4	6	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	....
Ann Arbor pf	20	22½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	12½	Norfolk So.	64½	70
Am. T. & C.	..	91½	Ed.El. Ill. of N.Y.	94	95	Ohio Southern	..	10
Am. Tob. pf	98	....	Ev. & T. H. pf.	41½	50	Ont. Mining	8	10
At. & Pac.	¼	½	G. B. & W. t. r.	..	½	Ore. Ry. & N.	..	....
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	8	Joliet & Chicago	155	....	N., all in. paid	14½	15½
Boston A. L. pf	100	105	Kan. & Mich.	4	8	Penn. Coal	320	340
Brunswick Co	¾	1	Keok. & D. M.	2	4	Peo. & East	4	6
Buff., R. & P.	16	25	K. & D. M. pf.	10	15	P., F. W. & C.	159	....
B., R. & P. pf.	..	55	Laclede G. pf.	65	75	Quicksilver pf.	..	15
B., C. R. & N.	68	..	Long Island	55	60	Rens. & Sar.	175	185
Canadian Pac.	57¼	59	Mah. Coal R.	100	112	R., W. & O.	110	112
Cedar F. & M.	..	3	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	112	St. J. & G. I.	⅝	..
Central Pacific	13½	14½	Man. Beach	5	10	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	46	49
Chicago G. W.	5½	6½	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	St. P. & Duluth.	18	23
Chi. & Alt. pf.	160	..	Mexican Central	8½	10	St. P. & D. pf.	78	85
Chi. & E. Ill.	..	37¼	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	2	St. P. & O. pf.	121	122
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	91	96	Minn. & St. L.	17½	19	Southern Pacific.	13	15
Clev., L. & W. pf.	35	40	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	79	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Clev. & Pitts.	162	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	49	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	1½	Mobile & Ohio	18	20	U. S. Express.	40	44
Col. Fuel & Iron	18	..	Morris & Essex	160	165	U. S. Cord. pf.	9⅛	9½
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	85	Nat. Lin. Oil	13	19	Wells-F. Express.	87	92
C., H. V. & T. pf.	55	60	Nat. Starch	4¼	9	West. Union Beef.	7½	9
			Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60	W. & L. E. pf.	27½	29

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,300	Am. Sug. Refs.	115½	116½	115⅝	115½
900	Am. Oil & Ref.	37¼	37⅜	37¼	37⅜
20	Am. Tobacco	76	76	76	76
600	At., Top. & S. F.	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅜
50	At., T. & S.F. pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1,160	Chicago Gas	71	71⅞	70⅞	71½
80	Chi., R. I. & P.	66⅝	66¼	66¼	66¼
580	Chi., B. & Qy.	75⅞	76⅝	75½	75½
1,530	Chi., M. & S. P.	73	74¼	73	73⅝
10	Chi. & Northw.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
50	Gen. Electric	29¼	29½	29	29
250	Louis. & Nash.	47⅜	47⅜	46⅜	47¼
20	Manhattan	94	94	93½	93½
40	Mo. Pacific	21½	22	21½	21⅞
1,050	Phil. & Rdg.	29⅜	27⅝	26⅜	27⅛
20	Southern Ry.	9	9	9	9
20	Southern pf.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
50	U. S. Leather pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
10	Union Pac.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	7⅞
12,830					

Bonds.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	C., B. & Qy. con.	115	115¼	115	115¼
10,000	Nor. Pac. con.	48	48	48	48
2,000	Southern Ry. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½
5,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	21	21⅞	21	21⅞
$19,000					

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $8,357,959, of which amount $1,290,659 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $7,995,881, and the exports of specie were $980,008.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65½. Sales of 24,000 ounces at 65⅝@65½.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅛@51⅛c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,049,263.78 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,049 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,039 green.

Bar silver in London, 30d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,725,048
Imports for same period	74,848,186
Net imports	$24,118,138
Net exports to date, 1895	44,830,638
Net exports to date, 1894	66,284,887
Net exports to date, 1893	12,479,135

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Best and Belcher sold at 1.10, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 400 Croesus at .02, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 100 Gould and Curry at .80, 300 Mount Ross at .17, 200 Potosi at .85, and 200 Pharmacist at .14.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
3d week Oct.	$22,843	$20,382	$22,431
From July 1	359,187	280,698	339,503
From Jan. 1	917,334	384,480	850,708
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	285	285	285
2d week Oct.	$13,415	$13,418	$12,906
From July 1	170,082	164,521	162,926
From Jan. 1	458,890	436,895	399,996
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC—			
2d week Oct.	$65,443	$67,152	.....
From Jan. 1	2,743,183	2,740,206	.....
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
3d week Oct.	$123,517	$141,153	$99,275
From July 1	1,439,889	1,678,893	1,184,799
From Jan. 1	3,552,573	3,337,928	2,947,102
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	922	922	922
3d week Oct.	$102,529	$107,762	$92,806
From July 1	1,519,107	1,458,090	1,216,075
From Jan. 1	3,791,741	3,150,634	2,928,909
CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	222	222	222
3d week Oct.	$20,192	$25,932	$20,288
From July 1	272,459	112,920	307,061
From Jan. 1	728,679	245,032	639,173
COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING—			
Mileage	272	272	272
2d week Oct.	$17,586	$20,582	$26,584
From July 1	270,490	327,263	366,938
From Jan. 1	637,916	665,131	631,375
EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND—			
Mileage	102	102	102
3d week Oct.	$3,559	$2,441	$2,002
From July 1	43,223	39,227	33,033
From Jan. 1	95,639	89,836	84,062
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
2d week Oct.	$36,105	$41,028	$33,434
3d week Oct.	39,733	42,572	35,929
From Jan. 1	1,187,131	981,582	907,909
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
3d week Oct.	$34,113	$40,591	$41,946
From July 1	614,852	709,067	638,636
From Jan. 1	1,588,495	1,680,463	1,532,427
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
Week Oct. 10	$42,747	$39,263	$39,354
From Jan. 1	1,782,938	1,797,748	1,847,421
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
3d week Oct.	$9,376	$9,470	$7,585
From July 1	128,718	136,975	115,530
From Jan. 1	359,847	347,282	296,780
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
3d week Oct.	$8,080	$10,108	$9,671
From Jan. 1	375,732	340,054	340,632
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	330	330	330
3d week Oct.	$31,733	$31,381	$26,001
MEXICAN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	321	321	321
Week Oct 10	$09,342	$52,894	$54,013
From Jan. 1	2,504,644	2,550,659	2,409,353
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
1st week Oct.	$10,000	$11,430	$8,573
2d week Oct.	163008	131,468	89,515
From Jan. 1	412,881	372,714	375,754
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
3d week Oct.	$112,712	$104,567	.....
From July 1	1,253,742	1,145,993	.....
From Jan. 1	2,953,597	2,269,754	.....
ST. JOE & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	445	445	445
2d week Oct.	$22,379	$18,885	$18,309
From Jan. 1	573,583	527,690	718,788
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	247	247	247
3d week Oct.	$22,884	$25,241	$23,152
From July 1	300,577	328,987	315,497
From Jan. 1	779,207	788,997	715,941
ALABAMA MIDLAND for August—			
Gross earnings	45,000	40,567	41,168
Operating ex	45,537	44,690	41,777
Net earnings	1,463	*4,093	*609
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	91,772	97,325	.....
Operating ex	91,420	88,778	.....
Net earnings	*352	8,547	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	395,908	335,045	351,146
Operating ex	358,102	335,779	351,345
Net earnings	37,806	*734	*199
*Deficit.			
BATH & HAMMONDS for August—			
Gross earnings	2,356	2,507	2,512
Operating ex	1,536	1,521	1,544
Net earnings	820	986	968
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	14,704	15,523	14,144
Operating ex	12,681	10,424	10,634
Net earnings	2,023	5,099	3,510
BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	77,007	101,263	.....
Net earnings	27,236	52,655	.....
Other income	5,057	6,475	.....
Total income	32,293	59,130	.....
Charges	12,516	13,035	.....
Surplus	19,777	46,095	.....
Cash on hand, $29,351; profit and loss surplus, $57,145.			
BRUNSWICK & WESTERN for August—			
Gross earnings	43,729	41,883	41,973
Operating ex	30 925	42,313	29,724
Net earnings	12,804	*429	12,258
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	96,322	87,549	82,516
Operating ex	62,829	77,020	59,587
Net earnings	33,493	10,529	22,929
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	396,028	331,278	335,097
Operating ex	267,528	283,524	259,180
Net earnings	128,519	47,754	75,908
*Deficit.			
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for September—			
Gross earnings	284,114	267,485	286,099
Operating ex	189,390	182,011	178,763
Net earnings	94,724	85,474	101,336
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	804,406	834,219	847,425
Operating ex	592,464	550,659	557,096
Net earnings	287,973	276,128	283,044
Other income	14,908	7,452	7,585
Total net	301,941	283,560	290,329
Charges	216,332	216,355	219,151
Surplus	85,609	67,205	71,178
Cash on hand, $8,978.			
CENTRAL GEORGIA for September—			
Gross earnings	460,088	454,908	456,210
Operating ex	293,049	283,616	252,308
Net earnings	176,039	171,382	203,502
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,215,086	1,248,814	1,193,105
Operating ex	810,956	835,385	780,984
Net earnings	404,130	412,929	412,121
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,620,034	3,449,773	.....
Operating ex	2,604,509	2,813,137	.....
Net earnings	1,015,525	636,636	.....
CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	959,038	933,646	.....
Operating ex	709,895	693,765	.....
Net earnings	249,743	239,881	.....
Charges	70,103	87,754	.....
Balance	179,640	152,127	.....
*Operated by receiver during first seven months of 1896.			
The operations for the six months ended July 31, 1896, were: Gross, $443,966; operating expenses, $318,016; net, $125,850; charges, $111,661; surplus, $13,088.			
CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH for August—			
Gross earnings	32,440	31,302	30,894
Operating ex	32,440	33,172	30,971
Deficit	2,139	1,613	577
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	63,176	69,037	.....
Operating ex	63,189	71,898	.....
Deficit	13	2,861	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	387,129	372,394	438,050
Operating ex	294,342	297,279	315,813
Net earnings	92,787	75,115	122,237
CINCINNATI, NEW-ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for September—			
Gross earnings	284,551	340,600	.....
Operating ex	209,197	221,271	.....
Net earnings	≥75,354	119,329	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	828,795	982,936	.....
Operating ex	643,273	682,181	.....
Net earnings	185,522	300,755	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,479,178	2,665,355	.....
Operating ex	1,888,780	1,925,408	.....
Net earnings	590,398	739,947	.....
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING for August—			
Gross earnings	104,056	155,971	.....
Operating ex	75,655	107,384	.....
Net earnings	28,401	48,587	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	224,019	315,243	.....
Operating ex	210,567	210,955	.....
Net earnings	62,452	104,288	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	914,063	893,455	.....
Operating ex	656,745	627,943	.....
Net earnings	257,318	265,512	.....
FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE & ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY reports for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	183,300	160,121	164,855
Opdrating ex	146,490	133,071	132,388
Net earnings	36,801	26,150	32,467
Other income	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total income	37,801	27,150	33,467
Fixed charges	32,200	30,700	30,717
Surplus	5,601	*3,550	2,750
The balance sheet Sept. 30 shows: Assets—Cost of road, &c., $5,390,907; stocks and bonds, $1,500; supplies on hand, $8,488; open accounts, $645; cash on hand, $3,460; suspense, $23,126; profit and loss surplus, $50,736; total, $5,468,859. Liabilities—Capital, $2,500,000; funded debt, $2,700,000; loans and bills, $165,000; interest due and accrued, $6,000; due wages and supplies, $48,045; open accounts, $49,81*; total, $5,468,859.			
*Deficit.			
GEORGIA for September—			
Gross earnings	167,899	111,288	100,730
Operating ex	92,922	79,316	84,625
Net earnings	74,977	31,972	16,105
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	373,446	291,970	283,157
Operating ex	248,504	230,591	218,981
Net earnings	124,942	61,379	64,176
Other income	30,430	30,430	30,430
Total income	155,372	91,809	94,606
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,068,735	885,224	897,323
Operating ex	786,204	739,176	676,060
Net earnings	282,531	126,048	221,263
Other income	91,806	91,806	91,806
Total income	374,337	217,854	313,069
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	470,785	420,625	364,767
Operating ex	356,635	302,864	261,531
Net earnings	114,150	118,261	103,236
Other income	1,322		1,212
Total net	115,472	118,261	104,448
Fixed charges	121,970	104,847	119,473
Deficit	6,498	16,586	15,025
KEOKUK & WESTERN for August—			
Gross earnings	32,124	43,006	38,461
Operating ex	26,120	20,198	22,576
Net earnings	6,004	22,808	15,885
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	250,503	228,694	248,095
Operating ex	168,413	162,423	167,914
Net earnings	91,090	66,271	75,181
MEXICAN NORTHERN for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	763,871	660,644	657,500
Operating ex	342,645	317,025	358,125
Net earnings	421,226	343,619	350,375
Other income	13,873	7,626	16,107
Total net	435,099	351,145	355,482
Fixed charges	142,081	135,284	134,475
Balance	293,018	215,861	221,007
Dividend	120,000	120,000	150,000
Surplus	173,018	95,861	71,007
NEW-YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	338,976	308,587	308,518
Operating ex	234,475	226,518	219,881
Net earnings	104,501	82,074	88,637
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,135,226	1,038,931	1,057,170
Operating ex	740,586	694,814	712,107
Net earnings	396,640	344,117	345,063
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,867,334	2,717,887	2,804,130
Operating ex	2,048,961	1,967,857	1,994,474
Net earnings	818,373	750,030	809,656
PENNSYLVANIA for September—			
Gross earnings	5,176,309	5,780,539	5,498,083
Operating ex	3,371,728	3,674,128	3,405,866
Net earnings	1,804,611	2,112,411	2,092,217
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	15,755,695	17,287,895	15,996,463
Operating ex	10,556,538	11,219,636	10,181,012
Net earnings	5,199,157	6,068,259	5,815,451
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	46,061,170	46,840,670	42,244,641
Operating ex	33,349,857	33,133,557	29,558,471
Net earnings	12,711,713	13,713,113	12,686,170
PEORIA & EASTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	151,069	174,140	150,899
Operating ex	111,226	127,719	109,384
Net earnings	39,843	46,421	41,515
Charges	36,802	36,802	36,302
Surplus	3,041	9,619	4,563
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	428,077	515,555	449,936
Operating ex	328,451	380,851	327,654
Net earnings	99,626	134,704	122,282
Charges	110,405	110,405	110,405
Deficit	10,779	*24,299	*11,877
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,298,244	1,454,557	1,163,263
Operating ex	1,001,641	1,077,574	999,198
Net earnings	296,603	376,983	164,065
Charges	331,218	331,218	331,218
Deficit	34,615	*45,765	167,153
*Surplus.			
PHILADELPHIA, READING & NEW-ENGLAND for September—			
Gross earnings	65,465	70,313	.....
Operating ex	41,691	55,002	.....
Net earnings	23,774	15,311	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	513,404	563,301	485,512
Operating ex	305,540	469,233	370,729
Net earnings	110,915	154,068	114,783
PITTSBURG & WESTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	218,001	287,482	259,100
Operating ex	143,248	191,363	162,672
Net earnings	74,753	96,119	96,428
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	742,956	881,175	720,976
Operating ex	487,070	590,473	458,148
Net earnings	255,886	290,702	262,828
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,151,615	2,239,936	1,743,568
Operating ex	1,441,736	1,561,899	1,202,763
Net earnings	709,879	698,076	540,805
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for September—			
Gross earnings	38,947	42,302	34,830
Operating ex	22,344	18,356	16,814
Net earnings	16,603	24,036	18,016
Charges	13,990	14,348	.....
Surplus	2,613	9,688	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	119,369	119,289	104,441
Operating ex	69,687	52,222	50,630
Net earnings	50,682	67,067	53,911
Charges	41,427	43,137	.....
Surplus	9,255	23,920	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	330,027	302,762	265,741
Operating ex	206,428	153,085	137,912
Net earnings	132,599	149,677	127,829
SAVANNAH, FLORIDA & WESTERN for August—			
Gross earnings	227,835	234,074	249,137
Operating ex	190,894	195,468	206,510
Net earnings	30,941	38,606	42,627
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	462,356	519,593	508,474
Operating ex	398,520	397,985	414,830
Net earnings	63,836	121,608	93,644
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,227,816	2,223,305	2,098,386
Operating ex	1,701,685	1,567,725	1,418,695
Net earnings	526,131	655,640	679,691
SILVER SPRINGS, OCALA & GULF for August—			
Gross earnings	10,119	11,345	.....
Operating ex	7,089	8,330	.....
Net earnings	3,030	3,015	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	134,125	123,757	.....
Operating ex	60,141	84,759	.....
Net earnings	73,984	38,998	.....
WRIGHTSVILLE & TENNESSEE for July—			
Gross earnings	6,752	6,750	7,952
Operating ex	3,817	4,044	6,730
Net earnings	2,935	2,706	1,222
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	51,521	45,012	44,122
Operating ex	30,570	35,477	31,594
Net earnings	20,951	9,535	12,528

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 80 roads for the second week of October at $7,817,474, a decrease of $518,706; 67 roads for the third week of October report $7,607,295, a decrease of $462,460.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Revised Daily for The New-York Times by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	105	..
American Bank Note	40½	42½
American Surety Company	189	195
American Tyfounders' Company	30	34
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	104	105¼
Atlantic Trust (new)	170	180
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	100	105
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	100	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	160	163
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	5	6
Brooklyn & Queens C. & Sub. 5s	95	99
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	107
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	69½	72½
Celluloid Company stock	55	62
†Central & South American Telegraph	115	117½
Central Cross-Town	185	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Trust Company	1020	1035
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. Stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	140	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	55	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	35
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87	89
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	14	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	65	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99	..
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	94½	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & H. R. R. 1st	105	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	110	112
†D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	99	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	94½	96
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	335
Ensley Land Company	..	1½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	190	195
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	740	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	82
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	99	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	54	60
†42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	54	..
Fourth National Bank	165	167
Gallatin National Bank	290	310
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	102	106
Grand Rapids Gas stock	56½	60
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	87	89
Guaranty Trust Company	380	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	..	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	71½	74½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2½	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	25
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	39½	41
†Hoboken Ferry Co. 6s	88½	90½
Hudson River Telephone stock	51	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	515	530
†Indianapolis Gas stock	124	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	106
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph	102	..
Iron Steamboat 6s	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Kings County Trust Company	38	41
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	182
Lafayette Gas stock	80	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	83½	..
Lawyers' Surety Company	97	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	..
Lorillard Company pf	100	103
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. Co. & R. 5s	100	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	9	13
†Madison Square Garden 2d	..	72
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	142	152
Mechanics' National Bank	180	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company	400	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	298	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	11½	13½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf	61½	63½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	80	85
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	220	225
National Citizens' Bank	120	135
National Bank of Commerce	195	200
National Shoe & Leather Bank	90	96
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
†New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	¾	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	35	36½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	61	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	90½	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	87	89½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	118	122
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	114½	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	40	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company	11½	14½
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	99	102
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	1045
New-York Security & Trust	285	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	103	109
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	110
†North Hudson County R. R. 5s	100	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	75	80
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	70
Pennsylvania Coal	328	331
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. R. R.	158	162
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	9	11
P. McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	118	123
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	80	82
Pratt & Whitney	..	10
†Pratt & Whitney pf	..	74
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	46½
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	78	83
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	63	75
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 6s	105	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	184	194
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	54	56½
Standard Gas	..	82
Standard Gas pf	104½	100½
†Standard Gas 1st	100	..
Standard Oil Trust	237	240
†Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	86	92
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	48
Third Avenue R. R.	161½	164
Title Guarantee & Trust	270	280
†Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf	7	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	80	..
Trenton Potteries	9½	9½
Trenton Potteries pf	30	40
Troy Directory pf	30	..
Union Ferry stock	62	65
†Union Ferry 5s	103	104
†Union Railway 1st 5s	101	104
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	100	103
Union Trust	800	..
Unit Typewriter	..	10
Union Typewriter 1st pf	82	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf	65	..
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	..	205
United States Trust	1045	1060
Wagner Car Company	149½	..
Washington Trust Company	..	190
Western Gas Company	58	61
Western Gas Company bonds	88	92
Worcester Traction pf	16	18
Worthington Pump pf	70	75

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on Oct. 31, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$100,183,114
Gold bullion	47,522,575
Total	$156,705,690
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,262,600
Balance	*$118,443,021
Standard silver dollars	$370,518,940
Silver bullion	754,545
Total	$371,273,485
Net outstanding silver certificates	357,193,980
Balance	14,079,505
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,859,434
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	112,360,846
Total	$123,229,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	123,229,280
United States notes	90,247,133
Net outstanding currency certificates	33,930,000
Balance	56,317,133
Treasury notes of 1890	$38,597,247
National bank notes	13,079,869
Fractional silver coin	14,631,119
Fractional currency	69
Minor coin	1,214,096
Deposits in National banks	16,110,047
Bonds and interest paid	5,330,632
Total	$88,963,080
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,874,614
Outstanding checks and drafts	2,514,900
Disbursing officers' balances	25,080,072
Post Office Department account	2,010,002
Miscellaneous items	1,831,056
Total	$40,310,646
Balance	48,652,434
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$237,492,094

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$426,972	$11,105,493	$46,966,435
Internal revenue	491,872	13,363,156	51,356,163
Miscellaneous	37,413	1,814,180	7,165,780
Total	$955,758	$26,282,829	$105,458,380

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$138,000	$10,317,000	$40,540,585
War	50,000	4,120,000	18,706,045
Navy	80,000	3,372,000	12,484,443
Indians	60,000	720,000	4,113,814
Pensions	160,000	10,345,000	47,327,760
Interest	20,000	5,305,000	15,376,008
Total	$549,000	$34,179,000	$138,548,679
Excess of receipts over expenditures	406,758	†7,896,170	†33,090,299

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$11,250	$89,300	$547,750
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	.....	460,688	2,175,392

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879)	Gold Notes. (Since 1890)	Total.
To date	$465,670,131	$85,022,361	$550,692,492
This fiscal yr.	40,381,160	4,984,051	45,365,211
This month	8,651,078	1,948,839	10,594,917
This day	366,773	189,155	694,908

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, Act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation: Currency 6s, $10,880,000; 5 per cents, $16,038,850; 4 per cents of 1895, $36,531,650; 4 per cents of 1907, $155,463,000; 2 per cents, $22,673,-500; total, $241,093,350.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositaries: Currency 6s, $735,000; 5 per cents, $535,000; 4 per cents of 1895, $1,300,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $12,290,000; 2 per cents, $983,000; total, $15,903,000.

To secure circulation during the week ended Oct. 30: United States bonds deposited, $408,050; United States bonds withdrawn, $105,500.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $234,864,748; gold notes, $36,787.

National bank notes during the week ended Oct. 30: Received for redemption, $2,103,501; redeemed to be returned to banks of issue, $387,920; to be destroyed and new notes issued, $1,262,795; balance of deposits in the Treasury, $18,463,130.

The receipts from customs for to-day were $420,972; from internal revenue, $491,372; miscellaneous, $37,413; National bank notes received for redemption, $324,756.

A PUPIL'S SERIOUS CHARGE.

Said that His Teacher, Miss Layton, Broke His Arm.

Miss Anna Layton, a teacher in the primary department of Grammar School No. 5, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Edgecombe Avenue, was summoned before Magistrate Deuel, in the Harlem Court, yesterday morning, to answer a complaint of Frederick Jacobson, eleven years old, of 2,574 Eighth Avenue, who is one of her pupils, and who charges her with assaulting him in the class room Thursday morning, breaking both of the bones in his left forearm.

The boy testified that he was in his seat in the class room engaged in study, when, for some slight offense against the discipline of the school Miss Layton called him to the blackboard beside her desk. He stepped forward, and Miss Layton struck him on the cheek, saying that she would break every bone in his body, and then seizing him by the collar, forced him to the open door, and threw him violently into the hallway. He fell against the wall with such violence that his arm was broken and he dropped to the floor.

Lester Cohen, twelve years old, of 305 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Walter Elkan, eleven years old, of 315 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, classmates of Jacobson, corroborated his testimony in all particulars, and added that Miss Layton had treated the boys in her class in a harsh manner, and that she was in the constant habit of striking them over the head with a ruler seventeen inches long.

On Wednesday last, the boys testified, Miss Layton struck John Quinn, eleven years old, on the head with the ruler, causing a scalp wound from which the blood flowed freely. Miss Layton denied the statements of the boys alleging that she assaulted the pupils.

Regarding Jacobson, she said that the boy was defacing his desk with a pencil, when she

The New-York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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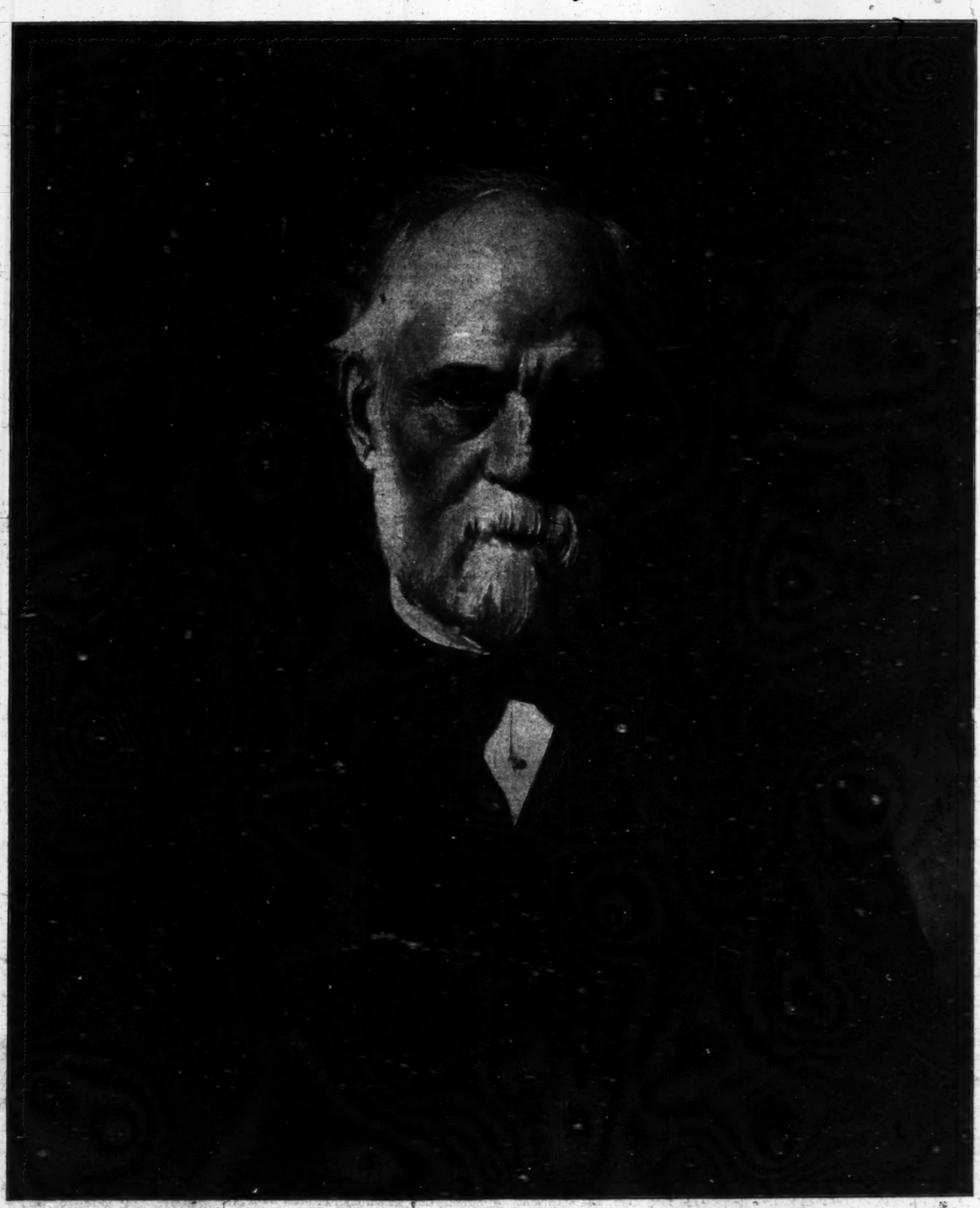


From a Portrait by Bonnat, Paris.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, EX-MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

[SEE NEXT PAGE.]

ABRAM STEVENS HEWITT.

MONSIEUR BONNAT'S well-earned reputation as a portrait painter rests on his success in catching at once the salient and the subtle characteristics of his sitter. The portrait of Mr. Hewitt, which we give this morning, is a reproduction of one by M. Bonnat. No New-Yorker to whom the face is familiar will fail to find in this portrait the traits of Mr. Hewitt's nature—the energy and alertness, the penetrating mental glance, the independence of attitude, the tense grasp, the striking combination of reflection and audacity, and withal the sharp, quaint, slightly sardonic sense of humor.

If any one happens to have, as the present writer is fortunate enough to have, an engraving of Bonnat's portrait of Victor Hugo, he will, possibly, find between the two a parallelism that is worth tracing. There is in each—to sum up the various resemblances—the unmistakable stamp of imagination. Each is the face of a man who has dwelt largely in a world apart, with which the daily life about him is linked by complex, delicate, far-reaching lines of suggestion; a world in which the remote causes and consequences of actual things are the environment that observation perpetually calls up for contemplation and curiosity; a world that makes the spectacle on which the physical vision rests at once singularly petty and indefinitely great. It is not difficult to maintain that in every really successful man of action—statesman, politician, man of affairs—imagination is an indispensable and a controlling element. To this quality what is, reveals what has been and what may or must be. It is by imagination that the poet sees what generations of human life prove to be true; by imagination that the man of action discovers the thing, hidden to the short sighted, which is possible or inevitable, and in the discovery finds his opportunity. It is not merely fanciful, then, to find in the portraits of Hugo and Hewitt, from the same pencil, a common element.

Mr. Hewitt is one of the few notable men who are natives of the State and life-long residents of the city. Indeed, the proportion of these, notable or otherwise, in the population is only one in eight—a striking evidence of the cosmopolitan character of New-York. Mr. Hewitt, who is in his seventy-fourth year, has lived in New-York since he entered the public schools as a very young lad. As professor, as business man, as the executive of the great benevolent enterprise of Cooper Institute, as Congressman, Mayor, and political leader, he has for some fifty years been constantly active, and a familiar personality to his fellow-citizens. But it will be of interest to them to recall some of the incidents of his early experiences, as he was betrayed and almost goaded into recounting them in 1886, when Mr. Henry George was his chief opponent in the Mayoralty canvass. In a speech on Oct. 22 of that year, Mr. Hewitt said:

"The opposing candidate attacks me because, as he says, I am a rich man, and he asks your suffrages because he is a poor man. In New-York we have long been familiar, unfortunately, with the beggar in the streets. We know that poor, old, blind Belisarius stood with hat in hand begging an obolus in the streets of the capital he had saved; but never before in a free country has a man passed around his hat and begged for your suffrages, alleging as his chief reason that he is a poor man. He says that I owe my riches, such as they are, to a series of 'happy accidents.' I have never paraded my personal history before the people of this city. I hesitate to say anything about it to-night; but, under all the circumstances, I have concluded that perhaps some good may be done to some struggling young man if some of these 'happy accidents' were recorded.

"The first of these 'happy accidents' was one that I could not help—my birth. * * * I was born of a mother who was a farmer's daughter and a father who was a mechanic. They were of good, steady, honest stock, and I was not brought up on the bottle.

"You see I show some signs of my early nurture even yet. The next 'happy accident' was that they were not rich, but poor, honest people, who earned their daily bread and brought up their children to reverence God and give an equivalent for what they received. My education—the next 'happy accident'—was in the public schools of the City of New-York. There I learned to meet my equals and to measure my capacity with those who began life with equal advantages—an honest mind in a sound body. The next 'accident' was that Columbia College gave two scholarships free to the competition of the boys in the public schools. There were 20,000 of us went up for those two scholarships. One of them was given to me. I was admitted to the college, and I was obliged to support myself from the day I entered to the day I was graduated by teaching those whom I could find who would take me. Not one dollar of burden did my education impose upon my parents, who, anxious as they might be to give me an education, were too poor to do so. And it was perhaps by another 'happy accident' that I passed through college at the head of my class.

"It was certainly through another 'accident' that about this time I became nearly blind. I was compelled to pass a year in Europe, during which I lived upon the little money I had saved by my teaching. Another 'accident' was that the ship in which I was went to the bottom, and I was saved in one of the small boats, in company with a man who has been my friend and brother and will be to the end of my life. I landed at New-York in midwinter, in a borrowed suit of sailor's clothing, and I had three silver dollars in my pocket, my entire worldly wealth.

"I was then twenty-two years old, and that 'accident' was the turning point of my life. It taught me for the first time that I could stand in the face of death without fear and without flinching. It taught me another thing—that my life, which had been miraculously rescued, belonged not to me, and from that hour I gave it to the work which from that time has been in my thoughts—the welfare of my fellow-citizens. For thirty years I have never turned aside from that task. The task which I had set for myself was to contribute, as far as I could, to the employment of men, so that they could help themselves and not be made the subjects of public charity. Self-help is the remedy for all the evils of which men complain. I have had to help myself from the earliest year I can remember, and every struggling young man who chooses to follow the same rule, who will help himself and not become dependent on public or private charity, can achieve a measure of success that will satisfy every independent citizen."

A couple of years since, on the 12th of July, 1894, Mr. Hewitt and his brother-in-law, Mr. Edward Cooper, with Capt. George B. Raymond, (of the ship that rescued them,) celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their escape from death. The Alabamian, in which they had sailed for home from Leghorn, was boarded by a Delaware pilot within twenty miles of Cape May. She had been desperately racked by storms, and when another violent storm arose she was unable to resist it and at dawn on the 12th of December her Captain concluded to abandon her. In an account published by Messrs Hewitt and Cooper at the time, and since republished, the following description of the wreck and rescue is given:

"Part of the crew now got the boats ready for launching; the one a surfboat that might live in almost any sea, the other the long boat, which had been used for a pig pen for ten years, was full of holes in the bottom, and in such a state of decay that no person was allowed to tread on the planks lest the bottom should fall out. At this time the sea was still breaking with fearful violence, although the wind had somewhat subsided. At length morning dawned, and to our great joy a brig was discovered about three or four miles to the windward. We made signals of distress, but no attention was paid to them.

"Not a murmur was heard from the crew, and the only exclamation came from the Captain, who, as he saw our chance of deliverance running away from us said: 'God grant that he may never need that aid which he now refuses to afford.' At 7 o'clock A. M. on the 12th inst. the crew prepared to launch the boats while the passengers worked the pumps. The ship was now fast settling by the head. Capt. Hitchcock, in the noblest manner, gave the mate, Mr. Benson, the choice of boats, although he knew that in one there was almost certain life and in the other almost certain death. Indeed, it would be impossible to do justice to the coolness, intrepidity, and generosity of Capt. Hitchcock during the whole of this trying occasion. Mr. Benson chose the surfboat, and to that we owe our preservation. The passengers resolved to accompany the Captain in the long boat, but such was its rottenness that we did not dare to save one particle of clothing beyond what was on our backs. At 8 o'clock the long boat, or rather pig pen, was launched, and as the sea was still running fearfully high, the greatest care was observed to prevent her from being dashed to pieces against the ship. We were afraid to jump on, for fear of staving the bottom; but as Providence would have it, a wave brought her alongside, so we all got in safely and were soon clear of the ship.

"God alone knows what our feelings were when we thus committed ourselves to the mercy of the raging sea, in perhaps the frailest boat that ever floated with twelve men on the Atlantic. After seeing the mate safely clear, we lay for more than an hour within 150 yards of the ship, expecting every instant to see her sink; for when we left her she had ten feet of water forward and seven feet aft, and was very much down by the head. No refuge but that of death was now before our eyes, and cast away as we were in latitude 36 degrees 40 minutes, longitude 74 degrees, in a spot where no vessel would be likely to traverse, unless driven thither by stress of weather; in the Gulf Stream, where storms and the sea rage with accumulated power; in a boat that we could not press our weight upon, through dread that all that separated us from eternity would stave out beneath our feet, and leaking so badly that continual bailing alone kept her afloat; chilled with the water that had dashed over while on board of the ship, we looked upon death not only as certain, but as a kind of relief from worse evils. We had no sails, but with the aid of the drag she drifted with the current away from the ship, so that at 3 o'clock we were perhaps five miles distant. The sea ran so high that the ship was hid from view more than half the time.

"At this time the men, wearied with their toilsome labors for the last three days, ate some bread, and after a solemn invocation to Him who rules the storm, either to grant us rescue or to smooth our path to that path in which we soon expected to appear, all but the Captain and one passenger reclined as well as they could to sleep. The same thoughts of home and friends and family were passing through the minds of these two, and unbidden tears came from the eyes of both, for the first time during the whole of this awful scene, when, suddenly, as if in answer to our prayer, the Captain exclaimed, 'Sail ho!' The crew started as if struck by an electric shock, and all with joy that knew no bounds saw a ship at the distance of ten miles. We pass over the fearful anxiety of the two hours, during which we knew not whether she would see us or not, when every minute seemed an age, till about 5:30 o'clock we were safely on board the ship Atalanta, Capt. George B. Raymond, of New-York, where, to our great joy, we found the mate with the five men who had accompanied him. Indeed, to the exertions and his men, under Providence we owe our deliverance, for in little more than two hours they had pulled more than twenty miles from the ship, so as to board another ship which was not in the horizon of the Alabamian."

We do not think that Mr. Hewitt's statement that since this very remarkable rescue the task he then set himself "has from that time been in his thoughts" (to contribute so far as he could to the employment of men) is exaggerated. He would be the last to claim that this has been his sole object and occupation in life, but it has been one steadily kept in mind and pursued with unflagging zeal and with great success. In part, he has worked through the Cooper Institute, the prime purpose of which is to teach without cost, the arts by which a living is to be earned. The singular efficiency of the institute has largely been due to Mr. Hewitt's energy, fidelity, skill, and sagacity. In still greater part Mr. Hewitt has labored in the extensive iron milling business which, in partnership with Mr. Cooper, he has built up. It is generally believed to have brought him a large fortune, but Mr. Hewitt rightly thinks that the best employment for workmen is that which is profitable to them and to the employers. Otherwise it is sheer charity, which at best is not continuous nor permanent. His relations with his men have, we believe, been always friendly, which is the best proof that they have been mutually fair.

Mr. Hewitt's distinctly public life covers five terms in Congress and one in the Mayoralty between 1874 and 1888. In Congress he was a steadfast and often brilliant advocate of sound money, of gradual tariff reform, of the reform of the Diplomatic Service, and of the extension of the scientific work of the Government. It ought hardly be a source of distinction that a man of even moderate experience and intelligence should be a supporter of such measures, but as a matter of cold fact it is. Among our legislators it often happens that those who know their duty and are tempted to neglect or violate it by the hope of party advancement, added to those who are too ignorant to see what their duty is, make up not merely a majority, but the body of each branch of Congress. In the minority Mr. Hewitt was marked by his broad and varied information, by his keen logic, and by the vigor of his advocacy. To us the work he did for the Geological Survey and that which he tried to do for the improvement of the Diplomatic and Consular Service—unfortunately with little effect—were of the highest value.

In city politics Mr. Hewitt first took an active part about the time that Mr. Tilden entered on his campaign against the old Tammany Hall, and he was an efficient partner in that great enterprise. Later he was one of the organizers of the County Democracy, which made a gallant and stubborn fight to give the Democratic Party in the city an honorable organization, but ultimately failed. In 1886 Tammany Hall, in terror at the nominatioon of Henry George, made Mr. Hewitt its candidate for Mayor, and he was elected. His administration was, of course, a clean one, but the powers of the office at that time were too restricted to enable him to do what he sought to do, and, under a rational charter, undoubtedly could have done.

As will be seen from this brief mention, and as is heartily recognized by the community, Mr. Hewitt's public services have been of high value. But to our mind—and we venture to think to his—the work that entitles him to the greatest gratitude of his fellow-citizen, because it must tell strongly on generations yet unborn, is the help he has given to multitudes to help themselves and their families, to get and keep not only honest wages, but self-respect. The key to his career was frankly offered to the public in these simple words: "So far as my life is concerned, the riches which I have accumulated have been used in giving employment to labor, and—let the record go down—every dollar that I own to-day, without exception, is employed in giving occupation to men who are willing to work for their living."

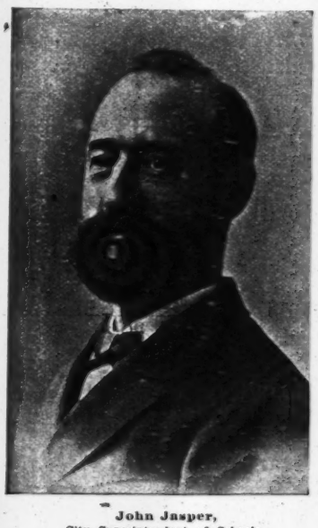
NEW-YORK'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Grammar School No. 6, situated on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, was opened on May 1, 1894. The building, which is one of the most commodious structures in the city, was erected by the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward on plans furnished by C. B. J. Snyder, the Superintendent of School Buildings. As the structure is situated on a corner, there is an abundance of light and ventilation. The main assembly rooms are commodious, the classrooms are bright and cheerful, and there is no overcrowding, as in none of the rooms are there more pupils than can be comfortably accommodated.

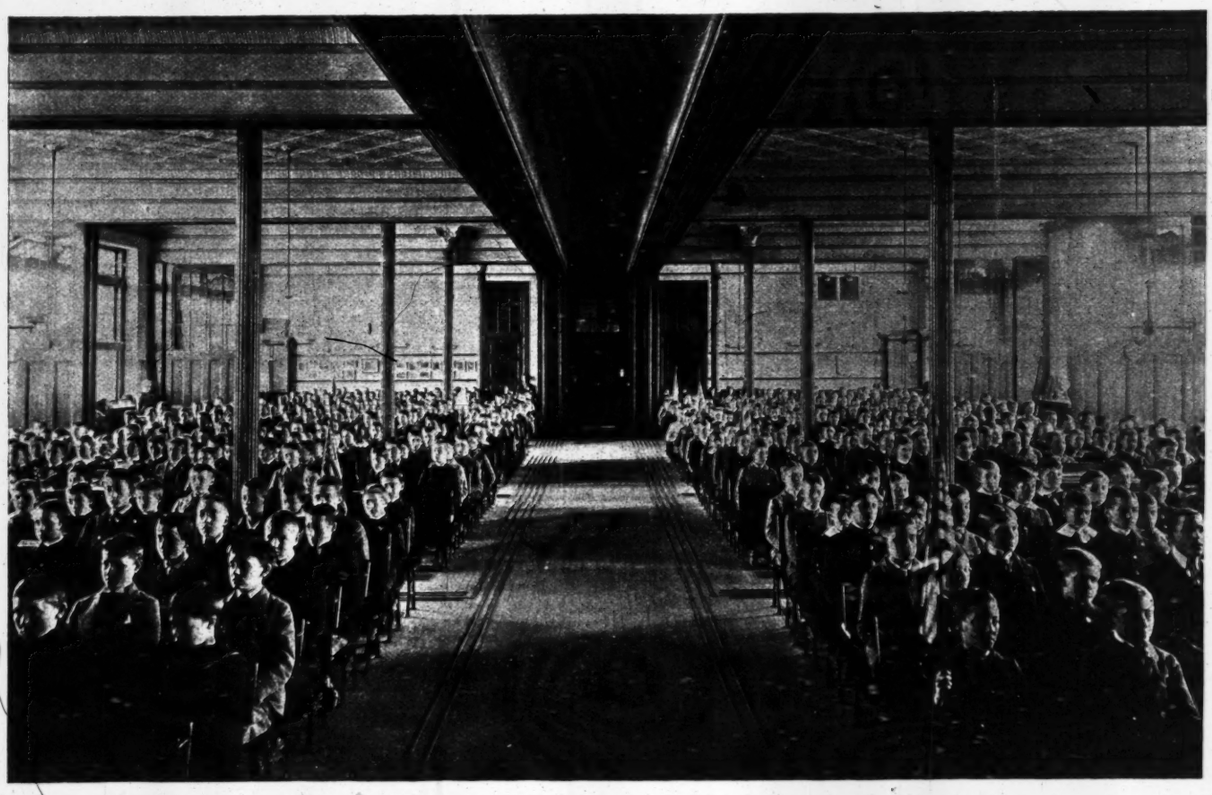
The school contains two departments, one for boys and one for girls, and there are altogether over 2,000 pupils on register in other departments. In each department instruction is given in all the fourteen grades comprising the full primary and grammar courses.

Wilbur F. Hudson is the Principal of the boys' department. He has been a teacher in the public school system since 1860. He was educated a pupil in Grammar School No. 18, in East Fifty-first Street, and became a teacher in that school soon after his graduation from college. He advanced through the various grades until he became Principal of the school in which he had received his elementary education. He remained in his position until Grammar School No. 6 was opened, when he was placed in charge of the new school.

The girls' department is in charge of Miss Katharine D. Blake, who was appointed Principal when the school was opened.



John Jasper,
City Superintendent of Schools.



MAIN ASSEMBLY, SCHOOL NO. 6, MADISON AVENUE AND EIGHTY-FIFTH STREET.

WILBUR F. HUDSON, PRINCIPAL.

CLASS IN READING, THIRD GRADE, SCHOOL NO. 6.

MISS KATHERINE D. BLAKE, PRINCIPAL.

FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS OF A NEW-YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE OCEAN VIEW FROM DUNLOGHER.

THE COAST OF WHITE FOAM.

By Harold Frederic.

"Ivehagh, most western part of Banba, (Ireland)
Is the great estate of O'Mahony—
A well-watered land of fair fortresses;
Extensive are its brown-nut producing plains.

Of Kinalmeaky, of the pleasant fields
All round Bandon, of noble forests—
The warlike chief, in victory supreme,
Is O'Mahony of the Coast of White Foam."

THUS the itinerant bard, O'Heerin, in his rhyming topographical survey of Ireland, wrote five hundred years ago. Like so many of his fellows, the O'Dalys, the O'Dugans, and less famous wandering chroniclers and poets whose pictures of contemporary life survive in the Irish manuscripts of the Middle Ages, he had a wealth of blarneying adjectives at the tip of his goose quill. If he had embraced in his tour the whole expanse of the Continent, from the towering abbey keep of St. Michel straight away to those other Norman strongholds at the far end of Sicily, he could hardly have conveyed a more vivid impression of vast territorial expanse, of luxurious palaces, and great conquering armies, than he builds up on the basis of little Ireland's sparse population and relatively feeble fighting force. His amiable fancy sees a Charlemagne, a Simon de Montfort, or a St. Louis in each new chieftain who whistles off the dogs as he makes his way up the boreen toward the castle, and who gives him a place at the table in the upper chamber, while the men-at-arms and general riff-raff of the sept, half clad and unwashed, gnaw their bones and sup their sour whey in the smoky foulness below. Or, if he soberly perceives that his host is in truth a paltry local fellow, with barren fields, a tumble-down, make-believe castle, and a band of ragamuffin hangers-on who would scatter like sheep at the sight of a mailed trooper, he is too kindly or too shrewd to say so.

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There is something quite touching in the pertinacity with which the Irish bardic type has perpetuated itself through all the violent and melancholy changes of a thousand years. One of the first authentic and fully described events in Irish history is the great gathering at Drom-Keth in 590, summoned by King Hugh-Dhuv to consider what should be done with the bards. They had swollen in numbers to the dimensions of an army; they roamed about all over the island, claiming everywhere as their right the best bed and the choicest cut and the corner nearest the fire; if they saw anything they wanted, a brooch, a psalter, a curiously decorated weapon, they asked for it at once; if they met anywhere with a cool welcome or a refusal of any request, down came the whole pack upon the offender, and savage lampoons upon him and his pretensions were circulated broadcast. So grave a nuisance had they become that the King was resolved to clear the island of them—and one finds himself lost in wonder as to the future of Ireland if he had had his will. But the holy Columbkill intervened—traveling from Iona with a retinue of twenty Bishops and abbots for the purpose—and a compromise resulted, by which each chieftain should hereafter keep his own poet on the premises, and bards were forbidden to journey about without their masters. In the lapse of centuries this rule was broken down. O'Heerin was only one of many who roved the length and breadth of the island in the generations following the conquest. In the sixteenth century Angus O'Daly, the principal rhymester of his time, wrote such a bitter string of abusive verses on chieftains who had failed to entertain him that one of them slew him for his pains. To come down to our own century, the student of Cork records and local history will find at the very outset the warning that Michael Pyne, whose "Biographical Memoirs of Travels in This County" was first published in 1845, used to roam about, relying on the general hospitality, and that he invariably revenged any slight or neglect by vituperative attacks in his next edition.

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Similar practices have not been unknown in some of the ruder stages of modern journalism. Indeed, one is continually struck in ransacking ancient native material with the idea that the old Irish bard is the true parent of the newspaper man of our time. He fulfilled in his way much the same functions. He cultivated such a popular appetite for his work that it became a necessity of Irish daily life. Journalism is in the very blood of the Irishman. He is the most devoted reader of newspapers to be found anywhere in the world—just as he is by nature the most typical of alert and nimble-witted reporters. Edmund Spenser noted these qualities three centuries ago in his "View of the State of Ireland" (1597): "You would wonder much how the Irish are fed, for they send commonly up and down to know news, and if any meet with another his second word is 'What news?'" Perhaps this is the dash of Greek in their composition. Paul, it will be remembered, found that on the Areopagus the Athenians "spent their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing."

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And so back to the "Coast of White Foam." The phrase was hit upon by the bard, I suppose, to cover loosely that farther portion of O'Mahony's country which he did not visit in person. Ireland's Kinalmeaky, with its rolling pastoral lands and its magnificent belt of oak forest, lay easily within the compass of his journey. But it was another matter to venture out into remote Ivehagh, with its wild mountain paths and tempest-lashed fiords, and its still more sinister population. I should think no tramping poet knew that country well in O'Heerin's time. It remains the least familiar part of Ireland in our own day.

The dismantled keeps of half a dozen castles, scattered along the sea line of the peninsula in County Cork, which lies between Roaring Water and Dunmanus Bays, are what is left of the "fair fortresses" on that "great estate." "Well-watered" it certainly continues to be, in the sense that a thousand tidal inlets jag and notch its shores, and that the long sweep of the Atlantic swell, when the west winds blow, smashes high above its cliff barriers and lays the blight of its salt spray and mist on vegetation half a mile away. But the O'Mahony has been gone for ages. The memory of his victories, the notion of his supremacy have faded off into fairyland, and convey no more sense of reality than the loves of Diarmaid and Graine. A few of the older peasants—left stranded among the bogs and waste moorland by the outflowing tide of migration to America—recall dimly the legends which their mothers told of bygone O'Mahony days. Their children do not learn the traditions any more than they do the language of this deserted corner of Munster.

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At the furthest tip of this O'Mahony peninsula, pushing out boldly westward beyond Mizzen Head, is a high, precipitous promontory, marked on modern maps as Three Castle Head. Its name on the maps of Elizabeth's time was Dunlogher, or Dun-lough—the castle by the lake. This very change in nomenclature shows how far Ireland has drifted away from the point of view of the men who built and lived in Dunlogher. Neither they nor their enemies would have dreamed of calling it "three castles" merely because it possessed three turrets. We do not in England think of Warwick as "five castles," or of Windsor as fourteen. But in Ireland, by the rough processes of the Tudor and Stuart wars, the very meaning of the word "castle" was hammered out of the Irish mind.

Call it three castles or one, Dunlogher is the most impressive spot I know anywhere on the Atlantic coast. If such another combination of mediaeval fortress, mountain scenery, savage abyss of sea wall, and vast expanse of open ocean existed elsewhere in Northern Europe—on the English or Scotch or Breton coast or anywhere else save in Ireland—the guide books would be full of it, and the intelligent tourist would know it all by heart. Being in Ireland, I know of no one but myself and an artist-companion, outside the class of native peasantry, who has ever seen it. There lingers on the spot a tradition of a lady who many years ago came and set up a water-color easel and "stated the cashtells" on white paper. But of her or her drawing I know nothing further.

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Even the history of the place is lost. A patient search, extending over some years, has turned up a good deal of information about the other O'Mahony castles on the peninsula and their owners. But about Dunlogher, save that it was built by Conogher O'Mahony kabaghe, who died in 1473, practically nothing definite is known. There is a random allusion to it in Elizabethan records as a notorious place of pirates. In Carew's survey (1598) it is stated that its existing possessor was Donogh, great grandfather of Conogher, and that his estate amounted to eight and one-half plowlands. What became of this Donogh, how long after his time the evil repute of piracy continued to be earned, under what circumstances the castle finally ceased to be a human habitation, it seems impossible now to ever find out.

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There is no record of a hostile force having at any time been led against Dunlogher. During the turbulent period of the Desmond rebellions and the Spanish landings, all the other O'Mahony strongholds sustained sieges or assaults. This gray and silent pirates' nest, perched far out among the Atlantic crags, is never mentioned. Fugitive Jesuits and Spanish refugees, if once they found their way thither, were safe enough from Elizabeth's Captains. From the sea front, even if any strand existed for a landing, the castle is absolutely unassailable. A perpendicular curtain of rock rises from the black, boiling waters underneath, a sheer six hundred feet. To come at it by land would have been a scarcely less arduous and hopeless task. Nothing short of cannon could have effected anything, and to have dragged these over the miles of trackless mountain ridges and stony wastes that stretch out between Dunlogher and the nearest possible landing place would have been a sorer job than any which Carew or Gray de Wilton cared to undertake. So the successive waves of native plots and insurrection, of clerical and foreign invasion, and of merciless English conquest and confiscation rose and swept over the inland possessions of the O'Mahonys, but left Dunlogher, in its lonely isolation on the far-away cliffs, untouched.

In the nature of things, the owners of Dunlogher must have kept their minds largely free from the smaller political, racial, and theological disputes which were at once the delight and the undoing of their inland cousins. A chieftain who rose in the morning to behold the sun rising over such an enchanted lake, with leagues upon leagues of gray mountain background piling itself between him and his neighbors, and who at evening, looking over the savage gorge above which his home was perched, saw the red light die away upon such a limitless panorama of ocean space, could have had small enough temptation to bother his brains with thoughts of the Sugane Earl or Father Sanders, or even King Philip himself. His relations with the outside world must have been of the most limited and infrequent sort. On rare occasions—the marriage of a daughter or the bringing home of a bride for himself or a son, or it may be the death of the head of his sept and the installation of his tanist successor—the O'Mahony of Dunlogher might find himself down in what called itself civilization, doggedly flaunting his tunic and long mantle and bushy, twisted forelock, among the new-fangled trousers and English jackets of the modernized O'Driscolls of Inisherkin and O'Sullivans of Beara, and his kinsmen O'Mahonys of Ardintenant and Rorbrin. But we can fancy him glad to be free of them and home again—home where the roar of the blast and the crashing of the great rollers against his sea wall and the screams of the circling gulls made fitting music for his ears.

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All the O'Mahonys, in the dull intervals imposed upon them between raiding fights with their neighbors, pious pilgrimages to shrines, and concerted attempts with the Fitzgeralds or McCarthys to throw off the English incubus, amused themselves with piracy and wrecking. A local expression was still in use among the Irish-speaking people of Ivehagh in Caesar Otway's time, that is sixty years ago, which likened a vain young woman to "an O'Mahony girl with her feather in her cap." The allusion was to the booty of Spanish and African traders which the O'Mahonys lured upon the rocks and robbed, whereby jewelry, gewgaws, and the plumes from the Indies distinguished their womenkind above all others.

But the O'Mahony of Dunlogher had no distractions in the nature of partisan wrangles or tribal feuds. He had no neighbors to war with, and no incentive to battle in the affairs of any landsmen. His business lay clearly defined before him—out on the sea to the front. He was a pirate, and nothing else. From his eerie up on the cliff he watched every vessel which turned his corner of the Irish coast. There were two places on either side of the peninsula, one a mile away to the east, the other a little more than a mile off on the Dunmanus coast, where he could get to the shore and keep his boats. The former of these two has been lately improved by the Board of Works, so that honest Peter Sheehan and his companion lobster fishers have now only two hundred feet of steep, slippery rock up and down which to drag their boats in stormy weather. The descent is still one which it makes the timid landsman ill to contemplate, but in the old days it was infinitely worse. This, however, represented the easy, almost luxurious, side of the work of the men of Dunlogher. Here, and at the answering inlet on the Dunmanus shore, chosen groups of them lay within sight of signals from the castle above. It was their duty to light false beacons on the cruel outlying rocks which spread themselves in shoals and ridges close to the water's edge at high tide, all along this ugly coast. They constituted, too, on either side the wings of the attacking force which swept forth in long, swift coracles full of armed men to fall upon the hapless vessel when it had been decoyed onto the rocks.

Amazing as it seems to our stiff-jointed, awkward race of to-day, the main body

of the attacking party went up and down that awful six hundred feet of vertical cliff which now yawns underneath the sea front of the castle. It is conceivable that they had rope ladders, and even windlass appliances for raising and lowering boats over this terrifying abyss. The marks of a similar contrivance still remain on the steep overhanging cliff near the south harbor of Cape Clear, a few miles to the east. But one has only to see the native fishermen of this island of Cape Clear, who alone retain the characteristics which were probably common to all the coastmen of mediaeval Munster, run under heavy burdens like monkeys up a bare face of seemingly perpendicular rock to realize that ladders and tackle may not have been needed at all. Even the women among the "Capers," as these islanders are called, daily carry big baskets of fish or sea weed by paths which no mainland man would attempt for his life. The men of Dunlogher in Plantagenet and Tudor times simply did a little more boldly and on a larger scale what the O'Driscolls of the Cape still do.

If the descent and ascent of that blood-curdling chasm bewilders our modern notions of athletic possibilities, the dimensions and strength of Dunlogher itself are scarcely less puzzling. The largest of the "three castles" stands nearest the sea, about 100 feet back from the abrupt edge of the abyss. A high unmortared wall four feet thick runs forward from it to this precipitous jumping-off place. It is the front of this wall under which the two lads are lying in the photograph. The other end of the wall, into which all three towers are set, straggles off in ragged demolition at the waters of the lake, 240 feet away. What purpose this great wall served, or, indeed, what use the two smaller towers could have been put to is not very easy to see. There are plenty of existing indications that other walls formerly inclosed a large bawn on the side away from the lake, but this, while it greatly enlarges our conception of the original Dunlogher, does not explain what on earth it was all for. As has been said, no record exists of any armed attack upon the place. No roads led to it; no fighting force, except of kinsmen O'Mahonys, could have been mustered within thirty miles of it, at least on land. The position commanded nothing whatever but a noble view and the west wind. Yet it has the ponderous battlements and elaborate fortifications of a stronghold dominating a great highway and built for sieges and battles like any Ludlow or Rochester.

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The principal tower, or keep, is 25 by 30 feet in its outer measurement, and turns its narrow front, pierced by a single window-slit, toward the Atlantic. Like all O'Mahony castles, its ruins reveal now a chamber with a floor of naked rock and a completely ceiled stone roof, arched from side to side, some thirty feet above. In the side walls are two rows of stone supports, upon which evidently two succeeding floors originally rested. No one of these three lower stories had a fireplace; at least no vent is visible by which smoke could have escaped. The O'Mahony castles have another peculiarity of construction. The staircase does not begin on the ground floor, but it takes its start, inside the front and side walls, from the first floor above, so that access to it was evidently gained by a ladder or wooden stairway which could be lifted up in case of need. This stairway runs in zigzag courses to the very top. I have spoken of three floors under the vaulted stone roof which still remains. These rooms were occupied by Kerne, gallowglasses, menials, and general retainers. The apartments of the ruling family began above this dividing roof line, and here the staircase widens and the windows are broader and more numerous, and have carved or at least carefully cut sills. The floors, partitions, and roofs of these polite upper parts were evidently of much lighter materials than the rest. In every case they have fallen and disappeared, while the vaulted mid-roof covering the lower chambers as invariably remains intact. This bottom half was the fighting part, with no wood or other combustible stuff about it, and with a stairway so narrow, after it had been gained by a ladder, that men in armor could only mount it singly, and even then sidewise. The most shocking things could happen down there without disturbing the family above at all.

The two smaller towers, of which the middle one is merely a turret, seem to have been designed strictly for military or signaling purposes. The tiny, darkened chambers, which rise one above the other within their walls, suggest anything rather than human habitations. Only one man at a time could clamber up through the aperture connecting one floor with another. At the most not more than half a dozen men could stand, at least with any freedom for action, inside any of these rooms, and but one of these could see anything out of the narrow vertical slit which served for a window.

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It is beyond our power now to guess what use these towers, or, indeed, the whole system of fortifications at Dunlogher, served. The outlying dimensions of the inclosure, discernible here and there among the surrounding wastes of stone, suggest that in its time a clan at least one hundred strong made it their home. Even if it were not practically unapproachable by land, and wholly so by sea, there was no hostile sept in Ivehagh at all rivaling in martial strength this muster of Dunlogher. The O'Driscolls, lying in their own pirate lairs on the islands of Cape Clear and Sherkin, over to the east, had no such force at their command, and, for that matter, seem never to have taken the offensive against any of their neighbors.

The only other possible enemy of the O'Mahony of Dunlogher was his cousin, the O'Mahony of Ballydivlin, whose keep loomed on one of the roughest headlands to the north of Crookhaven, and near the present village of Goleen. Less than ten miles separated these two strongholds. It is very likely that these two tribes of kinsmen fought each other. Caesar Otway, who describes "the bold and high Ballydivlin, cutting the clear blue sky with its embattled loftiness," gives the story of a battle fought on the strand beneath between two rival bands, headed respectively by Justin Oge O'Mahony and Carbery Buy O'Mahony, which lasted all one Summer's day, till the last combatant on either side was killed. "Justin's true love, the sloe-eyed Grace O'Sullivan," is pictured sitting on the tower of the castle, looking down upon this savage fray. Where Otway got this story it is hopeless to ask, and who "Carbery Buy" would be is equally beyond our ken. Ballydivlin itself has now entirely disappeared. A pasture on the coast called "Castle field" preserves its last trace in the local mind. Only two or three old peasants remember it as standing, before some McCarthys tore it down and carted the stones away to build shops in Goleen. One of these went out and identified the site for me, but he was wholly without even legendary information as to its history. The name Justin does not appear elsewhere in O'Mahony family chronology. If Otway did not invent it, and the battle as well, it seems probable enough that the fierce other O'Mahony who came to kill and be killed belonged to Dunlogher. And this hypothesis would give us a clue to the necessity for Dunlogher's powerful protective fortifications as well.

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Whatever the actual story of Dunlogher may have been, we may be sure that it was a wild and blood-stained one. There is no mistaking the sinister name which the place to this late day bears all over the peninsula. It is too coherent and universal not to be traceable back to the memory of evil deeds. I know of no other of twenty mediaeval castles in Munster which has brought down into our own times what may be called an individual bad reputation. But in the eyes of all the peasantry of Ivehagh "Three Castle Head" is, if not an accursed place, at least a spot to be avoided. The legend of the malignant fairy in the lake over which its turrets hang—a terrible being who assumes the shape of a woman with a horse's head—is very old. In the manuscripts of Windele, in Dublin, mention is made of a certain Kian O'Mahony, who saw this dreadful apparition in our own century, and, like all who see it, died of the shock offhand. Two lads from an inland farm who came across the hills to show me the path to Dunlogher watched with astonished eyes while I tasted the water of the lake. Although 600 feet above the sea, it was almost as salt as the brine below—a condition due, of course, to the almost incessant spray and mists of the storm season. There is no sign of a well or other water supply anywhere about, and I speculated aloud as to how the inhabitants of the castle had managed about water. This surprised the boys even more, and the bolder of them asked me:

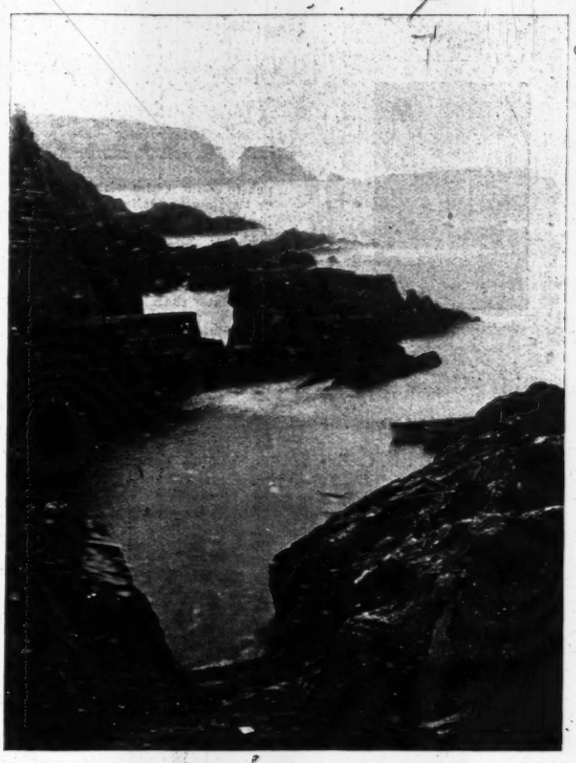
"Is it your idea, Sir, that human people ever lived in these cashtells?"

I found then that these youngsters merely shared the general faith of the district in the supernatural origin of the whole structure. The big square keep, the smaller towers, the long, purposeless wall, all reared on the brow of this savage abyss at the lonely end of a wilderness of naked moorland, divorce themselves in the local mind from all association with human needs and plans. The malevolent fame of rapine and murderous violence which has descended from other ages fits easily into this vague sense of the uncanny. The very fleshly deeds of Elizabethan sea robbers, reflected through the haze of time, become fined and thinned into unrealities, and mingle in a common superstition with the fabled magic of the far-off Tuath de Danaan and the works of their familiar genii, the "little people."

So no wise peasant dreams of finding himself near Dunlogher after nightfall, and the old crones squatted round the turf blaze of a stormy night, down in the cabins of the inland bogs and fells, repeat still in the goblin-haunted, myth-laden language of St. Kieran and Donoch of the Pilgrimage, the tale of that awful sorceress with the horse's head, living under the waters of the enchanted lake.

And when you see the place—standing up on a cliff apart, so that the eye may cover at a sweep the limitless stretch of swirling ocean down below, the dizzy face of the 600-foot sea wall, the blackened and ghostly ruins of the castles and their outworks, the opaque, eerie surface of the lake itself, with its drab drift of brackish water broken by boulders and ragged lines of reeds, the remote dim barrier of spectral mountains against the sky—when you catch your breath in the wind that blows forever over the headland as if it were the deck of a ship under sail, and try to take in the spirit of gray desolation which rules this whole strange picture—you will say with me that the peasants are not altogether wrong. If demons and witch devils did not build Dunlogher and lay their spell upon that lake of evil aspect at its feet, they should have done so.

THE "THREE CASTLES" AND THE ENCHANTED LAKE.



DUNLOGHER'S NEAREST LANDING PLACE.
Mizzen Head in the Distance.

BREATH OF HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Edith M. Thomas in The November Century.

The wind of Hampstead Heath still burns my cheek
As, home returned, I muse, and see arise
Those rounded hills beneath the low, gray skies,
With gleams of haze-lapped cities far to seek.
These can picture, but how fitly speak
Of what might not be seen with searching eyes,
And all beyond the listening ear that lies,
Best known to bards and seers in times antique?
The winds that of the spirit rise and blow
Kindle my thought, and shall for many a day,
Recalling what blithe presence filled the place
Of one who oftentimes passed up that way,
By garden close and lane where boughs bend low,
Until the breath of Hampstead touched his face.

A Willing Parishioner.

From Tit-Bits.

A rector in a Suffolk village who was disliked in the parish had a curate who was very popular, and who on leaving was presented with a testimonial. This excited the envy and wrath of the rector, and meeting with an old lady one day he said: "I am surprised, Mrs. Bloom, that you should have subscribed to this testimonial." "Why, Sir," said the old lady, "if you'd been agoing I'd 'ave subscribed double."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

John Gibson Lockhart.

LOCKHART'S LIFE AND TIMES.*

VERY likely the world at large has forgotten that John Lockhart wrote verse, does not know that he wrote novels, dimly recalls that he was editor of a magazine, but can never forget that he was son-in-law to Sir Walter Scott and wrote a great biography. To bring him in his actual character before the world is the object of his biographer, who, in his preface, shrewdly anticipates criticism. "I am aware," Mr. Lang says, "that, in several passages, this biography may seem to resemble a speech for the defense. But Mr. Lockhart has been so vehemently attacked, and often so unjustly misrepresented, that a defensive attitude was sometimes unavoidable."

Such an attitude, if "sometimes unavoidable," is at all events pertinaciously maintained throughout the two fine volumes whose covers inclose reading matter of most unusual interest. Mr. Lang, when the idea suggested itself of extending a biographical chapter into a detailed biography, found himself in company with a singularly engaging figure among surroundings that could leave no literary Scotchman dull. The process of depicting Lockhart's career plunged him into the whirlpool of the old Blackwood quarrels in the day of Tory and Whig, in the day of the cockney school and the Lake poets, of Scott and Wordsworth, of Byron and Keats. As if there were not enough inspiration in the time and the personages, there is added a misconception to set right and a popular fallacy to overthrow. Mr. Lang is not, of course, Lockhart's only champion before the public. Mr. Gleig, Lady Eastlake, and Mr. Saintsbury are among those who have, since his death, shown him in an advantageous light. But it was reserved to Mr. Lang's adroit and ardent pen to connect him with his environment and sympathetically to trace the unfolding of his complex and brilliant personality.

John Gibson Lockhart was born on the 14th of July, 1794, just a quarter of a century later than Walter Scott and six years later than Byron. Of his childhood not very much is known save what Mr. Gleig has told of him. He was delicate, and at an early age became partially deaf, to which affliction Mr. Lang is inclined to attribute his shyness. His reserve, even as a child, was so great that on the occasion of the death of his brother and sister, who died within a few days of each other, he restrained his feelings to the extent of bringing upon himself a serious illness. At the age of twelve he, like his later associate Wilson, was matriculated at the University of Glasgow. Here he acquitted himself with unusual honor in his "Blackstone," an examination peculiar to the Glasgow College, and taking its name not from the English jurist, but from the chair in which the candidates are placed, the seat of which consists of a large black stone. The data of these early years, if meagre, are promising, for we find the boy at fourteen in possession of a Snell Exhibition, (or scholarship,) which sent him to Balliol in his round jacket and with an exhibitioner's income of £105 per annum.

At Balliol Lockhart made friends, (and kept them, contrary to the rumor started by Miss Martineau,) read diligently in the classics and in French, Italian, and Spanish, played some clever pranks, and caricatured gayly whoever came in his way. His letters to J. H. Christie, his most intimate friend, showed an affectionate disposition by no means entirely undemonstrative. If he was in later years accused of want of heart, it must indeed have been because the heart was well concealed. "The public," Mr. Lang indignantly explains, "prefers a callous heart worn on the sleeve to a tender heart which hides its emotions." In his nineteenth year Lockhart got his first class, and the time had come for him to take up the outside business of life and to apply his bit of learning in some practical fashion—a very serious moment in the career of a gifted man. Although with some the poverty that precipitates this moment acts as an almost essential spur, to others it is a serious detriment, prying open the delicate bud of their talent and injuring its color and form.

Lockhart had means neither for the foreign university nor for London, and he went instead to Edinburgh, where he "found authors as common as tobacco or sugar merchants in Glasgow." Among them was John Wilson, who was presently to be with him on Blackwood's Magazine, and to be, if we may accept Mr. Lang's point of view, his bad angel at the outset of that career in which he was expected to "blaze."

The connection with Blackwood's was made in 1817, when Lockhart was only three and twenty. Mr. Bagehot says that all men are arid toward a young Scotchman, and in the case of Lockhart's immature performances on this periodical it would certainly seem that the world had not spoiled him with indulgence. There was much in the nature of his position to lure him into extravagances, and the incident of his introduction to Mr. Blackwood's friendship had in itself been of a sort strongly to prepossess him in the publisher's favor. Lockhart wanted to go to Germany, but being still without funds, could hardly have managed it had Blackwood not paid him £300 or more for a translation of Schlegel's "Lectures on the History of Literature," to be written later. This was an act not only of generosity, but of great acuteness on the part of the publisher, and Lockhart repaid it with his reputation.

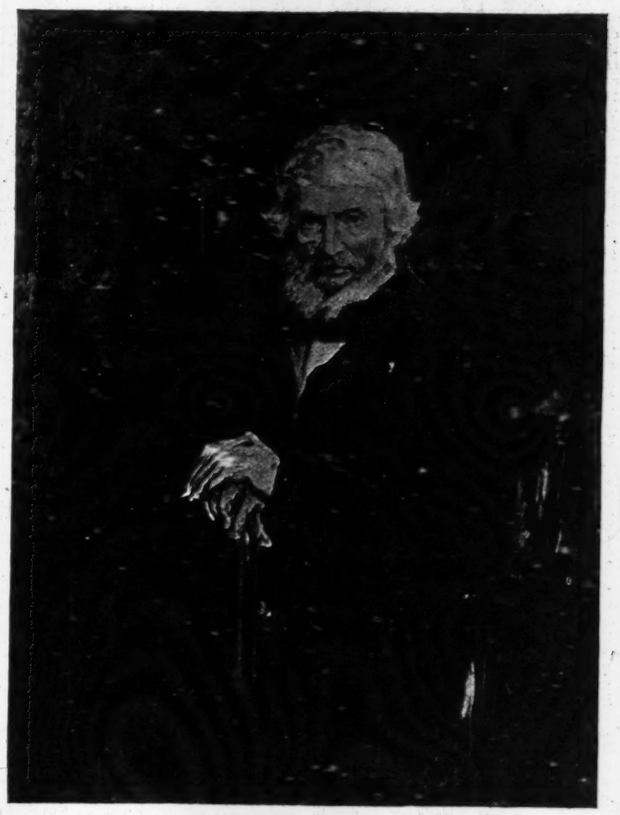
Loyalty was not, however, the only motive that prompted the lively articles which began to appear in Blackwood's after Lockhart's return from Germany. The Edinburgh Review was in the full swing of Whig bumptiousness, and the mutual admiration of its writers and allies was not a soothing object of contemplation to a young Tory who, though called to the bar, could speak best with a pointed pen. There is, perhaps, nothing more maddening to a conservative than self-esteem in a reformer, and of self-esteem the Liberal intellects of Edinburgh had a generous share. "The Edinburgh Review and the Whigs in general were fair game," Mr. Lang remarks, but is obliged to add, "How unfairly it was played will presently be apparent."

But Mr. Lang has obtained documents that incontestably uphold his general view of Lockhart as a man. The letter written by Lockhart to Haydon after the publication of the "Life of Scott" gives a temperate and convincing explanation of his attitude in his twenties. Haydon had written him complaining of his early cruelties:

"I cannot be indifferent to your severe though generous reflections about my early literary escapades. You are willing to make allowances, but allow me to say you have not understood the facts of the case. They were bad enough, but not so bad as you make them out. In the first place, I was a raw boy, who had never had the least connection either with politics or controversies of any kind, when, arriving in Edinburgh, in October, 1817, I found my friend John Wilson (ten years my senior) busied in helping Blackwood out of a scrape he had got into with some editors of his magazine, and, on Wilson's asking me to try my hand at some squibberies in his aid, I sat down to do so with as little malice as if the assigned subject had been the Court of Pekin.

"But the row in Edinburgh, the lordly Whigs having considered persiflage as their own fee-simple, was really so extravagant that when I think of it now the whole story seems wildly incredible. Wilson and I were singled out to bear the whole burden of sin, though there were abundance of other criminals in the concern, and, by and by, Wilson passing for being a very eccentric fellow and I for a cool one, even he was allowed to get off comparatively scot-free, while I, by far the youngest and least experienced of the set, and who alone had no personal grudges against any of Blackwood's victims, remained under such an accumulation of wrath and contumely as would have crushed me utterly un-

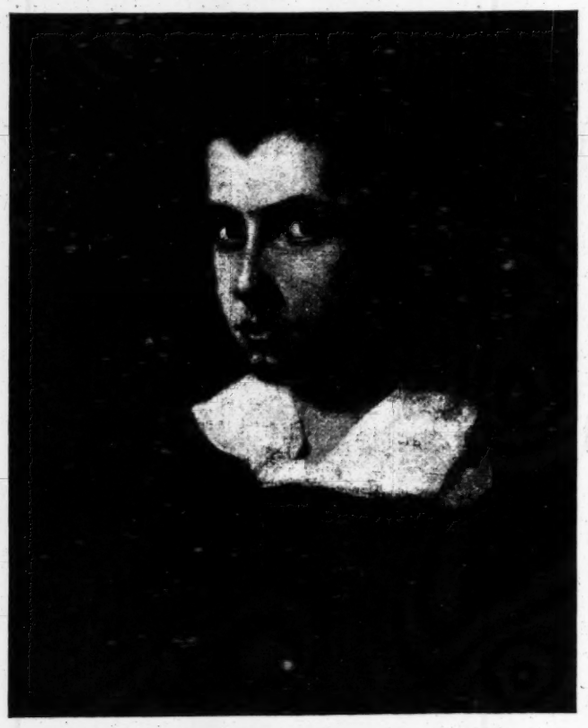
*THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART. By Andrew Lang. From Abbotsford and Milton Lockhart manuscripts and other original sources. With fifteen illustrations. In two volumes. London: John C. Nimmo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1897. Price $12.50.



THOMAS CARLYLE.

From a Water Color Drawing by J. G. Lockhart.

LOCKHART AND SIR WALTER SCOTT (?) RIDING.



LEIGH HUNT.

Painted by B. Haydon.

less for the buoyancy of extreme youth. I now think with deep sadness of the pain my gibes and jokes inflicted on better men than myself, and I can say that I have omitted in my mature years no opportunity of trying to make reparation where I really had been the offender."

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Among all these perplexities and feuds it is pleasant to find Lockhart writing novels which he "took lightly," and which Mr. Lang criticises with skillful discrimination, finding in them qualities to which the general reader has grown with the lapse of time a trifle obtuse. It is pleasant also to trace the rapid growth of the friendship with Sir Walter Scott, and to find Lockhart a guest at Abbotsford, and presently married to Sophia Scott, and later the father of "Hugh Littlejohn." The "Spanish Ballads" were published in 1823, and an interesting chapter is given up to Lockhart's verse. He was living at Chiefswood with his little family, and the years between 1821 and 1825 passed quietly. "We hear that the baby is 'twice the weight he was,' and other items of domestic intelligence not more surprising," Mr. Lang informs us, but with a consideration very much too rare in biographers he leaves out all insignificant detail.

In 1825 we find Lockhart somewhat suddenly installed as editor of The Quarterly Review, and his livelier moods becoming less frequent. Just before his arrangement with Mr. Murray of The Review, Lockhart had been offered by Mr. Disraeli the editorship of a newspaper about to be started by Mr. Murray, Mr. Powles, and himself. The attitude of

James Hogg.

Drawn by Maclise.

Mr. Lockhart and that of Sir Walter toward this proposition is interesting as revealing the low repute in which newspapers were at that time held. In a letter to Lockhart Mr. Wright says plainly: "I told Disraeli before he left he had a very delicate mission, and that though my rank in life was different to your own, having no relations whose feelings could be wounded by my accepting any honest employment, I should not receive an offer of the editorship of a newspaper as a compliment to my feelings as a barrister and gentleman, however complimentary it might be as to my talents. In short, I enter entirely into your feelings on this head, and we think alike, for, whatever our friend Disraeli may say or flourish on this subject, your accepting of the editorship of a newspaper would be infra dig, and a losing of caste; but not so, as I think, the accepting of the editorship of The Quarterly Review. * * * An editor of a review like The Quarterly is the office of a scholar and a gentleman; but that of a newspaper is not, for a newspaper is merely stock in trade, to be used as it can be turned to most profit."

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There is a large class of readers to whom information concerning salaries is dainty food, and these will be glad to find that Mr. Lang has obtained the legal documents setting forth Lockhart's duties on the Quarterly and the amount of his compensation. Of two deeds the first stipulates that he shall edit the magazine and "otherwise assist in the publishing business," and that he shall for this receive the sum of £250 a quarter, or if five numbers of the Review were published, £1,250 per annum. The second deed stipulated that for "hints and advice" and occasional articles in the contemplated newspaper Mr. Murray should pay Lockhart £1,500 a year. Thus provided with something over $12,000 a year, he took up life in London under sufficiently favorable financial conditions.

"Take devilish good care of your start in society in London," was Sir Walter's very wise counsel. "You will have great temptation to drop into the gown and slipper garb of life, and live with funny, easy companions." It furnishes a sort of clue to many of Lockhart's habits as well of thought as of action that he very well fancied the society of "funny, easy companions," carrying his reserve, perhaps, to the point of concealing his deeper feelings even from himself, and letting his mind play upon the safe surface of merry intercourse. Sir Walter Scott describes his temperament in a letter to Mrs. Hughes on the occasion of Lockhart's settling in London, and the passage may well be quoted as the evidence of an experienced and discerning observer concerning one whom he knew intimately as a friend and as a member of his family: "I know you will love and understand him, but he is not easy to know or to be appreciated, as he so well deserves at first; he shrinks at a first touch, but take a good hard hammer, (it need not be a sledge one,) break the shell, and the kernel will repay you. Under a cold exterior Lockhart conceals the warmest affections, and where he once professes regard he never changes. * * *"

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Just as Lockhart's fortunes became settled Sir Walter's began to unsettle themselves. The lamentable story of his financial difficulties has again to be told. "At this period, (1826,) and, indeed, generally while Sir Walter lived," writes Mr. Lang, "Lockhart's career cannot well be contemplated or chronicled apart from that of his father-in-law." And he adds: "For this reason, and because Lockhart's own letters at this date are so scarce, I must ask permission to insert in this chapter some unpublished letters of Scott's." The letters show Scott in these trying times maintaining the most affectionate relations with his son-in-law, and mark of a great mind—show him even docile under Lockhart's editorial criticism. "Use the scissors as freely as you like," he says of his contributions to the Quarterly.

Lockhart's course upon that magazine was less tempestuous than his Blackwood career, and Mr. Lang fails to discover the dark mysteries that have been hinted at as belonging to the history of the Review. He finds "no Castle Spectre, no skeleton old literary iniquity, but merely an energetic and deeply interested publisher, an industrious but intellectually rather disengaged man of letters, an unofficial but very busy coadjutor, Mr. Croker, and a 'chorus of indolent reviewers.'" There is, however, no lack of interest in Mr. Lang's record of the time, with the excitement of its politics and the personal attitude of people who have since passed into history. Neither Lockhart nor Sir Walter at that time trusted Croker, and Lockhart's relations with him were "decidedly those of alliance in the Quarterly rather than those of friendship." It is easy to realize how, among these associations with many conflicting and harassing interests, Lockhart's natural tendency to undervalue his work and himself should increase. He saw how difficult it was to guard a fine strain from the coarseness of the world. He felt the indifference of a man who, within his own mind, recognizes the highest, to his expression of himself. Probably the purest satisfaction that he ever got from his mental and moral life was found in the strenuous intellectual honesty with which he later wrote toilsomely the life of his friend and father-in-law, and dedicated the proceeds to the payment of that friend's debts. It was his furthest reach toward perfection.

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In his private life calamity pursued him almost from the first moment of his connection with the Quarterly. First came the death of Lady Scott, and then that of "Hugh Littlejohn," the frail, precocious child, who was his "first love" and Scott's darling; soon after Lockhart's mother died, and later in the same year Blackwood, for whom Lockhart had kept his early attachment. Sir Walter himself followed in 1832, and the work upon the noble "Life" presently began. Regarding his attitude of mind toward this task, Lockhart wrote to Will Laidlaw in 1837:

"My sole object is to do him (Sir Walter) justice, or, rather, to let him do himself justice, by so contriving it that he shall be, as far as possible, from first to last, his own historiographer, and I have therefore willingly expended the time that would have sufficed for writing a dozen books on what will be no more than the compilation of one.

"A stern sense of duty—that kind of sense of it which is combined with the feeling of his actual presence in a serene state of elevation above all petty terrestrial and temporary views—will induce me to touch the few darker points in his life and character as freely as the others which were so predominant, and my chief anxiety on the appearance of the book will be not to hear what is said by the world, but what is thought by you and the few others who can really compare the representation as a whole with the facts of the case." The letter ended with the following sentence:

"Out of these confused and painful scraps," (the very last letters,) "I think I can contrive to put together a picture that will be highly touching of a great mind shattered, but never degraded, and always to the very last noble, as his heart continued pure and warm as long as it could beat." This letter is, as Mr. Lang affirms, answer enough to some of the censures urged at the time of publication against the "Life." Mr. Lang relates in connection with this work a curious anecdote—so curious as to be well-nigh incredible—of the Ettrick Shepherd. Hogg wrote, advising Lockhart in composing the biography to take his (Hogg's) "name and forthright egotistical stile—which will likewise do him some credit as a biographer," and suggested that if Lockhart thought it necessary he (Hogg) should copy the manuscript with his own hand.

***

Five years after Scott's death Mrs. Lockhart died, and Lockhart, left alone with his two children, Charlotte and Walter, was near the end of his joys. The facts disclosed of Lockhart's life at this time show him to have been a cheerful and careful father to his motherless children, of whom Walter, Scott's namesake, so grievously disappointed him, and whose death, in 1853, was the crowning sorrow of his sorrowful later years. The next year, at the comparatively early age of sixty, he himself died in the room at Abbotsford next to that one in which Sir Walter had bade him be a good man. That he was a good man and had been one from the first, in spite of youthful folly, many mistakes, and occasional perverseness, is Mr. Lang's unfaltering conviction, which he succeeds in communicating to his readers.

As a piece of literary work the book makes a curious and almost confusing impression upon the mind. Its faults and its virtues are conspicuous. Chief among the former is the sense of partipris, which, in the nature of the case, was almost inevitable. The author might easily have made the quarrels and gossip of the politico-literary world of Lockhart's day a chapter of dreary prose. He has instead given an alert, clear, and eminently readable account. But if he had been "writing for eternity" he would have done better to assume a calmer style and strive for a larger view. He has been obliged to occupy himself to a considerable degree with "setting things to rights," concerning Lockhart—not a restful occupation, and it is hardly discreditable to him if the reader closes his book with the feeling that the time is now ripe for Mr. Lang or some one as well qualified to write another life of Lockhart, filling the space so cleared and cleaned with a less tempestuous presentation of that delicate character.

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A word must be added concerning the excellence of Lockhart's drawings, colored reproductions of which, together with some fine portraits, illustrate the "Life." Mr. Lang is too much of an artist to let them pass without critical mention, but the quality of the work is, perhaps, even better than he admits. The figures in particular stand on their feet and hold together in a truly surprising manner. If Thackeray, as Mr. Lang tells us, "tried far harder than Lockhart to learn to draw," it cannot in truth be said that he succeeded far better.

E. L. C.

J. G. LOCKHART.

Drawn by Maclise.

IN THE CLUB WORLD

Charles A. Moore,
Pres't Montauk Club, Br'klyn.

CLUBMEN are still talking of the reception and dinner given at the University Club a few nights ago in honor of the distinguished foreign scholars and educators who recently came over to attend the sesqui-centennial anniversary of Princeton College, now Princeton University. The idea of this entertainment originated with Mr. James W. Alexander, President of the University Club, who is one of the most active, influential, and enthusiastic Trustees of Princeton University. The suggestion made by him met with much favor at the club, and was immediately acted upon. To meet the distinguished guests were invited the Presidents of the leading American colleges and other men prominent in the world of arts and letters. The dinner which preceded the reception was one of about fifty covers and was in a measure informal, and at its conclusion the members of the club and their guests were presented to the visitors. The action of the University was sufficient to evidence New-York's appreciation of the position and learning of the visitors, and was in every way a graceful and appropriate procedure.

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The rapid growth in membership of the score of golfing clubs in the suburbs of New-York is the last and most interesting development in American club life. The imported Scotch game is the first outdoor sport popular in recent years which has called for the establishment of well-appointed clubhouses, and this feature of the game has been of marked benefit to the suburban community, all of which now have their golf links and have built or are projecting clubhouses. These clubhouses form a rallying point for the society worlds of the suburbs, and it is noticeable that every golf clubhouse has felt it necessary to arrange restaurant and dressing facilities for women as well as men. The Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., which has the best natural links of all near New-York, and which really is a country club for the people along the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, from Orange to Morristown, has decided to build a large addition to its present picturesque little clubhouse, at the base of Springfield Mountain, which will be used as a ladies' annex. This addition will be begun at once, and, it is hoped, will be completed by New Year's, on which date, if it is so completed, a dance and reception will be given at the clubhouse.

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With the advent of November the monthly art receptions of the Union League, Lotos, and Century Clubs will begin. These monthly art exhibitions, which are made a specialty of by these three organizations, are among the pleasantest features of the club year to their members, and are interesting and important events to the art public and worlds of New-York and of the country. Pictures and other art treasures owned by private individuals are often only seen at these displays, and those who have studied and followed them during the past few years have been able to secure an art education which would not have been possible in any other way in New-York. The exhibition at the Union League Club two years ago, and at the Lotos last Winter, of old English masters, astonished even the English art lovers and students who were here at the time, and who expressed their astonishment that so many rare and fine examples of English masters should be owned in America. The Union League and Lotos Clubs make it a point also to have at least one exhibition of American canvases each Winter. The Century Club devotes its exhibitions, as a rule, entirely to American art, and as all the leading American painters are members of the Century, they not only reserve but prepare their best canvases for the monthly art display of that club. The members of the clubs are allowed a certain number of guests' tickets for each one of these exhibitions, and these are always held at the time of the monthly reception of the clubs. It is generally understood that canvases to be shown at these club exhibitions must not have been exhibited elsewhere, and, except in the case of special exhibitions, such as that of the old English masters above referred to, this rule has recently been adhered to. There is every reason to believe that the exhibitions the coming Winter will be unusually good, and the new art committees are already busily at work preparing for the same.

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Election night will witness exciting and interesting scenes in the leading New-York clubs, all of which have arranged for the reception of election returns by private wire, and have so notified their members. Most of the clubs will also serve supper on that evening.

CLUBMAN.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

Naturally most of the talk in the sporting corners of the clubs just now is of football, even the devotees of golf admitting that there is a passing interest taken in the sport, and that it has really been made a National sport by the adoption of the Walter Camp game by nearly all the colleges and preparatory schools of the country. Because of the tight squeeze that the Yale team had against the Indians, The Yalensian came in for a lot of good-natured chaffing. It was anent his oft-proclaimed theory that Yale could afford to teach all the colleges the game and yet have a lot of reserve that her coaches could teach to the 'Varsity team, so that she could still maintain her supremacy.

"Where was all that reserve power and prowess that you New-Haven boys boast of?" queried The Harvard Graduate while the game that had resulted in a practical defeat of Yale was under review.

"It will come out all right when our boys go up against Princeton," calmly responded The Yalensian. "A rally of coaches at the Yale Field and a lot of the sort of work that our fellows always have to do when defeat seems to stare them in the face will bring things out all right before we meet the Tigers. There is no denying the fact that they have about the best team down at Nassau that they have ever had, and that Yale has a rather 'rocky' lot of material, but when the coaches get to work in unison up in New-Haven the results of our system will be satisfactory to all the friends of Yale. You can bet now that the game of Thanksgiving week will not be lost to Princeton by default. Yale's luck will have to do a lot for her this year, but we sons of old Eli never despair. While there's life there's hope, and all that sort of thing, and Yale will not be beaten until the referee's whistle blows at the end of the second half of the game."

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"Shake off the football talk for a minute," said The Owner, who had drifted in, racing calendar in hand, "and tell me what you think of the plan of The Jockey Club Stewards of raising the scale of weights for the racing season of 1897."

"There's something sensible to talk about," growled The Plunger, who had "a soul above football," as he put it. "That is something that the people who love the sport of racing have been calling for these many moons, and something that for some unknown reason the late Mr. Withers would never consent to when he was the practical ruler of the turf. Newspaper writers have asked for it, and every man who thoroughly understood the game and was not bound by the shackles of tradition has urged upon racing officials that the change should be made. If any one thing more than another was needed to help raise the sport to the plane it should occupy it was the raising of the weights, coupled with the prohibition of the races with excessive allowances that will prevent any lad who is much more than a babe in arms from riding. Give us good heavy weights and we can get good jockeys. Given good jockeys and we will have good races. I believe that half the scandals of the year have been due to the fact that owners have not been able to get strong boys to ride their horses at the weights they have been forced to put up."

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"That's right," put in The Punter, "and there's not a man who has been to the track regularly but will agree with you. Fitzpatrick, Garrison, and McLaughlin have all been forced out of the saddle in recent years because of the low scale of weights, which prevented them from getting mounts enough to make it pay them to undergo all the suffering necessary to keep where they could ride at even scale weights. Taral, Doggett, and Hamilton might have been forced out of the saddle next season but for the raising of the scale. Wiry and bony as McCafferty is, he too would probably have found it difficult to ride again next season should he get back here from his English campaign in time to ride in America next Summer. The change will be a godsend to the jockeys if to no one else. I can see no reason why it was not made before."

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"There are two reasons," said The Oracle, whom every one naturally expected to hear from when anything in the way of a puzzle was propounded. "First there has been that constant and foolish complaint from trainers who seem unwilling to run their horses when they are asked to carry anything more than a feather. Something like ninety pounds, with an immature 'kid' in the saddle, and anywhere from ten to twenty pounds of dead weight in the lead pad has alone seemed to suit them. Why they should prefer that sort of thing to a boy with strength enough to keep a horse together is a matter that no one of them has yet been able to explain satisfactorily.

"Then, too, there is the fallacious time test, and the desire for 'records' by the horses they have in hand. Time is a very good thing for the betting man to judge his horses by without doubt. But the English manage to get along very well without the time test applied to their racing machines. Light weights beget fast time. But the craving for fast time over short courses also begets worthless, weedy horses, and that is not what people should be breeding for, although that is just what they are doing. I suppose there will be a general sort of denunciation of the raising of weights from those breeders of horses who are breeding for speed alone. We have speed enough already. What we now want is stamina. The raising of the scale of weights will in my opinion bring about a vast improvement in the horses of all types into which the blood of the thoroughbred enters, and with a little thoroughbred blood about all the horses we use are improved. Fewer weeds and more great racers should be the motto of our breeders. We want more Henry of Navarres and fewer Dominos."

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—One of the most experienced librarians in the vicinity of New-York is Miss Emma Toedteberg of the Brooklyn Historical Society Library. Miss Toedteberg inherits a taste for books from her father, who was a connoisseur and collector. She selects and purchases all the books for the library, and has done so for more years than it would seem possible, considering her comparatively youthful appearance. The library is probably the richest for its size in the country in histories and biographical works. It now contains 58,000 volumes.

—"Ian Maclaren's" books have made him famous in an unprecedentedly short period of time. It is but two years since he began writing for publication, and, aside from the circulation of his stories in periodicals, nearly half a million copies of his two books of short stories have been published. There is a greater demand for him on the lecture platform than for any other foreigner that ever came here.

—Mrs. Russell Sage is a devout churchwoman and one who carries her religion into the practical every-day affairs of life. "I consider it my duty," she says, "to teach my servants economy. The women will marry, and if they do not understand the art of saving and making the most of everything, they will make their husbands unhappy and ruin their homes and the whole of their future lives."

—Col. Mapleson will find many old friends in this country who remember the pleasures they had during former successful opera seasons here. To many of the present generation he introduced the singers who but a few years ago commanded the attention of the musical world.

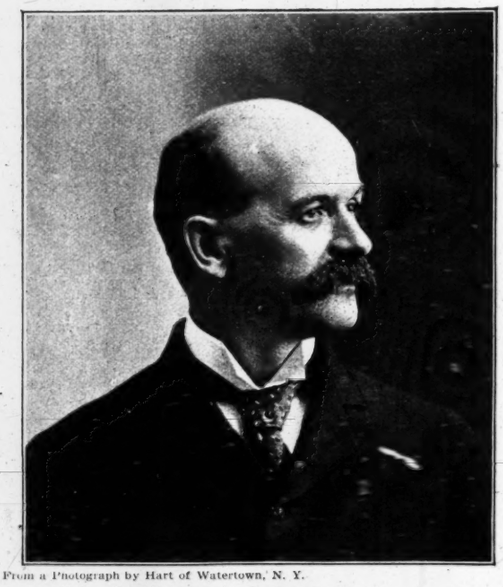
—Charles Dana Gibson is said to be seeking a new model. His most famous creations were produced when Miss Irene Langhorne, now his wife, posed for him. He will be fortunate if he finds another woman whose pictures will be so generally acceptable to the public.

—Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, wife of the Republican candidate for Vice President, is a most attractive woman in appearance. She possesses that indescribable something which marks the thorough lady and cultivated woman. Handsomer women in her presence appear uninteresting and commonplace.

—Cudahy and Armour have once more come to the front in the speculative world. Their immense transactions in wheat are leading people to wonder how soon they will overdo the matter and come to grief, as James R. Keene and "Old Hutch" did.

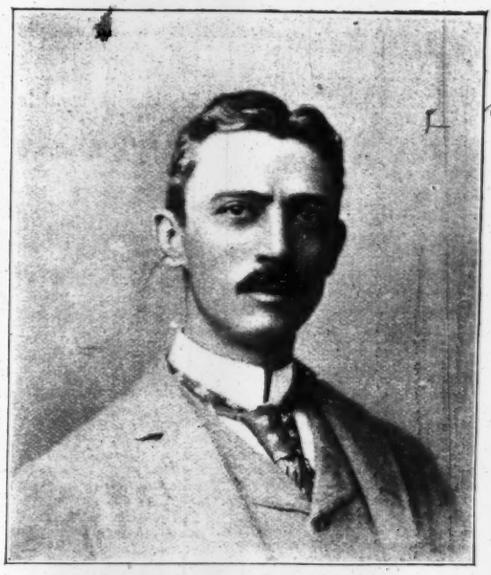
—Mrs. Theodore Sutro is an accomplished horsewoman. Some of her most satisfactory pictures—and she is a favorite of the photographer—have been taken in a riding habit.

BEROVITZ PASHA,
New Christian Governor of Crete.

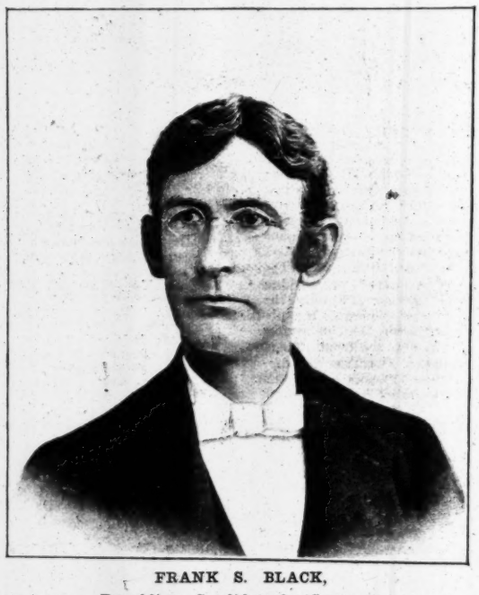


From a Photograph by Hart of Watertown, N. Y.

DANIEL G. GRIFFIN,
National Democratic Candidate for Governor.

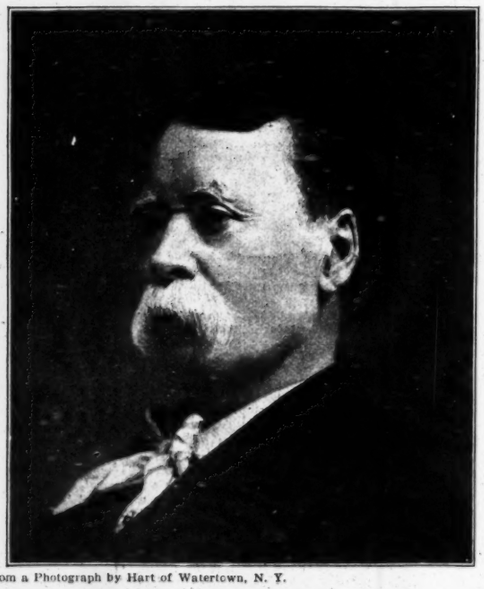


FREDERIC W. HINRICHS,
National Democratic Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.



FRANK S. BLACK,
Republican Candidate for Governor.

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF,
Republican Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.



From a Photograph by Hart of Watertown, N. Y.

WILBUR F. PORTER,
Bryan Democratic Candidate for Governor.

FREDERICK C. SCHRAUB,
Bryan Democratic Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

THE THEATRES

Maud Adams.

WHEN a man tells you in conversation, or writes for publication, that the contemporary stage lacks cultivation, refinement, originality, and decency, and intimates that there was a time he knows of when things theatrical were much better, he is either old and very tired or young and lacking in knowledge of the subject upon which he expresses his opinion so bluntly. The contemporary stage is frequently irritating and sometimes disgusting, but I doubt if its worst features are worse than the corresponding ones on the stage of bygone days. A slight familiarity with the plays that pleased our grandfathers and their sons, a small knowledge of stage history will teach any one that indecency and immorality are not nearly so common in the theatre now as they used to be. And when you go backward, with the aid of books, to reach the visionary "palmy days" you find them receding and still receding, till you quite lose sight of them amid the grumblings of the forlorn old-stagers who survived the Commonwealth and were alive when Davenant and his fellows were reopening theatres after the Restoration.

But I should be the last to seriously take up the task of defending the existing theatre. It is quite bad enough. Only, the real trouble with it is not that it has broken away from the musty traditions, but that it has no principles and no well-defined artistic purpose of its own. The theatre belongs to its own time, or ought to, quite as much as the newspaper press. Did not Shakespeare say so?

If we still want to see some of Shakespeare's plays acted, it is because they are still alive, not because it used to be the proper thing to act them—and that used to be not nearly so often as the grumblers think. There are works of lasting dramatic vitality by other old dramatists, but not many, even among those preserved and honored for their literary worth, in comparison with the thousands that are as dead to the stage as Marley or the comedies of Cumberland.

The aim of the few artistic theatre managers, the countless speculators, the half dozen minor dramatists, the armies of play tinkers, playwrights, and "adapters," and all the actors, is to provide dramatic entertainment in touch with the sympathies, ideas, and feelings of the people whose money supports them. The fault of most of them is frequently that they really cling too closely to old-fashioned methods, to the ghosts of traditions they almost unconsciously held in awe.

Still, the theatre is a living force today, and one that will never be bettered by cackling arguments. It will gain no strength from folks who stay away from it and deride it and remark sagely that the drama is dead forever, when the truth is that the demand for theatrical entertainment, caused by the increase of wealth and the development of intelligence, is greater than the revered actors of the past ever dreamed would be possible. The possession of wealth and half education, however, does not necessarily imply refined taste and a power to appreciate the finest and most subtle beauties of art. It seems no wonder that the theatre is largely occupied by farce with songs and spectacle when we reflect that so large a proportion of its present supporters have not inherited a taste for the drama, and demand entertainment agreeable to them. The people who have the theatre in their charge are doing their best to satisfy the multitude, and I think, all things considered, they are doing fairly well.

I fancy that some thousands of playgoers were highly amused the other day when a newspaper that prints twelve columns or more every week of theatrical criticism, news, and gossip, permitted the publication on its editorial page of the dear old wail about the decline of the drama, thus discountenancing its dramatic critic and reporters, and saying, in effect, that the things they wrote of were as naught. The unconscious humor in this "editorial" was due to the fact that it was based on some savage utterances of George Bernard Shaw, who had quoted Matthew Arnold to sustain his view of the aridity and stupidity of the modern theatre. Now, Matthew Arnold, whose scarcely intelligible remark, "the Theatre is irresistible; organize the Theatre," is so frequently distorted, knew scarcely more about plays and acting than that other great English writer, Edward Fitzgerald, whose violent denunciation of Henry Irving, in his recently published letters, has amused a few and had no effect at all upon the many. When one reads Arnold's letter to Henry Arthur Jones, describing the effect upon his mind of a performance of Mr. Jones's clever but certainly not brilliant or original play called "Saints and Sinners," one simply realizes what a tremendous hold the acted drama has upon the human mind, be it ever so cultivated.

As for George Bernard Shaw, he is a smart fellow, to be sure, one of the smartest now on earth, but he does not believe in "the decline of the drama" at all, and never said he did. The folks who quote him to that end merely mistake his meaning. He does not believe in anything that youth is industriously taught to believe in. He has never, so far as I know, girded at the equator, but probably he would not condescend to waste his irony on an imaginary humbug like that. He calls Shakespeare a sixteenth century barbarian, declares that Ben Jonson was a tedious and witless nincompoop, and even derides Thackeray, of whom he says "he could not write English." In praising the buoyancy and personal charm of Miss Ellen Terry's portrayal of Shakespeare's Imogen, he expresses his opinion that the "older Shakespeareans" are barred from enjoying that performance by "a vague conviction that it could not be properly done except by a stout, turnip-headed matron, with her black hair folded smoothly over her ears, and secured in a classic bun." He jeers at all the old actors. He has fun with the ghosts of Kemble and Kean. He is sure the ancient stage was very droll.

Shaw has no gods. But he is reasonably fond of Ibsen, and believes that the theatre will never be wholly emancipated till his own plays are popular. We have seen one of them, "Arms and the Man," which was acted to perfection by Mr. Mansfield and his company. Well? Did you like it? It was beautifully ironical and cold-hearted. The plays of Shaw that have not been acted are much worse, they tell me. Some of them, like "The Philanderer" and "Mrs. Somebody's Profession," are quite unactable, in spite of the theatrical degeneracy we read about. Shaw is a smart fellow, but not the right one to quote when you are arguing that the drama has declined.

As a matter of fact, the drama has not declined. Taking it by and large, and making due allowances for the demands made upon it for entertainment by people whose parents found their only diversions in rat baiting or lyceum lectures on "The Lost Arts," as the case might be, I repeat the modern theatre is doing very well, indeed.

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The success of Edward Rose's dramatization of Stanley Weyman's "Under the Red Robe" in London seems to be unquestionable. The result will be, of course, the early production of stage versions of other novels by Weyman. Much is expected of the play taken from Gilbert Parker's "Seats of the Mighty," which Beerbohm Tree will produce here at the Knickerbocker Theatre before long, and that may set the adapters at work upon the whole Parker library. "How Valmond Came to Pontiac" ought to make a popular piece for Mansfield.

The dramatized novel, after a long period of neglect, is now crowding out other plays. No fewer than three of Anthony Hope's works are now in the hands of the playwrights, to wit: "A Man of Mark," "The Heart of Lady Osra," and "Mr. Witt's Widow." Presently we are to see Mrs. Burnett's powerful "Lady of Quality" on the stage.

If there was a large enough body of masterful, prolific, and original dramatists to keep the English-speaking stage well supplied with good material, this invasion of their field by the novelists under the guidance of the "adapters" might well be viewed with alarm. But such is not the case. The few able dramatists seems to have nothing on hand just now. The dramatized novel is welcome in the circumstances.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THE LETTER SCENE—"SECRET SERVICE," ACT II.

WILFRED VARNEY is seventeen years old, and when his father and brother are on the field of battle and many of his young friends have been gloriously killed or wounded in the war with the North, he feels ashamed of staying home with his mother. Finally he cannot stand it any longer. He obtains a suit of butternut, and he writes a letter to his father at the front. Then, with his sweetheart, Caroline, he discusses the situation. This is one of the scenes of "comic relief" in Gillette's "Secret Service" at the Garrick Theatre. The scene is not without its touches of true pathos, however. Here is that part of it relating to the condensation of the letter into a telegraphic dispatch, taken from Mr. Gillette's prompt-book, dialogue, "business," and all:

WILFRED. I said this (reads letter): "Gen. Ransom Varney, Commanding Division Army of Northern Virginia—Dear Papa: I want you to let me come right now. If you don't I'll come anyhow, that's all. The eighteen call is out, the seventeen comes next, and I'm not going to wait for it! Do you think I'm a damned coward? Tom Kittridge has gone! He was killed yesterday at Cold Harbor. Billy Fischer has gone. So has Cousin Stephen, and he ain't eighteen. He lied about his age, but I don't want to do that unless you make me! Answer this right now or not at all."

CAROLINE (After brief pause.) That's good!

WILFRED. Do you think so?

CAROLINE. It's just the thing.

WILFRED. But how am I going to end it?

CAROLINE. Why, just end it.

WILFRED. How?

CAROLINE. Sign your name.

WILFRED. Nothing else?

CAROLINE. What else is there?

WILFRED. Just——"Wilfred"?

CAROLINE. Of course!

WILFRED. (Looks at her an instant, then turns suddenly to desk and writes his name.) That's the thing. (Holds it up.) Will the rest of it do?

CAROLINE. Do! It's perfectly splendid! (Rising.) I wish he had it now! (Going toward C.)

WILFRED. (Following Caroline.) So do I! It might take two or three days—Two or three days! I can't wait that long! Why, the Seventeen call might—— (Stops. Thinks. Trouble on her brow.)

CAROLINE. (An idea occurs to her; turning at C.) I'll tell you what to do! Telegraph!

(Wilfred looks at her, she at him. After an instant he glances at letter.)

WILFRED. Whew! (Whistles.) I haven't got money enough for that!

CAROLINE. It won't take much!

WILFRED. Do you know what they're charging now? Over $7 a word!

CAROLINE. Let 'em charge. We can cut it down—(Caroline gets pencil from desk)—so there's only a few words, and it means just the same!

(They both go at the letter, looking at it, &c., each holding it on his or her side.)

CAROLINE. The address won't cost a thing!

WILFRED. Won't it?

CAROLINE. No! They never do! There's a heap o' money saved right now! We can use that to help pay for the rest! (Wilfred looks at her a little puzzled.) What comes next? (Both look over letter.)

WILFRED. (Looks at letter.) "Dear Papa."

CAROLINE. Leave it out! (Both scratch at it with pens or pencils.)

WILFRED. I didn't care much for that, anyway!

CAROLINE. He knew it before.

WILFRED. I'm glad it's out!

CAROLINE. So am I! What's next? (Reading:) "I want you to let me come right now." Might leave out the "to."

WILFRED and CAROLINE. (Reciting it off together experimentally, to see how it reads without the "to.") "I want you — let me come right now." (After an instant's thought both shake heads.)

WILFRED. (Shaking head) No.

CAROLINE. (Shaking head) No.

WILFRED. It doesn't sound right.

CAROLINE. That's only a little word, anyway!

WILFRED. So it is. What's after that? (Both eagerly look at letter.)

CAROLINE. Wait. Here it is. (Reads) "If you don't, I'll come anyhow; that's all." (They consider.)

WILFRED. We might leave out "that's all?"

CAROLINE. (Quickly) No! Don't leave that out. It's very important. It doesn't seem so, but it is. It shows (hesitates)—Well, it shows, that's all there is about it! That one thing might convince him!

WILFRED. We've got to leave out something.

CAROLINE. Yes—but not that. Perhaps there's something in the next. (Reads) "The Eighteen call is out—" That's got to stay!

WILFRED. (Reads) "The Seventeen comes next."

CAROLINE. That's got to stay!

WILFRED. (Shaking head) Yes!

CAROLINE. (Taking it up) "I'm not going to wait for it" (Shaking head without looking up) No, no! (Both shake heads and look over letter together.) We'll find something in just a minute. (Reading) "Do you think I'm a damned coward?"

(Both look up from the letter simultaneously and gaze at each other in silence for an instant.)

WILFRED. (After a pause) We might leave out the—

CAROLINE. (Breaking in on him with almost a scream, but subdued) No, no! (They again regard each other. Pause.)

WILFRED. (After a pause) That "dam's" going to cost us seven dollars and a half.

CAROLINE. It's worth it! Why, it's the best thing you've got in the whole thing! Your papa's a General in the—army!—He'll understand that!—What's next? I know there's something now.

WILFRED. (Reads) "Tom Kittridge has gone. He was killed yesterday at Cold Harbor."

CAROLINE. (Slight change in tone—a little lower—more subdued) Leave out that about his (very slight catch of breath)—about his being—killed.

WILFRED. (Looking honestly at Caroline) But he was.

CAROLINE. (Very quietly, all of a sud-

MISS VARNEY'S APPEAL TO THORNE—"SECRET SERVICE," ACT IV.

den) Yes, I know, but you haven't got to give the news. You can tell him that when you see him.

WILFRED. So I can. (They both cross off the words.)

CAROLINE. (Becoming cheerful again.) We've got to take out something, you know. How does it read now? (Both looking over letter.)

WILFRED. It reads just the same, except that about Tom Kittridge.

CAROLINE. (Looking at Wilfred, astonished) Just the same! After all this work!

(They look at one another, rather knocked out for an instant, then suddenly turn to letter again and study over it earnestly.)

CAROLINE. (Looking up from letter and at Wilfred) Everything else has got to stay.

WILFRED. Then we can't telegraph—it would take hundreds of dollars!

CAROLINE. (With sudden resolve.) Yes we can! (Wilfred looks at her. She takes the letter.) I'll send it.

WILFRED. How can you —

CAROLINE. Never you mind!

WILFRED. See here! (Taking hold of letter.) I'm not going to have you spending money —

CAROLINE. (Stops him.) Oh, don't you worry! I haven't got any to spend!

WILFRED. (Releases hold on letter.) Then what are you going to do?

CAROLINE. (Turning up stage with letter.) Oh, I know! (Turns toward Wilfred.) I reckon Douglas Stafford'll send it for me!

WILFRED. (Quickly to her.) No, he won't!

[They face each each other. Caroline surprised.]

CAROLINE. What's the reason he won't?

WILFRED. (Slight pause.) If he wants to send it for me—he can; but he isn't going to send it for you!

CAROLINE. What do you care 's long as he sends it?

WILFRED. (Looking at Caroline; slight change of tone; softer voice.) Well, I care! That's enough.

After all the telegram is not sent. An orderly from the front brings a command from Gen. Varney for his son to join him. Mrs. Varney herself buckles her wounded son's belt and sabre upon his younger brother, and bravely bids him godspeed. The scene is very neatly carried through by Miss Odette Tyler, as Caroline, Miss Jeffreys as Mrs. Varney, and Walter Thomas as Wilfred.

The large picture represents the most striking scene in the last act of "Secret Service." The Union spy (Gillette) has been captured, tried at a drum-head court-martial, and condemned to death. While the improvised court has been in session a faithful darky has played Lazarillo to the spy's Don Caesar de Bazan—in other words, he has removed the bullets from the soldiers' guns, substituting for them blank cartridges. Miss Varney, who has already got herself into trouble for the spy's sake, is a witness of this deed. It is her duty to tell the Sergeant in command, but she has loved the spy, as Capt. Thorne, C. S. A., and still loves him, though she tries to make herself believe she does not. When he is about to be marched out to execution she begs the Sergeant to let her speak a few words with him. In a whisper she tells him the guns are harmless and urges him to fall when the soldiers fire. In the excitement of the hour—for the Union forces are pressing close to the city and the Confederate artillery is dashing wildly through the streets, and the church bells are ringing alarums—he will probably be left for dead where he lies. Then she may be able to aid his escape. He tries to make her say she wants him to live for her; that she still cares for him. She refuses to speak further. He believes she hates him because he is a spy, and, therefore, he is willing enough to die. Turning to the ragged, gaunt, weather-beaten Sergeant, the pseudo Capt. Thorne tells him he had better look to his guns, as they have been tampered with. The Sergeant gives the order, the guns are brought from "carry," and with two clicks, reloaded.

"Thank you," says the Sergeant, with an almost imperceptible break in his voice.

"You're welcome," says the spy dryly.

That Poor "Bohemian Girl."

Presumably nobody now living ever saw Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" produced with any sort of regard to historical accuracy in the scenery and dresses, or with even an intelligent attempt to make the meaning of the story clear. In the latest revival of that tuneful work by The Bostonians, the abduction of the child was as devoid of illusion as ever. Sam Weller discovered in Bath that a "swarry" was a leg of mutton and turnips. Similarly Count Arnheim's "Fête" was a quadrille, danced on the bank of a roaring river, while the Count and Florestan sat by a cheap and extremely modern dining table, of the extension pattern, and drank nothing out of wooden goblets. The chorus women in changing from dragoons to gypsies did not trouble to remove their boots, which looked very odd beneath their short, gay dresses. The gypsies encamped in a street with houses on three sides, and this became, avowedly, a "public square," when one of the houses was removed to make room for another placarded "Hall of Justice." What was much worse, the name of the gifted and renowned poet of the libretto, Alfred Bunn, celebrated in fiction as Miss Fotheringay's London manager, with many colored waistcoats and watch chains; and in history as the only man the august Macready ever had a fist fight with, was spelled on the programme Bume.

It is always the way. Thousands of dollars are expended for the mounting of a new operetta, but "The Bohemian Girl" is just thrown on the stage. Yet its simple musical charm is as great as ever when singers like Cowles and Jessie Bartlett Davis appear in it.

The Modern Playhouse.

The modern, well-appointed, safe, well-ventilated and well-lighted playhouse is of very recent origin. That delightful smell of mingled lamp oil and orange peel which Dickens somewhere describes as being characteristic of the theatre prevailed within the memory of people who do not yet like to call themselves old. The recent remodeling, for the fourth or fifth time, of the historic Haymarket Theatre, in London, has set a newspaper writer ruminating on this subject. He thinks it likely that more than one person who sits under the soft radiance of its electric lamps can recall the time when both the stage and auditorium of the Haymarket were illuminated by nothing more effective than little clusters of candles exactly as in Hogarth's print of the "Laughing Audience."

It was the late Mr. Benjamin Webster who, somewhere in the early years of Victoria's reign, ventured on the bold innovation of gas instead of candles. The change was not accomplished without some difficulties, for by the terms of his lease he was specially prohibited from removing the time-honored candles; nor was it—as he stated in his farewell speech to a Haymarket audience on the 14th of March, 1853—till he had consented to pay an additional rent of $2,500 a year for the privilege that he was permitted to effect this most desirable change.

Long Runs.

London is pre-eminently the city of long runs for plays. Four hundred or five hundred night runs are quite common there. "Our Boys" survived at the Vaudeville for many more than 1,500 nights, and "Charley's Aunt," now in its fourth or fifth year, will surpass it. In New-York we have one record of over 600 nights, several of over 300, many of more than 200, though a run of 150 nights is considered good enough for an extremely successful play. In Paris, at the popular Ambigu Comique, Decourcelle's "Les Deux Gosses" has "broken the record," having passed its two hundred and fiftieth night. Even "L'Assommoir" had only 163 performances, and "Roger la Honte" only 129.

AMY BUSBY IN "SECRET SERVICE," ACT II.

MUSIC

THE MAPLESON OPERA.

TO be taken back twenty years and more is a grateful gift to persons of a certain age, and Col. Mapleson came very near to bestowing it upon a great part of the audience which packed the old Academy, in Fourteenth Street, on Monday night to hear and see the revival of "Aïda." The house itself was not quite the same, but it was a colorable imitation of the old, in spite of the substitution of terra cotta for the former crimson of the background, and in spite of the change which none of the old operagoers could have failed to remark and resent, of the former disposition of the boxes. It was upon these same boards that "Aïda" received its first American production twenty-three years before, Nov. 27, 1873, to be exact, in the presence of a number of those who assisted at the reproduction last Monday. This was before the Mapleson period —only fancy!—and it was to the enterprise of Max Strakosch that New-York owed the sight and hearing of the new work before it had been produced either in London or Paris, and the season after it had received its first production at Cairo before the Khédive, whose commission instigated Verdi to the composition and determined the local color.

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It is not the fond fancy of L. Temporis Acti, nor the senility of Superfluous Lags, the veteran on the stage, that induces the assistant at both productions to maintain that the later does not efface the earlier. That will be readily understood when it is recalled that the Rhadames of those old days was Campanini, ("the young tenor," THE TIMES called him next morning,) that the Amneris was Annie Louise Cary, and that the Amonasro was Maurel. Signor Dufot is a capable singer, but he is not the Campanini of the seventies, and neither is the excellent Signor De Anna the Maurel of Maurel's prime. Mme. Parsi, who bore off more than her share of the honors of the latest production, is more than a capable and workmanlike singer; she is one of the best dramatic contraltos we have ever had; but her voice has yet not the vibrant and voluminous quality of that of the contralto who "created" Amneris for the American operagoers who judge all subsequent appearances in the part by Cary.

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In this respect the soprano of the latest production is more fortunate. She has not to meet so exacting a competition in the memories of her hearers. It was Torriani who was the Aïda of 1873, Nilsson declining the part. It requires so strong a mental effort to recall Torriani at all, and the image evoked is so pale, that a subsequent soprano has no difficulty in effacing it. That is also the case with Alwina Valleria, who was the first Maplesonian Aïda, and who also requires an effort of memory to evoke her that is not worth the trouble. (We are intentionally leaving out the singers of the Metropolitan and confining our comparisons to the elder house.) Mme. Bonaplata-Bau's Aïda has the Fourteenth Street stage to itself untroubled by the presence of importunate ghosts, even if Patti herself did once sing Aïda there to the vociferous Rhadames of Nicolini. She has the comparative felicity of standing on her own merits and being judged by herself, and the judgment must be favorable. She has an excellent stage presence, a complete self-possession, a really dramatic action, and she uses her "means" with skill and discretion. Her voice is rather curiously unequal. In the middle register it is undeniably nasal, and once at least, in the duet of the third act, the nasality took on a quality so unmistakably feline as to provoke a smile. But the upper notes are clear and pure and powerful. In the finale of the second act her climacteric note clearly dominated not alone the sestet, but the chorus and orchestra, and was remarkably sustained. This was the apex of her attainment, and her individual triumph was unmistakable in the tumult of the general success. But her voice, though it does not lack character and color, is more individual by its defects than by its qualities. To use the illustration with which "Trilby" has made all the world familiar, it is a good apple, and a good apple is an excellent thing till one has tasted a peach. But, nevertheless, her Aïda is more than respectable, and arouses a sympathetic curiosity as to what she may have in store for us in other rôles.

A NEW PIANIST.

Dr. Johnson in his old age remarked that solecisms in the use of the English language were by no means as common as when he was younger. "Everybody composes pretty well." This may be said a century later of piano playing. Everybody plays the piano pretty well. Certainly it may be said of Miss Rachel Hoffmann, who made her American début at last week's Damrosch Sunday concert. She made her first appearance after rather more than the usual scattering of "ground bait" in the way of preliminary advertising. This profusion, indicating that gudgeons were to be caught, has exasperated a critic or two into dealing out much too hard measure to the débutante, and intimating (if it be possible to intimate things in German) that it was presumptuous in her to appear as a concert pianist at all. This is really very unfair, and one should not be goaded to unfairness even by indications that a new pianist's manager takes New-York for Peoria, and employs the methods appropriate to the stirring up of Peorian enthusiasm. Disregarding all that, Miss Hoffmann's performance of the G minor concerto of Saint-Saëns and of an octave study, we believe of her teacher, Dupont, proved at least a modicum of talent, and very much more than a modicum of industry. Her execution is facile and clean, her power not extraordinary, but not conspicuously lacking, and she has a nice touch and her cantabile is expressive and musicianly. Less than a generation ago her equipment would have quite sufficed for a starring tour of our chief cities.

But times have altered. "Everybody composes pretty well now," and after Rummel and d'Albert and Rosenthal and Joseffy and Paderewski, we require more of a pianist than to play pretty well, or even very well, in the mechanical sense. We require an individuality behind the mechanism, and beyond an ordinary apprehension of musical differences. Of this Miss Hoffmann's playing gives no evidence. Her field, therefore, seems to be, not in New-York and Boston and Philadelphia and Chicago, but in places which the great pianists neglect to cultivate. Everybody remembers Artemus Ward's review: "Whether we consider the length of this poem or the style in which it is written, we feel that we can express no opinion and hope it may be read in other towns." In expressing the hope that Miss Hoffmann may be heard in other towns, we mean nothing satirical, for we are sure that in properly selected towns she will give much pleasure.

PATTI'S CASTLE IN WALES.

Signor Arditi's volume of reminiscences, which Dodd, Mead & Co. have just published, abounds in reminiscences of Patti, some of which were given in yesterday's Review of Books and Art. But his account of the formal opening of the little theatre at Craig-y-nos is so good as to be entitled to a place in the Magazine Supplement with the accompanying illustrations:

"On the 12th of August of the same year [1891] the Patti Theatre at Craig-y-nos was formally opened by an operatic performance given to a house full of distinguished guests. On the opening night a large party of friends assembled at the Castle to witness the initial performance.

"It was a great night. Mme. Patti singing her favorite rôle of Violetta and Margherita on her own stage in her beautiful home to an audience composed of appreciative and intimate friends, ran to a height of executive skill which I have rarely known excelled. The matchless voice—as rich and mellow as it was thirty years ago—held us all spellbound, going straight to the hearts of her hearers, and calling forth enthusiastic applause. In "Faust," too, she was inimitably fine, and, being assisted by Nicolini, who for so many years had filled the title rôle with much power and grace, the performance was, if possible, even more remarkable than that which preceded it."

Signora Bonaplata-Bau.

CRAIG-Y-NOS—ADELINA PATTI'S CASTLE IN WALES.

FICTION

Celia P. Thaxter.

DIDO'S DELIVERER.

By C. Stafford.

MR. BENSON was taking his usual after-lunch, or "after-dinner nap," one should say, for "the Bensons," being only "dining-room floor lodgers for a permanency," Mrs. Parkinson, their landlady, aided and abetted by the Bensons' purse, had brought stress to bear upon the family arrangement with regard to meals.

As part of his surroundings Mr. Benson had a daughter, who, according to Mrs. Parkinson's ideas, must be a very bundle of guileless simplicity, ("for all her good looks and her cleverness,") or she, the daughter, would have "wakened her pa up," not only from his afternoon sleep, but from his general slumberous quietude. Mr. Benson had a wife, too, but of her the unhesitating verdict was that she, Lady Elizabeth Benson, must have been "pretty simple" to have done what that lady undoubtedly had done—that is, run away with her brother Lord Pemberton's secretary, when (so said Mrs. Parkinson, who had been her maid,) Lady Elizabeth was "forty, if she was a day." The opinion had been deepened, too, by the fact that after she had taken this step Lady Elizabeth had allowed herself to be "kicked off" by her family, and left with nothing but what had been her pocket money formerly, £170 a year—to maintain, as Lord Pemberton had said, her sentimental husband upon.

Dido Benson, the daughter, was well formed, her well-balanced little head, with its loosely rolled, sunny brown hair, was bending far down over the blue heap in her lap, as she opened and shut a pair of large scissors, cutting cautiously round the jagged edges left where she had just sewn in a sleeve.

Dido had feared her operation of making the squeaking scissors trot and amble round the arena of the seam of her sleeve might interfere with her father's always jealously guarded slumbers, when there was heard a thundering rat-tat-tat. There was a cab at the door, as well as a cabman, a four-wheeler, carrying on its roof an assortment of baggage, and inside of the cab there was a large Newfoundland dog, gravely taking the air with its muzzle resting on the ledge of the open window.

Mrs. Parkinson had mentioned that morning that she expected a "new drawing-room floor lodger."

Oh, dear! her father was beginning to move. Dido felt discretion the better part of valor, and so she walked lightly out of the room, ran up two flights of stairs to her own little bedroom, reaching it just as a hansom, bearing the new lodger, turned in at one end of Balaclava Terrace, and Lady Elizabeth, in her bath chair, at the other. Almost at the same moment, the first notes of the expected warfare sounded down stairs, and then, after a while, there was quiet.

When, after a time, Dido came to the conclusion that the lull was going to become a continuous silence, she ventured down again. She found the hall blocked with boxes. Picking her way among the boxes, she read the name "Carisbrooke" on a label sticking up aggressively from a strap, and passed in to find the mental atmosphere of the parental sitting room pleasant enough.

At 6 in the evening Lady Elizabeth, with Mr. Benson, solemn and imposing, supported by Dido, went out. They passed through the garden gate, and turned to walk in the direction of the High Street, Kensington.

As the three noticeable figures moved away down the flagstone paved street, an awful frock of sickly, greenish gray was doing its best to blur and thicken Dido's slim grace of outline, so as to meet the moderate expectations of a lenient public respecting the girlish form divine. The garment had had a year's experience in the work, was receiving the assistance of a specially unbecoming black hat, and had nothing to interfere with its aim but a fine lace scarf, which, knotted around Dido's little throat, accentuated her stately height as it fell to her feet; but the frock's attempts were useless. The fact is, not even "the covering," when it was completed, would be successful in making Dido Benson's appearance fit comfortably into her present environment.

Now, what about the new lodger? Although he had taken the rooms as soon as their last occupant had left them, it was only for the reason that he wished to be near a charming girl who passed her days beneath the shelter of the roof she had just quitted. The truth was that, though he was perfectly familiar with seeing Dido go into the house, he had never before seen her come out of it, and when a fixed mental picture has remained long before the mind, there is something confusing in finding it suddenly reverse itself. Then again in his picture he had only been familiar with one figure as an accessory to Dido's, that of the potent-looking gentleman now steadily retreating from sight, with a three-volume novel under one arm. Never before had the tiny figure of Lady Elizabeth come into the tableau.

Every Saturday afternoon, during the season, Mr. Benson walked in solemn grandeur by the railing of Rotten Row, with Dido by his side, but nothing would ever persuade Lady Elizabeth to run the risk of being recognized there, for all the wealth she could have exhibited in the shape of a beautiful daughter to balance the visible signs of her broken fortune.

Many a time, leaving the whirligig scene at the same moment that Dido and her father turned away, the owner of the eyes, now looking with such a tender light in them after Dido, and Dido's father and mother, had followed two of the group almost to the doorway of No. 6, seen them disappear within, then turned upon his heel, and reached his club about the hour at which it was Lady Elizabeth's fixed habit to appear on the tapis on foot.

A growl from his dog told him there was a knock at the door, and Parkinson's chastened countenance presented itself with the information that my lady and Mr. Benson were out, and in Parkinson's opinion this would be a good opportunity for getting the hall cleared.

"Poor little thing!" said Mr. Carisbrooke, when Parkinson and the boy left him in peace. The term may be supposed to have been used with regard to Lady Elizabeth, but, in fact, it was applied to her by no means ill-cared for, serenely beautiful, tall daughter, and he smiled dreamily before him, as one who has practical evidence that the gods are fighting on his side.

In whatever way matters had arranged themselves, the end must have been the same, he told himself. Dido Benson must have been his wife, but it was pleasant to find a state of things which had a kernel of advantage, only with a thin shell of difficulty—a shell which it wanted little more than his well-filled purse to crack into splinters. It never once occurred to Carisbrooke that he would not be able to make Dido Benson love him, though he had only once met her eyes, and that a year ago.

The new lodger took a walk, coming back with the benevolent intention of seeing how Sigurd, the Newfoundland, was getting on in his new quarters, and to take the "old fellow" for a run, although Parkinson had been arranged with to take this evening duty, which he had accepted willingly, possibly with a sense of fitness as to its balancing his morning charioteering in connection with Lady Elizabeth's chair. Before Sigurd and Sigurd's master had got under way, a cracked piano sounded below, and a sweet, full voice (a voice which did no end of justice to the training of Lady Elizabeth's masters appearing at second-hand in her daughter) sent trilling up to his sharp ears, "O Robert, toi que j'aime." Carisbrooke took off his hat again, caught his dog by the collar, and went out on the balcony to listen better under the sky; troops of stars were on sentinel now, all, as it seemed, in a delirious mood, throbbing and glittering as if with some specially exciting business on hand. Sigurd pressed his great, tawny, faithful body hard against his master's legs, and gave a big, loving lick to the nervous hand grasping the flimsy railing of the little balcony, keeping the bay of joy, with which he had been going to rouse the neighborhood, rolling dully in his throat till the last note of his unknown future mistress's voice had died away.

All things come to those who wait, we are cheerfully told; but Carisbrooke was not to be much longer among those who require to be bolstered by the stimulating encouragement to masterly inactivity. He was coming down stairs next morning when he encountered Mr. Benson.

"Mr. Benson, I believe I have to apologize to you for some annoyance caused by my arrival yesterday."

An exclamation in his daughter's voice stopped Mr. Benson. She had just passed after him through the half-open doorway, her eyes, as she did so, falling full on Carisbrooke's face.

"Oh," a little smile quivered over her lips, and involuntarily her hand came eagerly out past her father's pepper-and-salt coat sleeve. Mr. Benson wheeled round, his shoulder almost brushing his daughter's cheek. "Papa, this is the gentleman who—who, well—prevented you having to identify your daughter, alive or dead, at the nearest hospital to Burlington House. I should never have walked back that afternoon, had it not been for something which this gentleman did. I cannot tell what, but something which caused that horse, that dreadful white creature, to be not so close to me, or I so close to it," and a shiver passed over her, before, with a change of manner again, she looked up half shyly, half merrily, into Mr. Benson's taken-aback countenance. "And I believe," she went on, turning the "Pemberton" eyes with quick gratitude to Carisbrooke again, "I gave you hardly one word of thanks; I have often wished I could see you again."

A ghost of a smile came into Carisbrooke's answering gray eyes, as he thought how very often and how very easily Dido might have attained her wish if she had looked in this or that direction a few paces from where she happened to be walking.

Carisbrooke had never witnessed more arrant carelessness in a driver than in that of the maniacal white beast of which Dido had spoken, at least, that was what he said some minutes later as he leaned over a green rep couch in the corner of which was seated dear little Lady Elizabeth.

"And you, my dear, I can guess, would be crossing the Quadrangle in one of your day dreams," said that lady, shaking her small head reprovingly, glancing across at the slim, stately figure by the fireplace. (Dido, for some reason, now that she had had more time to think matters over, was looking bewitchingly shy.) "You should remember cabmen are but mortal, and it is not fair to tempt them to vary the monotony of their lives by a nice, easy, blameless murder, from your not keeping it in mind that vehicles, with 'fares' in a hurry, are about the streets as well as your day-dreaming self."

Carisbrooke, as he looked across with a laughing face toward Dido, had a sudden recollection as to his first sight of her, a quivering, terrified girl, the gaunt head of an old horse, its teeth grinning, as its driver reined the animal back, the poor brute's chest touching Dido's shoulder, the shafts projecting either side of her as the horse slid along almost on its haunches. What he had done, he knew no more than did Dido, but the next second he had managed to free her from her awkward position, and was supporting her, feeling her heart palpitating wildly, as he carried on a momentary, by no means mild, conversation with "cabby."

All the incidents of the possible accident were told to Lady Elizabeth, but Carisbrooke did not mention that after he had walked away he had returned, passed into the Academy again, and moved from room to room until he had once more caught sight of the striking-looking girl, as to whom he could not feel easy until he knew "she was all safe, and recovered from her fright." He had found her standing before some picture, the "smart" visitors moving to and fro past her and the picture, one now and then looking at her with an expression of some surprise, and more admiration. He did not add how he had followed her at a distance down the wide matted stairs, and along the streets toward Kensington, with the setting sun closing in the prospect toward the Addison Road Station for Dido to look at, and with Dido for Carisbrooke to look at.

When Balaclava Terrace had swallowed her up from his sight, Carisbrooke had turned away puzzled, supposing he would never see her again; but on the following Saturday, leaning over the railing of Hyde Park, from the tail of his eye he became suddenly conscious of the same outline approaching, and turned his head to find Dido again within a few yards of him, with Mr. Benson moving in solemn state by her side. Carisbrooke had had Coningsby, a particular chum of his, on hand just then, but he had hurriedly detached himself and proceeded with idiotic obstinacy to resume his silent and somewhat ineffectual investigations.

Before Carisbrooke's introduction was well over Mr. Benson's always pressing, always shadowy, always fruitless business was drawing him once more toward his daily haunt in the neighborhood of Cromwell Road, but even already Lady Elizabeth's sharp eyes and thankful heart had some suspicion of the feelings of the nephew and heir of her old friend, Sir Robert Carisbrooke. Her spirits went up amazingly. Dido, as she moved nearer, and took her part in the conversation, needed a little effort to keep an expression of surprise escaping her, as she looked at the sprightly little lady—with the decided "air"—in the corner of the couch, her feet on a footstool, and two tiny, dry-skinned little hands, gesticulating, marking off her witty, rather bitter, little speeches, a kind of sarcastically polite jargon, new to Dido, but apparently not so to Carisbrooke, who seemed to be much entertained by it. Could this be her usually depressed-looking little mother, with the pinched features and the silent tongue?

Carisbrooke, through Parkinson's "flow of soul," had arrived at a surprising amount of information concerning Lady Elizabeth's doings in past days; he now, through Lady Elizabeth's "feast of reason," came into a similar amount of knowledge relating to the early years of twin aunts of his, who had come out in the same season as that which had seen Lady Elizabeth's début, together with the annals of a number of the elders of "his set." Lady Elizabeth took them up link by link, and ticked them off, disposing of those who had "not treated her well" with an epigrammatic neatness and brevity, born of much thinking, with an aching heart, in lonely hours. Dido, with a new womanliness, got more of a glimpse of her mother, as a whole, not simply as Dido's mother, than she would have had to her dying day, had not one connected with the circle from which she had vanished suddenly appeared on the scene.

When Carisbrooke took his leave, little Lady Elizabeth for a moment stood looking up at her tall daughter with brightened eyes. She met the "Pemberton" eyes answering hers with a look of sympathy. Lady Elizabeth dropped her eyelids suddenly, (they had such crow's toes at their corners,) and their lashes, still long, fringed themselves with wet. She saw that she had now in her daughter, not only a daughter, but that which the elder woman had lacked for so long that she had been chilled into never expecting to have such again—a comprehending woman friend. "My dear," she said, "I'll go up stairs and say my prayers," and with that she passed out of the room, her ladyship's little feet, as they went higher and higher, beating out on each step a jubilant song—"I couldn't have done better for her if she had had every chance, and I'm sure he's a nice fellow."

She had already begun to offer up her thanks that Dido was to have a deliverer from the trying day "of small things," and, I am afraid, it may be added from Mr. Benson. Her last glimpse of the room she was leaving behind her had shown her Dido sitting down to resume her single combat with the complications of the "covering," a struggle which seen in the new light which had burst upon Lady Elizabeth had something of the ludicrous in it, but by the time Dido had this confided to her she was wearing Carisbrooke's engagement ring, and was having a very different style of "covering" prepared for her by more experienced hands. Moreover, Lady Elizabeth knew that her "old set" had heard of her again, when Carisbrooke announced his coming marriage, and mentioned casually that, "My mother-in-law, Lady Elizabeth, and Mr. Benson will stay with my wife and me a good deal."

WOMANKIND

Mrs. E. K. La Barthe.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

IT is perhaps a significant note in the many discussions relating to the theatre hat that at a class of parliamentary practice the other day, no one could be found who would or could take the negative side of the motion that women should lay aside their hats at theatres and other places of public amusement where the audience was seated. The speaking in behalf of the motion was brisk, but not a voice was raised in negative argument. Of course, the vote was unanimously affirmative.

To take off the hat in the theatres is becoming more and more common; to request its removal equally so, and the case is rare when such request, courteously made, is not acceded to, sensational stories to the contrary notwithstanding. Almost everybody prefers to be obliging, if she is permitted, just as everybody prefers to be good rather than bad, if the choice were possible in time. Not infrequently a woman finds herself in a theatre not specially prepared for that circumstance. She has come hurriedly from some other place of duty or pleasure, and her coiffure, arranged possibly hours before to remain covered by her hat, is not suited to inspection without it. At such a time a woman often offers to take her hat off, explaining that she will do so when the audience room is darkened for the curtain raising. Between acts she will sit bonneted, a proceeding understood by other women, but incomprehensible sometimes to the onlooking man.

The theatre hat is rapidly ceasing to be an obstructionist, though its passing is not to be in a radical fashion.

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Faddists, or authorities, according to one's view, on the matter of the breadstuffs the housekeeper shall provide for her family, pronounce the French loaf much more wholesome than any commonly served. If you won't eat wholewheat bread, eat French bread, says the cooking school priestess, and follows her dictum with a formula for its preparation. The eager disciple takes it all down in her note book and then goes away and tries it, with Nora's help over some of the hard places, for breadmaking was not in the curriculum of many nowadays housekeepers. The result is disappointing, and a well-known chef told the writer the other day why. "The French loaf," said he, "requires a brick oven. It is formed in the long shape familiar to everybody, placed upon a tin tray with a towel passed between each loaf, over one and under another to prevent their running together. When it is ready for baking, it is carried to the door of the oven, which must be of brick, the towel is quickly whisked out, and the loaves are slipped from the tray on to the brick floor of the oven. In this way the even, all-round crust is achieved, which is at once the relish and wholesomeness of this particular kind of bread. It is folly for any one to attempt to make it except in a brick oven."

Pending, then, the securing of the brick oven, those who desire crusty bread will have to content themselves with baking the loaves in narrow curved pans.

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Another occupation is gone for some of us. We are not to say "goo goo" and "tootsy wootsy" and murmur little affectionate grunts smothered in kisses to King Baby any more, not, that is, if we are sufficiently strong-minded to crucify selfish desire in behalf of the darling's best development. Child study is a science now with an imposing name, paidology, and paidology announces that baby is very impressionable and imitative, and hearing these fond, foolish, ungrammatical, unspellable, and altogether undesirable words and sounds, will actually think them the language of the world into which he has come, and try to say them. Which would be highly detrimental to his future correct and fluent speech.

So there it all is, and what are you going to do about it, mothers and babies?

***

One reads and hears constantly of the devious ways of the city shopper, feminine gender, of course, but it appears from a story that has floated down from a little Massachusetts town that her country sister has her caprices as well. The amazing part of the tale is its absolute and verified truth.

A woman went not long ago to the general store of the village in question and asked for lead pencils. Several sorts were shown to her, her choice finally narrowing down to one of two. These she "sweetly requested" the clerk should sharpen for her to test practically their relative merits. Still her decision was reserved, and finally she asked that both be sent to her home for a more careful selection. This was acceded to, she further stipulating that the unneeded one should be called for the following day. The two trips were accordingly made to secure the sale of one five-cent lead pencil, which was brought back the next week somewhat used, with a request that it be exchanged for the other sharpened one. The worm will turn, and this last request was refused.

***

Some recent investigations and results undertaken by scientists have a certain significance to women in these rushing days. It has been discovered that fatigue engenders a poison which is not only recognized, but classifiable. It is of the same nature as "curare," into which the Indians used to dip their arrows with such deadly effect. If the blood of a fatigued animal is injected into another that is fresh and untired, the latter speedily shows all the symptoms of great weariness. When this poison is created more rapidly than the blood can carry it off or when we grow so tired that we do not rest out before beginning again, the system feels the strain severely. "Died from overwork," under this new intelligence, should read "Died from an excess of fatigue poison."

***

Smooth-faced cloths closely dispute for favor with the rough effects of bourettes, bouclés, and camel's hair serges. This condition gives both slender and stout women an opportunity to wear a modish fabric and still one that suits them. In the smooth cloths browns, greens, rich blues, and wine are all popular. The woman who will be elegantly gowned when the snow flies will make no mistake in choosing one of these broadcloths or ladies' cloths and trimming it with braid and fur. In particular, the braiding penchant is strong this season.

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In choosing carpet, wall paper, and hangings the inexperienced furnisher should bear in mind that stretches of plain color are a great relief to the eye. The pattern of the carpet or wall treatment should never be aggressive; these should be backgrounds, and are safest to be in neutral tints. The window draperies may be figured and beflowered, but if they are, the door hangings should be in plain colors. This applies to general household furnishings, not, of course, to particular apartments wrought out at no saving of expense and from first principles up.

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A delicious ice is plum pudding glacé. It is made by crumbling fruit cake or the canned plum pudding in chocolate ice cream. It is frozen in bricks, sliced like its namesake, and served with whipped cream.

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The following interesting bit of information is gleaned from a London paper: "'Gail Hamilton,' the American novelist who in real life was known as 'Mary Abigail Dodger,' is dead."

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It is a gallant fight which the Philadelphia Board of Health is making against the prejudices of clergymen, Sunday school Superintendents, and others, in the enforcement of the act of June, 1895. This made it obligatory on the heads of Sunday, parochial, and private schools to see that no child is allowed to remain in the school who cannot present a certificate of successfull vaccination or of having had smallpox. Why special privileges of immunity should be supposed to protect these schools when the public schoolchildren are regarded as dangerous to the health of the community unless looked after, is one of those curious examples of illogical logic that is often encountered. THE NEW-YORK TIMES has often urged the necessity of better sanitary restrictions to apply to Sunday schools and gatherings of children other than in the public schools in Greater New-York. Perhaps our neighbors' success may be inspiring.

***

The romances of the business world under the new order of woman's wide invasion of it have not yet been written to any very great extent. The novelist who attempts it will not find a better chance to study his types than the New-York end of the bridge almost any day toward 6 o'clock. There nightly Ruth Pinch meets John Westlock. Sometimes Ruth is first at the trysting place, but she waits in all patience for John's coming. She is often stylish, if in a cheap way; there is always a knot of ribbon or a coquettish feather to brighten the gown that has grown shabby in service, and when John comes there is a blush that is illuminating. They have both toiled all day in busy offices or skylight lofts, but fatigue and care are forgotten now, as they should be when love is by. Their greeting is in the presence of hundreds, but there is safety in a crowd, and John sees what no one else does—the sudden lighting in the eyes that meet his, and Ruth feels as they are swept in the tramping homeward-bound procession that only one is with her—the man at her side.

***

Some Parisian fashion hints are, among others, that skirts are not so full and are showing pleatings in the front as well as in the back. Sleeves are worn smaller at the top, and are wrinkled to the wrist, even when the material is quite heavy. Scarlet and deep red are favorite colors. Heavy cloths for cloakings come in the latter shade. Little girls' hair is arranged with a part on the left side, a flock on the right being drawn up and tied with a little knot of ribbon.

***

Shopkeepers have discovered that gifts for the young collegian at Christmas time, or when he enters college, are much in demand. It is easy now to find many pretty trifles offered in the colors of Princeton, Harvard, and Yale, and the smaller colleges are not without some representation in knickknacks. Exquisite etched glass loving cups and tankards with tiny flags in the college colors etched on them and lettered with the "Rah, rah, rah, Yale!" or whatever it may be are justly reckoned handsome as they are expensive. Numerous other glass utensils in similar designs are seen, and the choice extends from them to the pretty shaving balls of crêpe paper in college colors quite at the other end of the list in cost.

***

A Mother.—The objections you urge against sterilized milk, a disagreeable taste and indigestibility, are not new. Some babies cannot take it at all. Pasteurized milk is more palatable and more digestible, but even that is turned from at times. In your dilemma get the purest and best milk obtainable, and filter through a thin layer of absorbent cotton. The cotton should be put into a glass funnel, and the milk filtered into a glass jar. Be sure both are perfectly clean and sterile. This process does not change the taste nor the nutritive value of the milk, but of course is not as complete as the heat process. M. H. W.

WOMEN OFFICE SEEKERS.

Women will have the privilege of voting for President this year in three Western States. These are in the Rocky Mountain region, and adjoin one another. They are Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah.

Woman suffrage in Wyoming has been established for many years, though the privilege of voting for all officers was extended only recently. Colorado followed the example of giving women full privileges while it was under the administration of Gov. Waite and the Populists. In the recent Constitution of Utah a provision was incorporated which guaranteed that no right, civil or political, should be denied in that State on account of sex.

This liberty to their sex has brought forward a number of women politicians in the various States. Utah bids fair to show more interesting developments in that regard, however, as many women who become strong in politics must break away from the influence of the Mormon Church. They were completely under its domination in the days of polygamy, but it is believed that the majority will show true independence now.

One of the most interesting advocates of woman suffrage in Utah is Dr. Martha Hughes Cannon. As her name indicates, she belongs to the Cannon family. She was one of the plural wives of Angus M. Cannon, brother of George Q. Cannon, but she showed her intense independence by declining to follow the political convictions of her husband, who is one of the stanchest Republicans in the State.

Mrs. Cannon has been nominated for the State Senate by the Democrats of Salt Lake City and County. She is a native of North Wales, and traveled to Utah with her parents, who were Mormon converts, in 1861. She taught school for a time, became a typographer in the Church printing office, and at the same time took a course in the scientific department of the University of Deseret. She saved sufficient money to take a two years' medical course at Ann Arbor, from which she was graduated in 1880.

Mrs. Cannon then went to the University of Pennsylvania, where she took an auxiliary course in medicine. She was the second woman graduate in medicine at that university. She gained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1882.

On her return to Utah in 1882 she was made resident physician at the Deseret Hospital. Her marriage to Angus M. Cannon was celebrated in 1884, and she

Dr. Martha Hughes Cannon.

has two children. The operation of the anti-polygamy laws caused her to separate from her husband, and since that time she has been practicing medicine.

Mrs. Eurithe K. La Barthe, candidate for the State House of Representatives from Salt Lake City, is one of the non-Mormon element. She is a bright, active, well-educated woman, who has one grown son, and who therefore has leisure for politics, for which she has a natural aptitude and liking.

She went to Salt Lake in 1892, and is now one of the chief members of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and practically has charge of the campaign work among the women.

About Palms.

As the Winter housekeeping is beginning to be set up the chatelaine looks to her greenery. The florist will tell you that the average life of the house palm, even the robust Lantania, is about seven years, but there are many women who proudly display splendid growths they have owned ten and a dozen years. "All a palm needs," says one of these women, "is intelligent care. To begin with, they should never be suddenly chilled. Many palm owners permit the maids to open the window directly on the plants every day all Winter and wonder long before Spring why they have drooped and rusted, if not died outright. They need an even, warm temperature, with plenty of sunlight and clear water given regularly. They should stand near a sunny window, but not where draughts will strike them. Twice a week I fill the jar, from the earth to the brim, with water, and this inch of water is sufficient moisture for the roots. Once a week, with equal regularity, I spray the leaves. Unless attacked by some insect, palms thus looked after are sure to do well. If worms come, a florist's aid must be sought."

TIME AND LIFE.

Relentless time sweeps on; it cannot stay.
The centuries fall like leaves in Autumn's blast
Upon the dying earth—and hide the past.
But in the clay all undiminished lies
God's recreative strength that never dies.

—Silas McChesney Piper in The Symposium.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

margery.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

OVER in Brooklyn for the past six months has been going on a most profitable work of destruction. All through the Summer and early Autumn workmen have been busy tearing down the Brooklyn factory of a watch company which has decided to do all its work hereafter at its other factory, in Sag Harbor, L. I. For twenty-five years gold watches have been made in the building, and the owners knew that in that long period many little particles of gold too small to be noticed at the time must have accumulated on the walls and in cracks and chinks of the floors. It was thought that these tiny pieces would be sufficiently numerous to pay for a careful looking over of the inside of the building and getting them together, and so it has proved. When the work, which is not quite finished, shall be done, there will be $60,000 worth of the yellow metal as the result of the overhauling. The insides of the walls were first scraped, then the laths and plaster taken, and the scrapings carefully sifted through a sieve, whose meshes were fine enough to retain the gold; other parts of the wall that were brick and stone were scrubbed with a brush and water, and so careful were the cleaners to let no bit escape that pans were set to catch the water which dripped from the brushes, and this in turn was carefully looked over. Where the rubbish could not be sifted or washed, it has been burned, and the ashes sifted for gold. The work has been most painstaking and thorough, and the result shows that it has paid. This is said to be the second watch-case manufactory in the history of the trade to be so gone over. The other was a New-York factory which five years ago was dismantled and $28,000 was the amount realized from the cleaning up.

***

It was a great big high-school boy who electrified his class the other day by asking in the course of a lesson on the habits of fish where salt fish came from. And another boy in the same school amused his English teacher by writing in his composition that "Benjamin Franklin went to Paris on the edge of the Revolution."

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An interesting small experiment is to try to move your eyes while looking at them in the mirror. It will be found to be impossible, although at any other time the eye is the most movable part of the body. It is this fixed look of the eye in the mirror which makes our expression as we see it ourselves in the glass so different from that by which we are known among our friends.

***

Boys and girls are apt nowadays to consider 5 cents a very small coin indeed, yet enough of these nickels together make a sum that is very imposing. It is estimated that New-Yorkers going up town and down town, across town and around town, in the elevated and surface cars in just one year spend, in their five-cent car fares over $25,000,000! You who are boys and girls to-day have much more pocket money, even those of you who think yourselves poor, than did your grandfathers and grandmothers, or even your fathers and mothers. Money is more plenty now than then; to save pennies now amounts to more than it did a quarter of a century ago. One of the sights of London which some of you have probably seen is the fine Thames embankment, built of solid stone masonry, its smooth, firm walls extending for miles along the river front. This splendid piece of work, which took years to build, was paid for by the "coal pence" of London. For every ton of coal which came into the city a penny toll was paid, and this money built the embankment. You see, many "littles" soon make a "big."

***

English boys will be celebrating Guy Fawkes's Day this week. It comes on the 5th of November, and is in memory of a certain 5th of November almost 400 years ago, when the famous plot to blow up the English Parliament House, which is like our Capitol at Washington, was discovered and prevented. James I. was King at the time, and it was expected that he would open Parliament in person on that 5th of November, so that he with all the prominent men of the Government, who would be there in attendance, would be killed. Guy Fawkes was the name of the man among the conspirators who was selected to fire the gunpowder; he was found prowling about in the cellar the night before; suspicion was aroused, for those were troublous times, the whole thing was discovered, and the men concerned were arrested and executed. Although the celebration of the day is somewhat dying out, it is still noticed in many parts of England, chiefly by the boys of the towns and cities, who see in it a good chance for bonfires and noise and excitement. They carry a stuffed figure made to resemble Guy Fawkes around through the streets, and at night this is burned in a great bonfire, certain songs handed down from generation to generation being sung. The most famous of these is:

Please to remember
The 5th of November;
Is gunpowder treason forgot?
I see no reason
Why gunpowder treason
Should ever be forgot.
Guy Fawkes—Guy;
Poke him in the eye;
Shut him in the chimney
And there let him die.
Penny loaf to feed him,
A gallon of beer to wash it down,
Good old fagots to burn him;
Burn his body from his head,
And then cry pokey day, pokey day,
Hooray, hooray, hooray!
God save the Queen!

***

Somebody has found out that animals are left-handed, if the expression may be used about creatures that have no hands. Several different zoölogists have noticed this condition. Parrots take objects preferably with the left claw, the lion strikes with his left paw, and so competent an authority as Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, asserted that in his opinion all animals were left-handed.

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An exchange describes an amusing trick easily performed. It is called "The Wonderful Hat." Take three pieces of bread (or any other eatable) and three hats. Place the three pieces of bread on a table and place a hat over each one. Now lift up each hat, and, taking the piece of bread which it covers, eat it before the company, replacing each hat opening down, as you do so. Then ask those who are watching you under which hat of the three they would like to find the bread. Whichever one is designated, place that hat upon your head and say that you have done as they requested.

THE MISSPELLED TALE.

A little buoy said: "Mother deer,
May Eye go out to play?
The son is bright, the heir is clear;
Owe, mother, don't say neigh!"

"Go fourth, my son," the mother said.
The ant said: "Take your slay—
Your gneiss knew sled, awl painted read,
But dew knot lose your weigh."

"Ah, know," he cried, and sought the street,
With hart sew full of glee.
The wether changed, and snow and sleet
And reign fell steadily.

Threw snowdrifts grate, threw watery pool
He flue with mite and mane.
Said he: "Though Eye would walk by rule,
Eye am not rite, 'tis plane.

"Eye'd like to meat sum kindly sole,
For hear gnu dangers weight,
And yonder stairs a treacherous whole—
Two sloe has been my gate."

"A peace of bred, a gneiss hot stake,
Eye'd chews if Eye were home,
This crewel fa.e my hart would brake—
Eye love not thus to Rome.

"Eye, week and pail, have mist my rode."
But hear a carte came passed.
He and his sled were safely toad
Back to his home at last.
—Richmond Central Presbyterian.

ABOUT THANKSGIVING.

Now that Hallowe'en is over, the next thing to look forwad to in the way of a fête day is Thanksgiving. In a few days the President will issue his annual proclamation. There is a little form to be observed about this.

It is composed by the President himself, which, you know, is not true of all State papers, and in most instances written out in his own hand. When this is done, the document goes to the State Department, where it is carefully copied in ornamental writing that is almost like engraving, on the official blue paper of that department. The next thing needed on the document is the great seal of the Government. This seal is kept by the Clerk of pardons and commissions, and it is very carefully guarded under lock and key. Its keeper will not get it out without a special warrant signed by the President, and an impression of the seal is quite a ceremony in itself. When the proclamation has been thus duly signed and sealed, many copies are made of it by clerks, and one is sent to the Governor of every State in the Union. It is also given out then to the press agents, who telegraph it all over the United States, and in this way the day is announced. The Governors, as they receive it, issue one themselves for their State.

The first proclamation, issued by President Washington in 1789, was dated early in October. News could not be telegraphed everywhere in an hour then, and the word from the Executive Mansion had to travel slowly, so it was got out in plenty of time. Washington's example in the way of issuing a proclamation was not followed by all his successors. The practice stopped with him, and was not revived until Lincoln became President. Since then, however, every succeeding President has issued a proclamation, and you may expect to see one from President Cleveland in a very few days.

And here is that funny composition which a boy wrote about Thanksgiving, which is worth repeating, now that the day is near at hand:

"Thanksgiving was brought over from England by the Puritan Fathers in the year 1620. It has staid here ever since. On Thanksgiving everybody goes to church in the morning, so as to have everything out of the way before dinner. Then you come home and hang around a little while and get awful hungry smelling the turkey. After dinner Thanksgiving is over."

DAY DREAMS.

The children played, in the cool morn air,
At what they would like to be:
They posed as lords and as ladies fair,
And folks of a high degree.
For life looks fair at the break of day,
With little of work and much of play,
And all is possible—so they say,
When the heart, when the heart is young.

The morning changed to the heat of noon,
And then to the twilight chill;
The children wearied of high life soon,
And quarreled, as children will.
But they ran away home in the fading light,
To sob out their wrongs ere they said good-night,
And the mother, the mother made all things right,
For their hearts, oh, their hearts were young.

And we need not sorrow, as years roll on,
If the hopes that have ceased to be
But bring us, when passion and youth are gone,
To the truth at the Father's knee;
Who husheth us up, when our prayers are said,
Forgetful of sorrow, in restful bed,
To awaken again when the night has fled,
Where the heart will be always young.

—Lilly Oakley in The Pall Mall Magazine.

Schoolroom Ventilation.

From The American Architect and Building News.

After many years of the most careful experimenting, it has been found that in the rooms of our large schoolhouses, which are, or should be, lighted mainly from one side, the most thorough aeration, with the least liability to injurious draughts is obtained by introducing the fresh, warm air above the heads of the occupants of the room, on the side opposite the windows, letting it spread along the ceiling to the window side of the room, and there, cooled by contact with the glass, descend to the floor, and pass at the lower level, to the outlet, in the same wall as the inlet, but in or near the floor. There is no doubt that the warm breath of the people in the room to a certain extent rises and mingles with the fresh air flowing across the ceiling, but, notwithstanding this, the atmosphere of the room, as shown by the unanswerable testimony of analyses, made at different times, of the air in the various corners, is more uniformly pure under this system than under any other.

Then She Changed Her Will.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Little Elsie—Aunty Jane, will you take me along down town when you go shopping at Christmas time?

Aunty Jane—But I don't think I'll be here then.

Little Elsie—Why, mamma said she expected you'd hang around here all Winter.

The Part That's Not Pleasant.

From Harper's Round Table.

"Well, Johnnie, said the visitor, "I suppose you'll begin going to school again very soon."

"Yes."

"Do you like going to school?"

"Yes; it's staying there after I get there that I don't like."

His Natural Inference.

From Puck.

Willy—Do animals go to heaven, parson?

Parson Goodman—No, William, probably not; or at least we have no reason to think so.

Willy—Then the milk and honey in heaven must be canned goods, I suppose.

"DARBY AND JOAN"—THEIR FIRST PICTURE.

A HARLEM NECESSITY.

Mr. Jersey—What in the world have you got a dog for, Brown? Thought you lived in a flat?

Mr. Harlem—So I do, old man. But this is a new sort of dog. Call him a flat dog, and expect to make a fortune breeding from him up in my ward.

Mr. Jersey—Why do you call him a flat dog?

Mr. Harlem—He economizes space by wagging his tail up and down instead of sideways.

Better than the Romance.

From The Washington Star.

"You don't write to me as you used to," she said to her husband, who had returned from a business journey out of the city.

"I meant to write," he answered, remorsefully, "but I was so busy I really did not have the time."

"And yet before we were married I used to get ever so many letters then."

"Well, I wasn't so much occupied then with looking out for bills on the first of the month."

"Sometimes you would write things to me that were really poetic. But I suppose it's the old story. It is very seldom that sentiment survives matrimony."

"Now look here, Amanda, you ought not to talk that way. I suppose you do miss those letters about journeying together along the road of life and having our pathway strewed with flowers, and if I ever get a few minutes' leisure I'll try my hand at it again, just to please you. But don't forget this—the little compositions that I dedicate to you every now and then in my check book may not mean as much as those others, but they are a great deal more trustworthy."

Happy All Around.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"So it was a happy mariage?"

"Quite. The bride was happy, the bride's mother was blissful, the Count was in ecstasy, and I understand that his creditors are in a state of delirious joy."

Ready for His Creditors.

From The Brooklyn Life.

Owens—What's in a name, anyhow?

Dunne—Not much in yours, old man.

Owens—What do you mean?

Dunne—Why, everything you've got is in your wife's name, isn't it?

Far Enough for Her.

From The Chicago Record.

"I told Mrs. Golightly that I would go round the world for her sake."

"What did she say?"

"She answered that half way round would do."

AN APT SUGGESTION.

Mrs. Bjornson—There goes that charming Mr. Pidgeon and his two children.

Mr. Bjornson—Pretty little kids, aren't they!

Mrs. Bjornson—Hardly "kids." But if you must use slang, Mr. Bjornson, why don't you refer to Mr. Pidgeon's children as a brace of squabs.

At Home in the Rush.

From The Washington Star.

"I don't understand why it is," said the mild young man, "that football players are so popular with the ladies."

"Were you ever at a social function where refreshments were served?" asked Miss Cayenne.

"Of course."

"Then you don't observe closely, or you would have learned the reason. It's the young lady who has a football player for an escort who has the most croquettes and ice cream when the scramble is over."

Off for the Cannibal Islands.

T. S. Varnum in Chicago Post.

It was a missionary maid,
About to sail for foreign lands,
Who in the pastor's parlor stood,
And smilingly shook the people's hands.

It may, of course, have been the sense
Of burdens grave upon her placed,
Responsibilities that might
An older head than hers have graced.

I know not if it may have been
The portent of a coming storm,
Or what the feeling was that made
A shiver shake her slender form;

But this indeed, I know: The maid
Could scarcely stand upon her feet
When one good sister said that she
"Was looking good enough to eat."

Misery Loves Company.

"Excuse me," said the man at the door of a crowded bridge car as, when it came to a sudden stop, he stepped on his neighbor's foot.

"That's all right," said his neighbor. "I'm on the foot of the fellow behind me, and it's his fault if it isn't passed along."

How the Match Came About.

From The Detroit Free Press.

It took the little acorn but a few days to become the spreading oak. Hezekiah Reubens told his wife in confidence that Josh Watkins said he'd like mighthy well to buy Widow Spilkins's farm. Mrs. Reubens ran into Mrs. Blunter's to borrow a little baking soda, and to make her errand less objectionable, told that Josh Watkins talked of buyin' Widow Spilkins's farm, thoughtfully adding: "It wouldn't surprise me a bit ef he would take th' widder with th' farm."

Mrs. Blunter left her baking in the stove while she threw her shawl over her head and went through the back way to Mrs. Penrup's to tell her that Josh Watkins was going to marry Widow Spilkins for her property, and to wonder what would become of her children, giving it as an opinion that "like as not th' widder would have 'em bound out."

Mrs. Penrup could scarcely wait till next morning, when she hitched up to drive over and tell Mrs. Flowerty that Josh Watkins was going to marry Widow Spilkins just to get her property, and that those poor children of hers were soon to be bound out to any Tom, Dick, or Harry that would take them. She thought "Josh a designin' rascal and the widow a cruel mother."

All this soon reached the ears of Josh and the widow. They promptly went to pursuing the story down, and when they had traced the thing back to its tiny beginning, were so sympathetically mad that they met pretty nearly every evening to hold indignation meetings. It naturally came about that they were engaged, and just as naturally that they were married. Then Mrs. Hezekiah Reubens and the rest of them had the nerve to boast that they made the match.

Not a Complete Failure.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. Wardman—Your husband's canvass for the nomination was unsuccessful, I believe, dear?

Mrs. Heeler—Not at all. Of course John was defeated, but my picture appeared in the papers, and altogether three columns were printed about my gowns.

A Bit of Diplomacy.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Yes," said Mrs. Gimp as the door closed behind the new maid, "she's the most reliable girl I ever hired. Of course, she isn't a beauty—"

"Well, I don't know about that," interrupted Mr. Gimp, with some suddenness. "It depends a good deal upon what you consider beauty. The girl has a lovely eye, hasn't she, Briggs?"

"A fine eye," said Briggs.

"And a beautifully rounded arm. Did you notice her arm, Briggs?"

"It was a nice arm," said Briggs.

At this moment Mrs. Gimp arose suddenly and left the apartment.

"Say," said Briggs, "what in thunder—"

"Listen!" said Mr. Gimp.

The sound of voices in altercation came from the direction of the kitchen.

"Mrs. G. is discharging the new girl," said Mr. Gimp.

"But I don't see," said Briggs. "what—"

"The truth is," interposed Mr. Gimp, "the new girl couldn't broil a steak for sour apples! You see?"

Indications Were Conclusive.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"I'll bet that man down there in the corner near the door eats his pie with a knife."

"Why?"

"You see he is using his fingers to cut the pages of his magazine."

Even with the Old Man.

From The New-York Weekly.

Testy Old Gent—Huh! Do you think you can support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?

Young Suitor—Well, no; but I can support her in the style to which her mother was accustomed for a good many years after she married you.

Old Gent (subdued)—Take her, my son, and be happy.

Might Break the Rule.

From The Boston Transcript.

Miss May Denne—I never saw a man who wouldn't fall in love with a pretty face.

Mrs. Sweete—Oh, well, there's no need to be utterly discouraged. You know there are exceptions to all rules.

Punished for a Grave Crime.

From The London World.

A passenger in a railway train from Germany to France recently said "Vive la France!" as the train crossed the frontier. The German authorities argued that though the remark was not made in Germany, it might very well have been heard in the next compartment, which was at the moment on German soil. So they fined the enthusiast twenty marks. It is a great nation which can do these things with a grave face.

A Good Place to Avoid.

"Arrah, Pat, and there's one place I'm looking for that I'll dodge when I find it."

"Phwat place is that, Mike?"

"The place I'm goin' to die in. If I keep clear of it I'll live that much longer."

Mistake Was Impossible.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Sherlock Holmes—Those two men are brothers. They are in mourning for their uncle. I can tell that though I never saw them before.

Friend—Wonderful! But can you tell which one was cut off in the will?

Sherlock Holmes—Yes, the one with the narrow mourning band around his hat.

Why It Was Rejected.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"It seems it was the sense of harmony rather than that of modesty that governed the Boston art committee in rejecting the MacMonnies Bacchante."

"Was it too sharp or too flat?"

"No, too natural."

PREPARING FOR THE RECTOR'S VISIT.

Mrs. Johnson—Now, Johnny, when the rector comes to call this afternoon he will ask you your name, and you must say, "John Johnson, Sir." And when he asks how old you are you must say, "Five years, Sir." Then when he asks if you know what will happen to you if you are not a good boy, you must say, "I'll go to the bad place, Sir." Now don't forget, Johnny.

Mr. Ritual (who calls an hour later)—You seem a very charming little lad, my boy! Can you tell me what your name is?

The Charming Little Boy—John Johnson, Sir; five years old, Sir; go to the bad place, Sir!

Letting Her Down Easy.

From The Washington Times.

A woman with only one eye applied at the State Department the other day for a passport. The diplomatic clerk who filled out the paper discreetly inserted the following description in the blank opposite "Eyes:" "Dark, soft, full of expression, one of them being absent."

A Faddist's Wants.

From The Washington Star.

"Missus," said Meandering Mike, "wus you ever a collector?"

"Yes. I've collected stamps and coins and souvenir spoons."

"Den you kin symp't'ize wit me. I'm a collector."

"Of mud, judging by your shoes."

"No'm. Dat ain't me specialty. I've got de button fad. I've got more'n seven hundred different kinds o' campaign buttons; all I need, and what I come ter ax ye fur, is a coat ter wear 'em on."

Hunting on Long Island.

From The American Hebrew.

Breathless Hunter—I say, boy, did you see a rabbit run by here?

Boy—Yes, Sir.

Hunter—How long ago?

Boy—I think it'll be three years next Christmas.

Cause for Economy.

From The New-York Weekly.

Merchant Tailor—"Good morning, Mr. Truepay. What can I do for you this morning?"

Mr. Truepay—"I want a suit of clothes."

"Yes, Sir. John, the tape and book, please."

"Oh, I don't want a suit to measure. I want a ready-made suit."

"Eh? Ready-made?"

"Yes—a cheap one."

"Certainly, certainly. Right this way, please. I hadn't heard of your marriage."

NEIGHBORLY CONFIDENCES.

Mrs. Gamp—Terrible affliction Mrs. Jinks has met with. Just left her house and the doctor says her husband can't live the day out.

Mrs. Prig—How unfortunate. I must go and call on her.

Mrs. Gamp—Don't do it. She's got trouble enough now. Will have to have a funeral in her house and the housecleaning isn't half done yet. Misfortunes never do come singly.